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For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.,

EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL AND LATIN DICTIONARIES.

TWENTIETH EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED,

WITH THE CASES ARRANGED BOTH AS IN THE ORDINARY GRAMMAR
AND AS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER.

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NOTICE TO THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION.

To meet the requirements of all Schools, the Cases of the Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, are arranged in this Edition both as in the ordinary Grammars and as in the Public School Latin Primer, together with the corresponding Exercises. The first thirty-six pages at the beginning of the book are therefore repeated, the only difference between them being the arrangement of the Cases. In this way the work can be used with equal advantage by those who prefer either the old or the modern arrangement.

The 'Smaller Latin Grammar' retains the ordinary arrangement of the Cases.

W. S.

By

P R E F A C E.

THE following work is the first of a short series which I have undertaken with the view of facilitating the study of the Latin language. It is the result of many years' practical teaching, and seeks to combine the advantages of the older and more modern methods of instruction. While boys are sometimes compelled to commit to memory all the grammatical forms and syntactical rules without having their knowledge tested by any practical application in the construction of sentences, so that they frequently forget the former part of the Grammar by the time they have finished the latter, they are in other cases burdened by a large number of explanations and cautions, and by complicated rules for the formation of cases and other inflectional forms. The latter error is almost as grave as the former in the case of young boys, as they are thus taught analytically what ought to be first learned synthetically.

The main object of this work is to enable a beginner to fix the Declensions and Conjugations thoroughly in his memory, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of useful words. It is divided into two parts:—

I. The first part contains the Grammatical forms, with exercises upon all the inflections, in which the simple rules of syntax are introduced, as they are required for the formation of sentences.

II. The second part contains an explanation of some of the more important idioms of the language, such as the construction of the Accusative Case and the Infinitive Mood, of the Ablative Absolute, of the Gerund and Gerundive, &c., exemplified by Exercises upon each construction. The Vocabularies to both parts are printed at the end of the second, and Alphabetical Indices of the Latin and English words in the Vocabularies are appended to them.

The work thus contains Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book, with Vocabularies, and consequently presents in one book all that the pupil will require for some time in his study of the language. It is confidently believed that a boy who has gone carefully through the work will have acquired a sound knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, and of the most important syntactical rules, and will thus be prepared to enter upon the systematic study of a larger Grammar with advantage and profit.

The last edition was thoroughly revised, and various improvements were introduced. The rules for the Pronunciation of Latin were drawn up by the Rev Dr. Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School. In the revision I was indebted for much valuable assistance to Mr. T. D. Hall, the joint-author with me of the 'Student's Latin Grammar,' and of the 'English-Latin Dictionary.'

W. S.

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PART I.

GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

CASES ARRANGED AS IN THE ORDINARY GRAMMARS.

I.—THE ALPHABET. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. *Alphabet*.—The Latin Alphabet consists of 25 letters, the same as the English without *W*.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p,
Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.
q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The remaining letters are Consonants.

The Diphthongs are *ae, oe, au*, which are in common use, and *eu, ei, ui*, which occur in only a few words.

The diphthongs *ae, oe*, are pronounced as *ē*.

A Long Syllable has the mark (ˉ) over the vowel. A Short Syllable has the mark (˘) over the vowel.

2. *Parts of Speech*.—There are eight parts of speech in the Latin language.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Substantive, or Noun. | 3. Pronoun. | 6. Preposition. |
| 2. Adjective. | 4. Verb. | 7. Conjunction. |
| | 5. Adverb. | 8. Interjection. |

There is no article in the Latin language: hence the Latin *mensā* means not only *table*, but also *a table* and *the table*.

II.—PRONUNCIATION.

The letters in Latin were probably pronounced as follows:—

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

Latin	ā	=	English	<i>a</i> in <i>father</i> .
"	ǣ	=	"	<i>first a</i> in <i>away</i> , or <i>a</i> in <i>villa</i> .
"	ē	=	"	<i>ai</i> in <i>pain</i> .
"	æ	=	"	<i>ai</i> in <i>pain</i> .
"	œ	=	"	<i>ai</i> in <i>pain</i> .
"	ě	=	"	<i>e</i> in <i>men</i> .
"	ī	=	"	<i>i</i> in <i>machine</i> .
"	ĩ	=	"	<i>i</i> in <i>pity</i> .
"	ō	=	"	<i>o</i> in <i>glory</i> .
"	ǫ	=	"	<i>o</i> in <i>top</i> .
"	ū	=	"	<i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> .
"	ũ	=	"	<i>u</i> in <i>full</i> .
"	au	=	"	<i>ow</i> in <i>power</i> .
"	eu	=	"	{ Latin <i>ě</i> followed quickly by Latin <i>ũ</i> (differs little from present pronunciation). { Latin <i>ě</i> followed quickly by Latin <i>i</i> (differs little from <i>ai</i> in <i>plain</i>).
"	ei	=	"	

CONSONANTS.

Latin	<i>c, ch</i>	=	English	<i>k</i> .
"	<i>g</i>	=	"	<i>g</i> in <i>get</i> .
"	<i>s</i>	=	"	<i>s</i> in <i>sin</i> .
"	<i>t (ratio)</i>	=	{	<i>t</i> in <i>cat</i> , not <i>sh</i> , as in <i>nation</i> .
"	<i>j</i>	=	"	<i>y</i> in <i>yard</i> .
"	<i>v</i>	=	"	<i>v</i> .
"	<i>z, ph, th</i>	=	"	<i>z, ph, th</i> .

Latin *s* between two vowels = (sometimes) English *s* in *rose*, e.g. 'rosa.'

III.—SUBSTANTIVES OR NOUNS.

Nouns are declined by *Number* and *Case*.

There are two Numbers : *Singular* and *Plural*.

There are six Cases : *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, *Ablative*.

There are three Genders : *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

Nouns which may be either Masculine or Feminine are called *Common*.

There are five Declensions, distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Case.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	ae	ī	īs	ūs	ēī
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	Ā-rum	Ō-rum	{ -um ī-um }	Ū-um	Ē-rum

The *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away.

The *Stems* of Nouns can be ascertained by taking away the terminations *um* or *rum* of the Genitive Plural. Hence the final letter of the Stem is in —

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
A	O	consonant or I	U	E

IV.—THE FIRST OR A DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the First Declension ends in ā.

	Sing.		Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	Mens-ā (<i>fem.</i>) a table	Mens-ae,	tables
<i>Gen.</i>	Mens-ae, of a table	Mens-Ārum,	of tables
<i>Dat.</i>	Mens-ae, to or for a table	Mens-is,	to or for tables
<i>Acc.</i>	Mens-am, a table	Mens-ās,	tables
<i>Voc.</i>	Mens-ā, O table	Mens-ae,	O tables
<i>Abl.</i>	Mens-ā, by, with, or from a table.	Mens-is,	by, with, or from tables.

NOTE.—Filiā, a daughter ; dēā, a goddess ; ēquā, a mare ; āsinā, a she-ass ; and a few others, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in ābūs : filiābūs, dēābūs, ēquābūs, āsinābūs, etc.

GENDER.—All Nouns of the First Declension are Feminine, unless they designate males : as, nautā, a sailor.

The Vocabularies begin on p. 125.

RULE 1.—The Nominative Case denotes the SUBJECT. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in number and person: as, *puellā currīt, the girl runs*; *puellae currunt, the girls run*.

RULE 2.—The Accusative Case denotes the OBJECT. Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case: as, *āquīlā alās hābēt, the eagle has wings*. NOTE.—In Latin the verb is put last and the Accusative case before it.

Singular, 3 pers.
Currīt, (*he, she, it*) runs.
Hābēt, (*he, she, it*) has.

Plural, 3 pers.
Currunt, (*they*) run.
Hābent, (*they*) have.

EXERCISE I.

1. *Filia currīt.* 2. *Filiae currunt.* 3. *Regina coronam habet.*
 4. *Puella coronam habet.* 5. *Filia pecuniam habet.* 6. *Femina pecuniam habet.* 7. *Roma portas habet.* 8. *Coloniae portas habent.*
 9. *Puellae rosas habent.* 10. *Feminae rosas habent.* 11. *Columbae alas habent.* 12. *Insulae oras habent.*

1. The woman runs. 2. The women run. 3. The dove has wings. 4. The eagles have wings. 5. The colony has gates. 6. The island has coasts. 7. The girls have money. 8. The women have money. 9. The colony has women. 10. The island has colonies. 11. The woman has a crown. 12. The islands have roses.

RULE 3.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by the verb “To be,” they are put in the same case: as, *Britanniā est insulā, Britain is an island*. Use the Nominative case after the verb “To be.”

RULE 4.—The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive case when the one is dependent upon the other: as, *Britanniā est insulā Eurōpae, Britain is an island of Europe*.

Est, (*he*) is.

Sunt, (*they*) are.

EXERCISE II.

1. *Sicilia est insula.* 2. *Sicilia est insula Europae.* 3. *Roma est regina Italiae.* 4. *Incolae Italiae sunt poetae.* 5. *Incolae insularum sunt nautae.* 6. *Incolae Britanniae sunt agricolae.* 7. *Insula est patria nautarum.* 8. *Graecia est patria poetarum.* 9. *Amicitia est gloria vitae.* 10. *Inimicitia incolarum est causa pugnae.*

1. Britain is the queen of islands. 2. Britain is the native-land of sailors. 3. Italy is the native-land of poets. 4. The inhabitants of Britain are sailors. 5. The inhabitants of Sicily are sailors. 6. The inhabitants of Gaul are husbandmen. 7. Britain is the native-land of glory. 8. Friendship is the crown of life. 9. The battle is the cause of glory. 10. The enmity of the sailors is the cause of the battle.

V.—THE SECOND OR O DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension ends in ūs and ĕr, and of Neuter Nouns in um.

A. Masculine.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom. Dōmīn-ūs, a lord	Dōmīn-ī,	lords
Gen. Dōmīn-ī, of a lord	Dōmīn-ōrum,	of lords
Dat. Dōmīn-ō, to or for a lord	Dōmīn-is,	to or for lords
Acc. Dōmīn-um, a lord	Dōmīn-ōs,	lords
Voc. Dōmīn-ĕ,	Dōmīn-ī,	O lords
Abl. Dōmīn-ō, by, with, or from a lord.	Dōmīn-is,	by, with, or from lords.

2.

Nom.	Māgistr,	a master
Gen.	Māgistr-ī,	of a master
Dat.	Māgistr-ō,	to or for a master
Acc.	Māgistr-um,	a master
Voc.	Māgistr-ĕ,	O master
Abl.	Māgistr-ō,	by, with, or from a master.

Māgistr-ī,	masters
Māgistr-ōrum,	of masters
Māgistr-is,	to or for masters
Māgistr-ōs,	masters
Māgistr-ī,	O masters
Māgistr-is,	by, with, or from masters.

3.				
Nom.	Puēr,	<i>a boy</i>	Puēr-ī,	<i>boys</i>
Gen.	Puēr-ī,	<i>of a boy</i>	Puēr-Ōrum,	<i>of boys</i>
Dat.	Puēr-ō,	<i>to or for a boy</i>	Puēr-is,	<i>to or for boys</i>
Acc.	Puēr-um,	<i>a boy</i>	Puēr-ōs,	<i>boys</i>
Voc.	Puēr,	<i>O boy</i>	Puēr-ī,	<i>O boys</i>
Abl.	Puēr-ō,	<i>by, with, or from a boy.</i>	Puēr-is,	<i>by, with, or from boys.</i>

NOTE.—Proper Names in ūs make ī in the Vocative, as, Mercūrīūs, *Mercury*, Voc. Mercūrī. Also the Vocative Singular of filiūs, a son, is fili, and of gēnīūs, a guardian deity, is gēnī.

There is one Noun of the Second Declension ending in ĭr, namely, vīr, a man (as distinguished from a woman). It is declined like puēr :

Sing.	4.	Plur.
Nom. Vīr, a man,	Vīr-ī,	men
Gen. Vīr-ī, of a man	Vīr-ōrum,	of men
Dat. Vīr-ō, to or for a man	Vīr-is,	to or for men
Acc. Vīr-um, a man	Vīr-ōs,	men
Voc. Vīr,	Vīr-ī,	O men
Abl. Vīr-ō, by, with, or from a man.	Vīr-is,	by, with, or from men.

B. Neuter.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>kingdoms</i>
Gen.	Regn-ī, <i>of a kingdom</i>	Regn-ōrum, <i>of kingdoms</i>
Dat.	Regn-ō, <i>to or for a kingdom</i>	Regn-īs, <i>to or for kingdoms</i>
Acc.	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>kingdoms</i>
Voc.	Regn-um, <i>O kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>O kingdoms</i>
Abl.	Regn-ō, <i>by, with, or from a kingdom.</i>	Regn-īs, <i>by, with, or from kingdoms.</i>

NOTE.—The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of all Neuter Nouns are the same.

GENDER.—Most Nouns in ūs are Masculine, but names of trees are Feminine; as, mālūs, *an apple-tree*.

Three Nouns of the Second Declension ending in ūs are Neuter: vīrūs, *poison*; vulgūs, *the multitude*; pēlāgūs, *the (open) sea*. They are used only in the Singular. (N.B. Vulgus is sometimes Masculine.)

ēt, *and*.

EXERCISE III.

Masculine Nouns in ūs.

1. Filius currit. 2. Servi currunt. 3. Dominus servos habet. 4. Filius domini servos habet. 5. Dominus servos et equos habet. 6. Filii dominorum equos et tauros habent. 7. Avus servos et equos habet. 8. Filius amici hortum habet. 9. Filii inimicorum gladios habent. 10. Rhodanus est fluvius Galliae. 11. Rhodanus et Rhenus sunt fluvii Galliae. 12. Hortus rosas habet.

1. The slave runs. 2. The sons run. 3. The grandfather has a slave. 4. The son of the grandfather has slaves. 5. The sons of the grandfather have slaves. 6. The sons of the lords are sailors. 7. The sons of the slaves are husbandmen. 8. The lord has slaves and horses. 9. The Rhone and the Rhine are rivers of Europe. 10. The friends of the grandfather are poets. 11. The enemies of the lord have swords. 12. The rivers of the island have banks.

RULE 5.—The Dative Case indicates the person who gains or receives anything: as, māgister cōlumbam pūcērō dāt, *the master gives a dove to the boy*.

Dāt, (*he, she, it*) gives.

Dant, (*they*) give.

EXERCISE IV.

Masculine Nouns in ēr.

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Magister librum puero dat. 3. Filius libros habet. 4. Dominus servos et ministros habet. 5. Dominus agrum ministro dat. 6. Socer agros et ministros habet. 7. Socer agrum genero dat. 8. Magistri libros pueris dant. 9. Gener servum puero dat. 10. Puer librum ministro dat.

1. The boys have books. 2. The lord gives a field to the boys.

3. The fathers-in-law and the sons-in-law have fields. 4. The father-in-law gives servants to the son-in-law. 5. The friends have books. 6. The enemies have servants and fields. 7. The masters give gardens to the boys. 8. The master gives doves to the boys. 9. The grandfather gives fields to the master. 10. The fathers-in-law give fields and bulls to the sons-in-law.

EXERCISE V.

Neuter Nouns.

1. Amici sunt donum coeli. 2. Amicitia est donum Dei. 3. Dona avi sunt praemia diligentiae. 4. Aurum et argentum sunt metalla. 5. Magister argentum puero dat. 6. Discipuli sunt gaudium magistrorum. 7. Bellum est causa morborum. 8. Oppidum muros et portas habet. 9. Templata sunt gloria Graeciae. 10. Romani gladios et scuta habent.

1. Friends are the gift of God. 2. The boys and girls are the joy of the grandfather. 3. The grandfather gives gold and silver to the boys. 4. Greece and Sicily have temples. 5. The temples of Greece have gifts. 6. The father-in-law gives gold and silver to the temples. 7. The metals are the cause of war. 8. The queen has lands and towns. 9. The queen gives rewards to the inhabitants. 10. The lord gives shields and swords to the servants.

VI.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Adjectives in ūs, ā, um, or ěr, (ě)rā, (ě)rum, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Nouns of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Nouns of the First Declension: as, bōnūs, bōnā, bōnum, *good*; nīgēr, nigrā, nigrum, *black*; tēnēr, tēnērā, tēnērum, *tender*.

	Sing.			1.	Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
Nom.	Bōn-ūs	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	
Gen.	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ī	Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ōrum	
Dat.	Bōn-ō	bōn-ae	bōn-ō	Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs	
Acc.	Bōn-um	bōn-am	bōn-um	Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā	
Voc.	Bōn-ē	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōl-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	
Abl.	Bōn-ō	bōn-ā	bōn-ō	Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs	

	Sing.			2.	Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
Nom.	Nīg-ěr	nigr-ā	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā	
Gen.	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum	
Dat.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs	
Acc.	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-ā	
Voc.	Nīg-ěr	nigr-ā	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā	
Abl.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs	

	Sing.			3.	Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Tĕnĕr	tĕnĕr-ă	tĕnĕr-um	Tĕnĕr-ī	tĕnĕr-ae	tĕnĕr-ă	
Gen.	Tĕnĕr-ī	tĕnĕr-ae	tĕnĕr-ī	Tĕnĕr-ōrum	tĕnĕr-ārum	tĕnĕr-ōrum	
Dat.	Tĕnĕr-ō	tĕnĕr-ae	t. r-ō	Tĕnĕr-īs	tĕnĕr-īs	tĕnĕr-īs	
Acc.	Tĕnĕr-um	tĕnĕr-am	tĕnĕr-um	Tĕnĕr-ōs	tĕnĕr-ās	tĕnĕr-ă	
Voc.	Tĕnĕr	tĕnĕr-ă	tĕnĕr-um	Tĕnĕr-ī	tĕnĕr-ae	tĕnĕr-ă	
Abl.	Tĕnĕr-ō	tĕnĕr-ă	tĕnĕr-ō	Tĕnĕr-īs	tĕnĕr-īs	tĕnĕr-īs	

4.

FEMININE ADJECTIVE DECLINED ALONG WITH FEMININE NOUN, BOTH OF FIRST DECLENSION.

	Sing.	
Nom.	Parvā mensā,	<i>a small table</i>
Gen.	Parvae mensae,	<i>of a small table</i>
Dat.	Parvae mensae,	<i>to or for a small table</i>
Acc.	Parvam mensam,	<i>a small table</i>
Voc.	Parvā mensā,	<i>O small table</i>
Abl.	Parvā mensā,	<i>by, with, or from a small table.</i>
	Plur.	
Nom.	Parvae mensae,	<i>small tables</i>
Gen.	Parvārum mensārum,	<i>of small tables</i>
Dat.	Parvis mensis,	<i>to or for small tables</i>
Acc.	Parvas mensas,	<i>small tables</i>
Voc.	Parvae mensae,	<i>O small tables</i>
Abl.	Parvis mensis,	<i>by, with, or from small tables.</i>

5.

MASCULINE ADJECTIVES DECLINED ALONG WITH MASCULINE NOUNS, BOTH OF SECOND DECLENSION.

(A.)

	Sing.	
Nom.	Bŏnŭs dŏmīnŭs,	<i>a good lord</i>
Gen.	Bŏnī dŏmīnī,	<i>of a good lord</i>
Dat.	Bŏnō dŏmīnō,	<i>to or for a good lord</i>
Acc.	Bŏnum dŏmīnum,	<i>a good lord</i>
Voc.	Bŏnĕ dŏmīnĕ,	<i>O good lord</i>
Abl.	Bŏnō dŏmīnō,	<i>by, with, or from a good lord.</i>
	Plur.	
Nom.	Bŏnī dŏmīnī,	<i>good lords</i>
Gen.	Bŏnŏrum dŏmīnŏrum,	<i>of good lords</i>
Dat.	Bŏnīs dŏmīnīs,	<i>to or for good lords</i>
Acc.	Bŏnŏs dŏmīnŏs,	<i>good lords</i>
Voc.	Bŏnī dŏmīnī,	<i>O good lords</i>
Abl.	Bŏnīs dŏmīnīs,	<i>by, with, or from good lords.</i>

(B.)

	Sing.	
Nom.	Bŏnŭs pŭĕr,	<i>a good boy</i>
Gen.	Bŏnī pŭĕrī,	<i>of a good boy</i>
Dat.	Bŏnō pŭĕrō,	<i>to or for a good boy</i>
Acc.	Bŏnum pŭĕrum,	<i>a good boy</i>
Voc.	Bŏnĕ pŭĕr,	<i>O good boy</i>
Abl.	Bŏnō pŭĕrō,	<i>by, with, or from a good boy.</i>

		Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Bōnī pŭērī,</i>	<i>good boys</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Bōnōrum pŭērōrum,</i>	<i>of good boys</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Bōnīs pŭērīs,</i>	<i>to or for good boys</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Bōnōs pŭērōs,</i>	<i>good boys</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Bōnī pŭērī,</i>	<i>O good boys</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Bōnīs pŭērīs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from good boys.</i>

6.

NEUTER ADJECTIVE DECLINED ALONG WITH NEUTER NOUN,
BOTH OF SECOND DECLENSION.

(A.)

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Magnum regnum,</i>	<i>a great kingdom</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Magnī regnī,</i>	<i>of a great kingdom</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Magnō regnō,</i>	<i>to or for a great kingdom</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Magnum regnum,</i>	<i>a great kingdom</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Magnum regnum,</i>	<i>O great kingdom</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Magnō regnō,</i>	<i>by, with, or from a great kingdom.</i>

Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Magnā regnā,</i>	<i>great kingdoms</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Magnōrum regnōrum,</i>	<i>of great kingdoms</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Magnīs regnīs,</i>	<i>to or for great kingdoms</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Magnā regnā,</i>	<i>great kingdoms</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Magnā regnā,</i>	<i>O great kingdoms</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Magnīs regnīs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from great kingdoms.</i>

(B.)

Sing. only.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Magnum pēlāgŭs,</i>	<i>the great sea</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Magnī pēlāgī,</i>	<i>of the great sea</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Magnō pēlāgō,</i>	<i>to or for the great sea</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Magnum pēlāgŭs,</i>	<i>the great sea</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Magnum pēlāgŭs,</i>	<i>the great sea</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Magnō pēlāgō,</i>	<i>by, with, or from the great sea.</i>

7.

MASCULINE ADJECTIVE OF SECOND DECLENSION DECLINED WITH
MASCULINE NOUN OF FIRST DECLENSION.

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Clārŭs nautā,</i>	<i>a famous sailor</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Clārī nautae,</i>	<i>of a famous sailor</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Clārō nautae,</i>	<i>to or for a famous sailor</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Clārŭm nautam,</i>	<i>a famous sailor</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Clārē nautā,</i>	<i>O famous sailor</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Clārō nautā,</i>	<i>by, with, or from a famous sailor</i>

Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Clārī nautae,</i>	<i>famous sailors</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Clārōrum nautārum,</i>	<i>of famous sailors</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Clārīs nautīs,</i>	<i>to or for famous sailors</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Clārōs nautās,</i>	<i>famous sailors</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Clārī nautae,</i>	<i>O famous sailors</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Clārīs nautīs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from famous sailors.</i>

RULE 6.—Adjectives agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case.

Note that the Adjective in Latin is sometimes placed after the Noun.

EXERCISE VI.

A.—1. Servus est timidus. 2. Columba est timida. 3. Gaudium est magnum. 4. Servi sunt mali. 5. Insulae sunt magnae. 6. Oppida sunt parva. 7. Muri sunt alti. 8. Puellae sunt bonae. 9. Horti sunt lati. 10. Alae sunt albae.

1. The sword is long. 2. The island is long. 3. The shields are long. 4. The slaves are timid. 5. The doves are timid. 6. The towns are great. 7. The temples are small. 8. The shields are wide. 9. The kingdom is great. 10. The friends are good.

B.—1. Columba albas alas habet. 2. Multae columbae albas alas habent. 3. Graecia multa templa habet. 4. Splendida templa sunt gloria Graeciae. 5. Bellicosa regina multas terras habet. 6. Oppidum magnum multas portas habet. 7. Magister librum bono puero dat. 8. Avus praemium bonae puellae dat. 9. Pericula nautarum sunt magna. 10. Dominus acutos gladios habet.

1. The queen has many islands. 2. The queen gives swords to the inhabitants. 3. Gaul has many towns. 4. The temples are great and splendid. 5. The daughters of the women are good. 6. The son of the warlike queen has a sharp sword. 7. The high banks have many roses. 8. The Rhone is a great and broad river. 9. The roses of the high banks are white. 10. The Rhine is a rapid river.

C.—1. Puer est aeger. 2. Puella est aegra. 3. Aurum templi est sacrum. 4. Regina est pulchra. 5. Filiae sunt tenerae. 6. Filii sunt miseri. 7. Morbus molestus est tenero filio. 8. Exemplum servi noxium puero est. 9. Praemia diligentiae sunt grata discipulis. 10. Magnus est numerus puerorum.

1. The pupils of the master are sick. 2. The master gives a book to the sick boy. 3. The black slaves are troublesome to the lord. 4. Great is the number of black slaves. 5. The splendid gifts of the temple are sacred. 6. Great is the diligence of the beautiful girl. 7. The diligence of the girl is pleasing to the grandfather. 8. The example of the slaves is injurious to the pupils. 9. The disease is troublesome to the wretched girl. 10. The master gives rewards to the beautiful girl.

VII.—THE THIRD OR CONSONANT AND I DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Third Declension ends in various letters. Their stems end in some consonant or *i*.

A. Masculine and Feminine Nouns.

I. STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

1. Nouns the stems of which end in the labial (lip) letters *p*, *b*, *m*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Trăb-s (<i>f.</i>), <i>a beam</i>	Trăb-ēs,	beams
Gen.	Trăb-īs, <i>of a beam</i>	Trăb-um,	of beams
Dat.	Trăb-ī, <i>to or for a beam</i>	Trăb-ībūs,	to or for beams
Acc.	Trăb-em, <i>a beam</i>	Trăb-ēs,	beams
Voc.	Trăb-ē, <i>O beam</i>	Trăb-ēs,	O beams
Abl.	Trăb-ē, <i>by, with, or from a beam.</i>	Trăb-ībūs,	by, with, or from beams.

		2.	
Nom.	Princp-s (<i>c.</i>), <i>a chief</i>	Princp-ēs,	chiefs
Gen.	Princp-īs, <i>of a chief</i>	Princp-um,	of chiefs
Dat.	Princp-ī, <i>to or for a chief</i>	Princp-ībūs,	to or for chiefs
Acc.	Princp-em, <i>a chief</i>	Princp-ēs,	chiefs
Voc.	Princp-s, <i>O chief</i>	Princp-ēs,	O chiefs
Abl.	Princp-ē, <i>by, with, or from a chief.</i>	Princp-ībūs,	by, with, or from chiefs.

		3.	
Nom.	Hîēm-s (<i>f.</i>), <i>winter</i>	Hîēm-ēs,	winters
Gen.	Hîēm-īs, <i>of winter</i>	Hîēm-um,	of winters
Dat.	Hîēm-ī, <i>to or for winter</i>	Hîēm-ībūs,	to or for winters
Acc.	Hîēm-em, <i>winter</i>	Hîēm-ēs,	winters
Voc.	Hîēm-s, <i>O winter</i>	Hîēm-ēs,	O winters
Abl.	Hîēm-ē, <i>by, with, or from winter.</i>	Hîēm-ībūs,	by, with, or from winters.

2. Nouns the stems of which end in the guttural (throat) letters *c*, *g*. NOTE.—In the Nominative and Vocative Singular *cs*, *gs* are contracted into *x*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Dux (<i>c.</i>), <i>a leader</i>	Dŭc-ēs,	leaders
Gen.	Dŭc-īs, <i>of a leader</i>	Dŭc-um,	of leaders
Dat.	Dŭc-ī, <i>to or for a leader</i>	Dŭc-ībūs,	to or for leaders
Acc.	Dŭc-em, <i>a leader</i>	Dŭc-ēs,	leaders
Voc.	Dux, <i>O leader</i>	Dŭc-ēs,	O leaders
Abl.	Dŭc-ē, <i>by, with, or from a leader.</i>	Dŭc-ībūs,	by, with, or from leaders.

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
Nom.	Lex (f.), a law	Lēg-ēs,	laws
Gen.	Lēg-īs,	Lēg-um,	of laws
Dat.	Lēg-ī,	Lēg-ībūs,	to or for laws
Acc.	Lēg-em,	Lēg-ēs,	laws
Voc.	Lex,	Lēg-ēs,	O laws
Abl.	Lēg-ē,	Lēg-ībūs,	by, with, or from a law. laws.

	3.	
Nom.	Jūdex (c.), a judge	Jūdic-ēs, judges
Gen.	Jūdic-īs,	Jūdic-um, of judges
Dat.	Jūdic-ī,	Jūdic-ībūs, to or for judges
Acc.	Jūdic-em,	Jūdic-ēs, judges
Voc.	Jūdex,	Jūdic-ēs, O judges
Abl.	Jūdic-ē,	Jūdic-ībūs, by, with, or from a judge. judges.

Ērāt, (he, she, it) was.

Ērant, (they) were.

EXERCISE VII.

1. Trabes sunt longae. 2. Romulus Romanorum rex erat. 3. Pax regi jucunda erat. 4. Judices erant justī. 5. Duces erant benigni. 6. Leges Romanorum severae erant. 7. Reges arces firmas habent. 8. Arx urbis est firma. 9. Hiems agricolis molesta erat. 10. Oppida regis firma erant.

1. The beams were long. 2. Rome is a city of Italy. 3. The leader of the Romans was warlike. 4. Peace was pleasant to the leaders. 5. The king gives the city to the leader. 6. The judges were kind and just. 7. The king gives a book to the severe judge. 8. The disease is troublesome to the king. 9. The example is injurious to the judges. 10. The sons of the judges are severe.

3. Nouns the stems of which end in the dental (teeth) letters *t, d*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Aetā-s (f.), an age	Aetāt-ēs,	ages
Gen.	Aetāt-īs,	Aetāt-um,	of ages
Dat.	Aetāt-ī,	Aetāt-ībūs,	to or for ages
Acc.	Aetāt-em,	Aetāt-ēs,	ages
Voc.	Aetā-s,	Aetāt-ēs,	O ages
Abl.	Aetāt-ē,	Aetāt-ībūs,	by, with, or from an age. ages.

	2.	
Nom.	Lāpīs (m.), a stone	Lāpīd-ēs, stones
Gen.	Lāpīd-īs,	Lāpīd-um, of stones
Dat.	Lāpīd-ī,	Lāpīd-ībūs, to or for stones
Acc.	Lāpīd-em,	Lāpīd-ēs, stones
Voc.	Lāpīs,	Lāpīd-ēs, O stones
Abl.	Lāpīd-ē,	Lāpīd-ībūs, by, with, or from a stone. stones.

3.

Nom.	Milē-s (c.),	a soldier	Milit-ēs,	soldiers
Gen.	Milit-īs,	of a soldier	Milit-um,	of soldiers
Dat.	Milit-ī,	to or for a soldier	Milit-ībūs,	to or for soldiers
Acc.	Milit-em,	a soldier	Milit-ēs,	soldiers
Voc.	Milē-s,	O soldier	Milit-ēs,	O soldiers
Abl.	Milit-ē,	by, with, or from a soldier.	Milit-ībūs,	by, with, or from soldiers.

RULE 7.—The Ablative case indicates—(1) The instrument or means by which something is done: as, *dōmīnūs hastā servum occīdit*, *the lord kills the slave with a spear*.

(2) The time when something is done or takes place: as, *noctēs hīēmē longae sunt*, *the nights are long in winter*.

Occīdit, (he, she, it) kills.

Occīdunt, (they) kill.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Miles gladio obsidem occidit. 2. Miles lapide comitem occidit. 3. Pedites custodes gladiis occidunt. 4. Tempestates auctumno magnae sunt. 5. Equites et pedites timidi erant. 6. Custodes auri erant timidi. 7. Mors est lex naturae. 8. Civitas Romanorum clara erat. 9. Voluntas iudicis justa est. 10. Milites iudices hastis occidunt.

1. Tempests in the winter are great. 2. A tempest in the summer is troublesome. 3. A long night in the winter is pleasant. 4. The inhabitants kill the soldiers with stones. 5. The hostages kill the foot-soldiers with spears. 6. The wish of the companion is just. 7. The horse-soldiers and foot-soldiers have swords. 8. The guardian of the silver was timid. 9. The boy has many stones. 10. The king has many soldiers and companions.

4. Nouns the stems of which end in the liquids *l*, *r*, and the sibilant *s*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Consul (<i>m.</i>), <i>a consul</i>	Consul-ēs,	consuls
Gen.	Consul-is, <i>of a consul</i>	Consul-um,	of consuls
Dat.	Consul-i, <i>to or for a consul</i>	Consul-ibūs,	to or for consuls
Acc.	Consul-em, <i>a consul</i>	Consul-ēs,	consuls
Voc.	Consul, <i>O consul</i>	Consul-ēs,	O consuls
Abl.	Consul-ē, <i>by, with, or from a consul.</i>	Consul-ibūs,	by, with, or from consuls.

2.

Nom.	Clāmōr (m.),	a shout	Clāmōr-ēs,	shouts
Gen.	Clāmōr-īs,	of a shout	Clāmōr-um,	of shouts
Dat.	Clāmōr-ī,	to or for a shout	Clāmōr-ībūs,	to or for shouts
Acc.	Clāmōr-em,	a shout	Clāmōr-ēs,	shouts
Voc.	Clāmōr,	O shout	Clāmōr-ēs,	O shouts
Abl.	Clāmōr-ē,	by, with, or from a shout.	Clāmōr-ībūs,	by, with, or from shouts.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	Ansēr (m.), a goose	Ansēr-ēs,	geese
Gen.	Ansēr-īs, of a goose	Ansēr-um,	of geese
Dat.	Ansēr-ī, to or for a goose	Ansēr-ībūs,	to or for geese
Acc.	Ansēr-em, a goose	Ansēr-ēs,	geese
Voc.	Ansēr,	Ansēr-ēs,	O geese
Abl.	Ansēr-ē, by, with, or from a goose.	Ansēr-ībūs,	by, with, or from geese.

		4.	
Nom.	Pătēr, a father	Patr-ēs,	fathers
Gen.	Patr-īs, of a father	Patr-um,	of fathers
Dat.	Patr-ī, to or for a father	Patr-ībūs,	to or for fathers
Acc.	Patr-em, a father	Patr-ēs,	fathers
Voc.	Pătēr,	Patr-ēs,	O fathers
Abl.	Patr-ē, by, with, or from a father.	Patr-ībūs,	by, with, or from fathers.

		5.	
Nom.	Flōs (m.), a flower	Flōr-ēs,	flowers
Gen.	Flōr-īs, of a flower	Flōr-um,	of flowers
Dat.	Flōr-ī, to or for a flower	Flōr-ībūs,	to or for flowers
Acc.	Flōr-em, a flower	Flōr-ēs,	flowers
Voc.	Flōs,	Flōr-ēs,	O flowers
Abl.	Flōr-ē, by, with, or from a flower.	Flōr-ībūs,	by, with, or from flowers.

EXERCISE IX.

1. Puer patrem et matrem habet. 2. Puellae fratres et sorores habent. 3. Odores florum sunt varii. 4. Color floris est jucundus. 5. Labor aestate molestus est. 6. Calor solis molestus est. 7. Tota arbs est praeda victoris. 8. Aggeres et fossae sunt munimenta castrorum. 9. Clamor militum molestus est.

1. The father of the judge is just. 2. The mother of the soldier is sick. 3. The hostage has a brother and a sister. 4. The colours of the flowers are various. 5. The brother gives a flower to (his) sister. 6. The shout of the soldiers was great. 7. The heat of the sun is great. 8. The heat is troublesome in the summer. 9. The mounds of the camp are high. 10. The cities are the booty of the soldiers.

5. Nouns the stems of which end in *ōn* or *ōn* (*īn*).

	Sing.	1.	Plur
Nom.	Lēo (m.), a lion	Lēōn-ēs,	lions
Gen.	Lēōn-īs, of a lion	Lēōn-um,	of lions
Dat.	Lēōn-ī, to or for a lion	Lēōn-ībūs,	to or for lions
Acc.	Lēōn-em, a lion	Lēōn-ēs,	lions
Voc.	Lēo,	Lēōn-ēs,	O lions
Abl.	Lēōn-ē, by, with, or from a lion.	Lēōn-ībūs,	by, with, or from lions.

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
Nom.	Virgo (f.), <i>a maiden</i>	Virgīn-ēs,	<i>maidens</i>
Gen.	Virgīn-is, <i>of a maiden</i>	Virgīn-um,	<i>of maidens</i>
Dat.	Virgīn-i, <i>to or for a maiden</i>	Virgīn-ibūs,	<i>to or for maidens</i>
Acc.	Virgīn-em, <i>a maiden</i>	Virgīn-ēs,	<i>maidens</i>
Voc.	Virgo, <i>O maiden</i>	Virgīn-ēs,	<i>O maidens</i>
Abl.	Virgīn-ē, <i>by, with, or from a maiden.</i>	Virgīn-ibūs,	<i>by, with, or from maidens.</i>

EXERCISE X.

1. Leones sunt validi. 2. Virgo est timida. 3. Calor molestus est multis hominibus. 4. Consuetudo altera natura est. 5. Sermo oratoris est doctus. 6. Pavones agricolae sunt pulchri. 7. Mors hominibus certa est. 8. Multitudo morborum est infinita. 9. Juno erat dea Romanorum. 10. Vita hominibus grata est.

1. The lion is strong. 2. The maidens are timid. 3. The multitude of men is infinite. 4. The soldier kills the lion with a sword. 5. The father gives a peacock to the maiden. 6. The heat is troublesome. 7. The heat in autumn is injurious to men. 8. The discourses of the orators were learned. 9. Juno and Minerva were goddesses of the Romans. 10. The peacock was sacred to Juno.

II. STEMS ENDING IN I.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Host-īs (c.), <i>an enemy</i>	Host-ēs,	<i>enemies</i>
Gen.	Host-īs, <i>of an enemy</i>	Host-īum,	<i>of enemies</i>
Dat.	Host-i, <i>to or for an enemy</i>	Host-ibūs,	<i>to or for enemies</i>
Acc.	Host-em, <i>an enemy</i>	Host-ēs,	<i>enemies</i>
Voc.	Host-īs, <i>O enemy</i>	Host-ēs,	<i>O enemies</i>
Abl.	Host-ē, <i>by, with, or from an enemy.</i>	Host-ibūs,	<i>by, with, or from enemies.</i>

Some stems in *i* have the Nominative in *e* and are thus declined:—

		2.	
Nom.	Nūb-ēs (f.), <i>a cloud</i>	Nūb-ēs,	<i>clouds</i>
Gen.	Nūb-īs, <i>of a cloud</i>	Nūb-īum,	<i>of clouds</i>
Dat.	Nūb-i, <i>to or for a cloud</i>	Nūb-ibūs,	<i>to or for clouds</i>
Acc.	Nūb-em, <i>a cloud</i>	Nūb-ēs,	<i>clouds</i>
Voc.	Nūb-ēs, <i>O cloud</i>	Nūb-ēs,	<i>O clouds</i>
Abl.	Nūb-ē, <i>by, with, or from a cloud.</i>	Nūb-ibūs,	<i>by, with, or from clouds.</i>

EXERCISE XI.

1. Cives agros et hortos habent. 2. Rex civibus praemia dat. 3. Nubes atrae sunt causa tempe tatum. 4. Rupes sunt durae. 5. Urbs turres altas habet. 6. Clades hostium magna erat. 7. Classis Romana duces peritos habet. 8. Valles hostibus notae erant. 9. Graccia valles angustas habet. 10. Virgo pulchram vestem habet.

1. The citizens were timid. 2. The valleys are known to the citizens. 3. The mother gives a garment to the maiden. 4. The citizens kill the enemies with swords. 5. The rocks are known to the citizens. 6. The valleys of Greece are narrow. 7. The Roman fleet has a skilful leader. 8. The maidens have beautiful garments. 9. The slaughter of the soldiers was great. 10. The leaders of the enemies were skilful.

B. Neuter Nouns.

I. STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

Nouns the stems of which end in *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Nōmēn, <i>a name</i>	Nōmīn-ā,	<i>names</i>
Gen.	Nōmīn-īs, <i>of a name</i>	Nōmīn-um,	<i>of names</i>
Dat.	Nōmīn-ī, <i>to or for a name</i>	Nōmīn-ībūs,	<i>to or for names</i>
Acc.	Nōmēn, <i>a name</i>	Nōmīn-ā,	<i>names</i>
Voc.	Nōmēn, <i>O name</i>	Nōmīn-ā,	<i>O names</i>
Abl.	Nōmīn-ē, <i>by, with, or from a name.</i>	Nōmīn-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from names.</i>
2.			
Nom.	Fulgūr, <i>lightning</i>	Fulgūr-ā,	<i>lightnings</i>
Gen.	Fulgūr-īs, <i>of lightning</i>	Fulgūr-um,	<i>of lightnings</i>
Dat.	Fulgūr-ī, <i>to or for lightning</i>	Fulgūr-ībūs,	<i>to or for lightnings</i>
Acc.	Fulgūr, <i>lightning</i>	Fulgūr-ā,	<i>lightnings</i>
Voc.	Fulgūr, <i>O lightning</i>	Fulgūr-ā,	<i>O lightnings</i>
Abl.	Fulgūr-ē, <i>by, with, or from lightning.</i>	Fulgūr-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from lightnings.</i>
3.			
Nom.	Crūs, <i>a leg</i>	Crūr-ā,	<i>legs</i>
Gen.	Crūr-īs, <i>of a leg</i>	Crūr-um,	<i>of legs</i>
Dat.	Crūr-ī, <i>to or for a leg</i>	Crūr-ībūs,	<i>to or for legs</i>
Acc.	Crūs, <i>a leg</i>	Crūr-ā,	<i>legs</i>
Voc.	Crūs, <i>O leg</i>	Crūr-ā,	<i>O legs</i>
Abl.	Crūr-ē, <i>by, with, or from a leg.</i>	Crūr-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from legs.</i>
4.			
Nom.	Ōpūs, <i>a work</i>	Ōpēr-ā,	<i>works</i>
Gen.	Ōpēr-īs, <i>of a work</i>	Ōpēr-um,	<i>of works</i>
Dat.	Ōpēr-ī, <i>to or for a work</i>	Ōpēr-ībūs,	<i>to or for works</i>
Acc.	Ōpūs, <i>a work</i>	Ōpēr-ā,	<i>works</i>
Voc.	Ōpūs, <i>O work</i>	Ōpēr-ā,	<i>O works</i>
Abl.	Ōpēr-ē, <i>by, with, or from a work.</i>	Ōpēr-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from works.</i>
5.			
Nom.	Corpūs, <i>a body</i>	Corpōr-ā,	<i>bodies</i>
Gen.	Corpōr-īs, <i>of a body</i>	Corpōr-um,	<i>of bodies</i>
Dat.	Corpōr-ī, <i>to or for a body</i>	Corpōr-ībūs,	<i>to or for bodies</i>
Acc.	Corpūs, <i>a body</i>	Corpōr-ā,	<i>bodies</i>
Voc.	Corpūs, <i>O body</i>	Corpōr-ā,	<i>O bodies</i>
Abl.	Corpōr-ē, <i>by, with, or from a body.</i>	Corpōr-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from bodies.</i>

	Sing.	6.	Plur.
Nom.	Căpăt, <i>a head</i>	Căpăt-ă,	<i>heads</i>
Gen.	Căpăt-îs, <i>of a head</i>	Căpăt-um,	<i>of heads</i>
Dat.	Căpăt-I, <i>to or for a head</i>	Căpăt-îbūs,	<i>to or for heads</i>
Acc.	Căpăt, <i>a head</i>	Căpăt-ă,	<i>heads</i>
Voc.	Căpăt, <i>O head</i>	Căpăt-ă,	<i>O heads</i>
Abl.	Căpăt-ě, <i>by, with, or from a head.</i>	Căpăt-îbūs,	<i>by, with, or from heads.</i>

II. STEMS ENDING IN I.

The Nominative in *ě, ăl, ăr.*

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Măr-ě, <i>the sea</i>	Măr-ă,	<i>seas</i>
Gen.	Măr-îs, <i>of the sea</i>	Măr-îum,	<i>of seas</i>
Dat.	Măr-I, <i>to or for the sea</i>	Măr-îbūs,	<i>to or for seas</i>
Acc.	Măr-ě, <i>the sea</i>	Măr-ă,	<i>seas</i>
Voc.	Măr-ě, <i>O sea</i>	Măr-ă,	<i>O seas</i>
Abl.	Măr-I, <i>by, with, or from the sea.</i>	Măr-îbūs,	<i>by, with, or from seas.</i>

		2.	
Nom.	Ănimăl, <i>an animal</i>	Ănimăl-ă,	<i>animals</i>
Gen.	Ănimăl-îs, <i>of an animal</i>	Ănimăl-îum,	<i>of animals</i>
Dat.	Ănimăl-I, <i>to or for an animal</i>	Ănimăl-îbūs,	<i>to or for animals</i>
Acc.	Ănimăl, <i>an animal</i>	Ănimăl-ă,	<i>animals</i>
Voc.	Ănimăl, <i>O animal</i>	Ănimăl-ă,	<i>O animals</i>
Abl.	Ănimăl-I, <i>by, with, or from an animal.</i>	Ănimăl-îbūs,	<i>by, with, or from animals.</i>

		3.	
Nom.	Calcăr, <i>a spur</i>	Calcăr-ă,	<i>spurs</i>
Gen.	Calcăr-îs, <i>of a spur</i>	Calcăr-îum,	<i>of spurs</i>
Dat.	Calcăr-I, <i>to or for a spur</i>	Calcăr-îbūs,	<i>to or for spurs</i>
Acc.	Calcăr, <i>a spur</i>	Calcăr-ă,	<i>spurs</i>
Voc.	Calcăr, <i>O spur</i>	Calcăr-ă,	<i>O spurs</i>
Abl.	Calcăr-I, <i>by, with, or from a spur.</i>	Calcăr-îbūs,	<i>by, with, or from spurs.</i>

EXERCISE XII.

A.—1. Nomen Carthaginis clarum erat. 2. Litora erant angusta. 3. Elephanti magna capita et parva crura habent. 4. Balaenae parva ora habent. 5. Fulgur est rapidum. 6. Opus est durum et molestum. 7. Ira causa multorum scelerum est. 8. Juno antiquis temporibus erat dea. 9. Sidera nautis grata sunt. 10. Frigus hieme est molestum.

1. The name of Cicero is renowned. 2. The works of Cicero are renowned. 3. Elephants have a strong body. 4. The legs of elephants are small. 5. The mouths of whales are small. 6. Elephants have great heads and small eyes. 7. The crimes are known to the judge. 8. The cold is troublesome to the maiden. 9. The time of the year is pleasant. 10. The shore is wide.

B.—1. Maria sunt domicilia piscium. 2. Calcaria sunt decus equitis. 3. Litora maris sunt magna. 4. Nautae retia habent.

5. Vectigalia sunt magna. 6. Gramen animalibus gratum erat. 7. Calcaria equitis sunt nova. 8. Maria sunt profunda. 9. Genera animalium sunt varia. 10. Equites aurea calcaria habent.

1. The sea is deep. 2. The shores of the seas are high. 3. The deep sea is the abode of fishes. 4. The nets of the sailors are golden. 5. The king gives golden nets to the sailors. 6. The spurs of the horse-soldier are golden. 7. The king gives a golden spur to the horse-soldier. 8. The animal is strong. 9. Many animals are strong. 10. The tax is troublesome.

NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION, AND ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, DECLINED TOGETHER.

1. *Magnūs Dux*,—*a great leader*.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Magnūs dux	Magnī dūcēs
<i>Gen.</i> Magnī dūcīs	Magnōrum dūcum
<i>Dat.</i> Magnō dūcī	Magnīs dūcībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Magnum dūcem	Magnōs dūcēs
<i>Voc.</i> Magnē dux	Magnī dūcēs
<i>Abl.</i> Magnō dūcē	Magnīs dūcībūs.

2. *Bōnā Mātēr*,—*a good mother*.

<i>Nom.</i> Bōnā mātēr	Bōnae mātērēs
<i>Gen.</i> Bōnae mātērīs	Bōnārum mātrum
<i>Dat.</i> Bōnae mātērī	Bōnīs mātēribūs
<i>Acc.</i> Bōnam mātrem	Bōnās mātērēs
<i>Voc.</i> Bōnā mātēr	Bōnae mātērēs
<i>Abl.</i> Bōnā mātērē	Bōnīs mātēribūs.

3. *Rāpidum Flūmēn*,—*a rapid river*.

<i>Nom.</i> Rāpidum flūmēn	Rāpidā flūmīnā
<i>Gen.</i> Rāpidī flūmīnīs	Rāpidōrum flūminum
<i>Dat.</i> Rāpidō flūmīnī	Rāpidīs flūmīnībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Rāpidum flūmēn	Rāpidā flūmīnā
<i>Voc.</i> Rāpidum flūmēn	Rāpidā flūmīnā
<i>Abl.</i> Rāpidō flūmīnē	Rāpidīs flūmīnībūs.

VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS end in *ēr*, *rīs*, *rē*, and are declined like Nouns of the Third Declension. They have three terminations in the Nominative and Vocative Singular only: *as*, *ācēr*, *ācrīs*, *ācrē*, *sharp*; *cēlēr*, *cēlērīs*, *cēlērē*, *swift*.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Ācēr	ācrīs	ācrē	Ācrēs
<i>Gen.</i> Ācrīs	ācrīs	ācrīs	Ācrīum
<i>Dat.</i> Ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	Ācrībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Ācrem	ācrem	ācrē	Ācrēs
<i>Voc.</i> Ācēr	ācrīs	ācrē	Ācrēs
<i>Abl.</i> Ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	Ācrībūs

II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS are declined like Nouns of the Third Declension. They have two termina

tions in the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative only. They include—

1. Adjectives ending in *is*: *as*, *tristis* (*masc.* and *fem.*), *tristē* (*neut.*), *sad*.
2. Comparatives, ending in *ior*, *iūs*: *as*, *mēlior* (*masc.* and *fem.*), *mēliūs* (*neut.*), *better*.

	Sing.		1.	Plur.	
	M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
Nom.	Trist-is	trist-ē		Trist-ēs	trist-iā
Gen.	Trist-is	trist-is		Trist-ium	trist-ium
Dat.	Trist-i	trist-i		Trist-ibūs	trist-ibūs
Acc.	Trist-em	trist-ē		Trist-ēs	trist-iā
Voc.	Trist-is	trist-ē		Trist-ēs	trist-iā
Abl.	Trist-i	trist-i		Trist-ibūs	trist-ibūs

	Sing.		2.	Plur.	
	M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
Nom.	Mēlior	mēliūs		Mēlior-ēs	mēlior-ā
Gen.	Mēlior-is	mēlior-is		Mēlior-um	mēlior-um
Dat.	Mēlior-i	mēlior-i		Mēlior-ibūs	mēlior-ibūs
Acc.	Mēlior-em	mēliūs		Mēlior-ēs	mēlior-ā
Voc.	Mēlior	mēliūs		Mēlior-ēs	mēlior-ā
Abl.	Mēlior-ē or i	mēlior-ē or i		Mēlior-ibūs	mēlior-ibūs

III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION are of various endings and declined like Nouns of the Third Declension: *as*, *felix*, *fortunate*; *prudens*, *prudent*.

	Sing.		1.	Plur.	
	M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
Nom.	Felix	felix		Felic-ēs	felic-iā
Gen.	Felic-is	felic-is		Felic-ium	felic-ium
Dat.	Felic-i	felic-i		Felic-ibūs	felic-ibūs
Acc.	Felic-em	felix		Felic-ēs	felic-iā
Voc.	Felix	felix		Felic-ēs	felic-iā
Abl.	Felic-i or ē	felic-i or ē		Felic-ibūs	felic-ibūs

	Sing.		2.	Plur.	
	M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
Nom.	Prudens	prudens		Prudent-ēs	prudent-iā
Gen.	Prudent-is	prudent-is		Prudent-ium	prudent-ium
Dat.	Prudent-i	prudent-i		Prudent-ibūs	prudent-ibūs
Acc.	Prudent-em	prudens		Prudent-ēs	prudent-iā
Voc.	Prudens	prudens		Prudent-ēs	prudent-iā
Abl.	Prudent-i or ē	prudent-i or ē		Prudent-ibūs	prudent-ibūs

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION, DECLINED WITH NOUNS OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DECLENSIONS.

1. Cēlērīs Sāgittā,—a swift arrow.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Cēlērīs sāgittā	Cēlērēs sāgittae
Gen.	Cēlērīs sāgittae	Cēlērū sāgittārum
Dat.	Cēlērī sāgittae	Cēlērībūs sāgittis
Acc.	Cēlērē sāgittam	Cēlērēs sāgittas
Voc.	Cēlērīs sāgittā	Cēlērēs sāgittae
Abl.	Cēlērī sāgittā	Cēlērībūs sāgittis

2. Tristē Proelium,—*a sad battle.*

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Tristē proelium	Tristiā proeliā
Gen.	Tristi proeli	Tristiū proeliūrum
Dat.	Tristi proeliō	Tristiūs proeliīs
Acc.	Tristē proelium	Tristiā proeliā
Voc.	Tristē proelium	Tristiā proeliā
Abl.	Tristi proeliō	Tristiūs proeliīs

3. Fēlix Hōmo,—*a happy man.*

Nom.	Fēlix hōmo	Fēlicēs hōminēs
Gen.	Fēlicis hōminis	Fēlicium hōminum
Dat.	Fēlici hōmini	Fēlicibus hōminibus
Acc.	Fēlicem hōminem	Fēlicēs hōminēs
Voc.	Fēlix hōmo	Fēlicēs hōminēs
Abl.	Fēlici or ē hōminē	Fēlicibus hōminibus

EXERCISE XIII.

A.—1. Ira furor brevis est. 2. Ira militum erat acris. 3. Via est facilis: 4. Omne initium est difficile. 5. Leges hominibus utiles sunt. 6. Vulnus militis est leve. 7. Carmen est dulce. 8. Naves hostium sunt celeres. 9. Tempus humanæ vitæ breve est. 10. Rex cives fideles habet.

1. The soldiers have sharp arms. 2. The arrow is swift. 3. Labour is easy in the winter. 4. Labour is difficult in the summer. 5. Arms are useful to soldiers. 6. The soldiers have short swords. 7. The beginning of the song is difficult. 8. The songs are easy. 9. The wounds of the soldier are light. 10. The arrows are sharp and swift.

B.—1. Consilium ducis audax est. 2. Consilia ducis Romani audacia sunt. 3. Tempus præsens felix est. 4. Regnum Persarum erat potens. 5. Animalia rapacia sunt velocia. 6. Vetus vinum est bonum. 7. Rex ingentem numerum militum habet. 8. Leges Romanorum erant præstantes. 9. Præmia equitum ingentia erant. 10. Agricolaæ vinum vetus habent.

1. The plans of the leader were prudent. 2. Elephants are prudent animals. 3. The booty of the Romans was immense. 4. The beginning was fortunate. 5. The Romans have excellent laws. 6. The king gives immense rewards to the soldiers. 7. Lions are rapacious animals. 8. The father gives old wine to the boy. 9. The present times are fortunate. 10. The Romans are powerful.

IX.—THE FOURTH OR U DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine and Feminine Nouns of the Fourth Declension ends in ūs, and of Neuter Nouns in u.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Grăd-ūs (<i>m.</i>), <i>a step</i>	Grăd-ūs,	<i>steps</i>
Gen.	Grăd-ūs,	Grăd-ŭm,	<i>of steps</i>
Dat.	Grăd-ŭi,	Grăd-ibŭs,	<i>to or for steps</i>
Acc.	Grăd-um,	Grăd-ūs,	<i>steps</i>
Voc.	Grăd-ūs,	Grăd-ūs,	<i>O steps</i>
Abl.	Grăd-ŭ,	Grăd-ibŭs,	<i>by, with, or from steps.</i>

		2.	
Nom.	Gĕn-u (<i>n.</i>), <i>a knee</i>	Gĕn-ŭă,	<i>knees</i>
Gen.	Gĕn-ūs,	Gĕn-ŭm,	<i>of knees</i>
Dat.	Gĕn-ŭ,	Gĕn-ibŭs,	<i>to or for knees</i>
Acc.	Gĕn-ŭ,	Gĕn-ŭă,	<i>knees</i>
Voc.	Gĕn-ŭ,	Gĕn-ŭă,	<i>O knees</i>
Abl.	Gĕn-ŭ,	Gĕn-ibŭs,	<i>by, with, or from knees.</i>

NOTE.—Some nouns of the Fourth Declension make the Dative and Ablative plural in -ŭbŭs: as, æcŭbŭs, arcŭbŭs, portŭbŭs, vĕrŭbŭs, with a few others. Also, the Dative Singular ŭi is sometimes contracted into ŭ: as, grădŭi, grădŭ.

EXERCISE XIV.

A.—1. Quercus sunt altae. 2. Manus hominibus utiles sunt. 3. Visus et auditus sunt utiles hominibus. 4. Acus est acuta. 5. Portus est tutus. 6. Cursus militis erat celer. 7. Arcus Scytharum leves erant. 8. Arcus coelestis varios colores habet. 9. Fructus ficŭs erat dulcis. 10. Caput est sedes omnium sensuum.

1. The oak is useful to man. 2. The city has beautiful harbours. 3. The Scythians have arrows and bows. 4. The needles are sharp. 5. The girl has a sharp needle. 6. The harbours of the city are safe. 7. The number of the harbours is great. 8. Hearing and seeing are useful (*pl.*) to animals. 9. The fruit of fig-trees is sweet. 10. The soldier kills the lion with (his) hand.

B.—1. Cornua tauri acuta sunt. 2. Magister cornu puero dat. 3. Genua hominibus utilia sunt. 4. Magistratus sunt legum ministri. 5. Exercitus arma magnifica habet. 6. Duces exercitŭs audaces erant. 7. Rex equitatum peditatumque* habet. 8. Voluptas sensibus grata est. 9. Oculi sunt instrumenta visŭs. 10. Aures sunt instrumenta auditŭs.

1. The knees of elephants are hard. 2. The horns of the stag are hard. 3. The king gives a beautiful horn to the soldier. 4. The magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 5. The leader of the cavalry is bold. 6. Greece has many harbours. 7. Every (omne) animal has senses. 8. Eyes and ears are the instruments of the senses. 9. Sharp needles are useful to women. 10. The leaders of the infantry are powerful.

* (quĕ, and) (placed after the word which it unites to the preceding).

X.—THE FIFTH OR E DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Fifth Declension ends in *ēs*.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Dī-ēs, <i>a day</i>	Dī-ēs, <i>days</i>
Gen.	Dī-ēī, <i>of a day</i>	Dī-Ērum, <i>of days</i>
Dat.	Dī-ēī, <i>to or for a day</i>	Dī-ēbūs, <i>to or for days</i>
Acc.	Dī-em, <i>a day</i>	Dī-ēs, <i>days</i>
Voc.	Dī-ēs, <i>O day</i>	Dī-ēs, <i>O days</i>
Abl.	Dī-ē, <i>by, with, or from a day.</i>	Dī-ēbūs, <i>by, with, or from days.</i>

NOTE.—In Nouns like *rēs*, where *ēs* is preceded by a Consonant, the *e* becomes short in Gen. and Dat. Singular: as, *rēī*, *spēī*.

GENDER.—All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine except *dīēs*, which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, and always Masculine in the Plural; and *mēridiēs*, *midday*, which is always Masculine.

RULE 8.—When the Ablative Case indicates the place *where*, it is used with the Preposition *in*, *in*: as, *hostēs in plānitīē erant*, *the enemies were in the plain*. See Rule 7, p. 13.

EXERCISE XV.

1. Dies sunt sereni. 2. Numerus dierum serenorum parvus est. 3. Deus est dominus omnium rerum. 4. Dux magnam victoriae spem habet. 5. Fides servorum rara erat. 6. Exercitus in magna planitie erat. 7. In acie multi pedites erant. 8. Fortuna est domina rerum humanarum. 9. Facies filii pulchra erat. 10. Magna est pueri segnitias.

1. The number of days is infinite. 2. God is the creator of all things. 3. Many things are hurtful to man. 4. The mother gives many things to the girl. 5. In the line-of-battle were many horse-soldiers. 6. The cavalry was in the plain. 7. The reward was the beginning of hope. 8. The leaders have great hope of victory. 9. The fidelity of sons was rare. 10. The slothfulness of the girl is troublesome to the mother.

XI.—SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS.

The following words are thus declined:—

	Dēūs, <i>m., God.</i> (2 Decl.)		Dōmūs, <i>f., a house.</i> (2 and 4 Decl.)	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Dēūs	Dēī, Dīī, or Dī	Dōmūs	Dōmūs
Gen.	Dēī	Dēōrum, or Deūm	Dōmūs	Dōmūum, or dōmōrum
Dat.	Dēō	Dēīs, Dīīs, or Dīs	Dōmūī	Dōmībūs
Acc.	Dēum	Dēōs	Dēmum	Dēmōs (<i>rarely dēmūs</i>)
Voc.	Dēūs	Dēī, Dīī, or Dī	Dōmūs	Dōmūs
Abl.	Dēō	Dēīs, Dīīs, or Dīs	Dōmō	Dōmībūs

N.B.—The form *dōmī* is used only in the sense of *at home*.

Bōs, c., an ox or cow. (3 Decl.)

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Bōs</i>	<i>Bōvēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Bōvīs</i>	<i>Bōvum, or bōum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Bōvī</i>	<i>Bōbūs, or būbūs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Bōvem</i>	<i>Bōvēs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Bōs</i>	<i>Bōvēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Bōvē</i>	<i>Bōbūs, or būbūs</i>

Vis, f., strength. (3 Decl.)

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Vis</i>	<i>Virēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	wanting	<i>Virium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	wanting	<i>Viribūs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Vim</i>	<i>Virēs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	wanting	<i>Virēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Vī</i>	<i>Viribūs</i>

Jusjūrandum, n., an oath (properly two words, Jūs, 3 Decl., and jūrandum, 2 Decl.).

	Sing.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Jusjūrandum</i>	No plural.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Jūrisjūrandī</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Jūrījūrandō</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Jusjūrandum</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Jusjūrandum</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Jūrējūrandō</i>	

Sēnex, m., an old man. (3 Decl.)

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Sēnex</i>	<i>Sēnēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Sēnīs</i>	<i>Sēnum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Sēnī</i>	<i>Sēnībūs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Sēnem</i>	<i>Sēnēs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Sēnex</i>	<i>Sēnēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Sēnē</i>	<i>Sēnībūs</i>

Jūpitēr (= Jōv-pitēr, i. e. pātēr, (3 Decl.) the god.

	Sing.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Jūpitēr</i>	No plural.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Jōvīs</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Jōvī</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Jōvem</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Jūpitēr</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Jōvē</i>	

Respublica, f., a commonwealth, a republic (properly two words, Rēs, 5 Decl., and publicā, 1 Decl.).

	Sing.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Respublicā</i>	No plural.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Rēipublicae</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Rēipublicae</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Rempublicam</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Respublicā</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Rēpublicā</i>	

EXERCISE XVI.

A.—1. Di sunt immortales. 2. Jupiter et Neptunus sunt dii Romanorum. 3. Quercus Jovi sacrae erant. 4. Domus urbis sunt pulchrae. 5. Divitiae magnae in domo patris sunt. 6. Divitiae ingentes in domibus incolarum sunt. 7. Canes domuum custodes sunt. 8. Homines in domibus sunt, bestiae in silvis. 9. Dis sacrum est monumentum. 10. Vis fluminis ingens est.

1. Men are mortal, the gods immortal. 2. The oak is sacred to Jupiter. 3. Thunderbolts are the arms of Jupiter. 4. Many trees are sacred to the gods. 5. The number of the gods is immense. 6. The number of the houses is immense. 7. (There) were immense riches in the houses of the citizens. 8. The monuments are sacred to the gods. 9. Jupiter has many temples in Italy. 10. Oxen have great strength (*pl.*).

B.—1. Senex est debilis et aeger. 2. Funera senum et juvenum sunt multa. 3. Nomen Ciceronis senibus notum est. 4. Boves magnas vires habent. 5. Magna est vis conscientiae. 6. Civis jusjurandum judicii dat.* 7. In republica Romana sunt multi servi. 8. Respublica Romanorum potens erat. 9. Cornua bovis dura sunt. 10. Boves et equi in agro sunt.

1. The strength (*pl.*) of oxen is immense. 2. The king gives many oxen to the soldiers. 3. The old-men are feeble and sick. 4. The old-man gives gold and silver to the young-man. 5. The

* Jusjurandum dat, in English, takes the oath.

house of the old-man is full of riches. 6. Gold and silver are in the houses of the citizens. 7. In the Roman commonwealth were many brave citizens. 8. The friends of the commonwealth were few. 9. The grass is pleasing to the oxen. 10. The fields are sacred to Jupiter.

XII.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The following words have in the Genitive Sing. *iūs* (rarely *iūs*) and in the Dative *i* :—

<i>ūnūs, ū, um,</i>	<i>one, alone.</i>	<i>altēr, altērā, altērum, one of two ;</i>
<i>solūs, ū, um,</i>	<i>alone.</i>	<i>altēr . . . altēr, the one . . .</i>
<i>tōtūs, ū, um,</i>	<i>whole.</i>	<i>the other.</i>
<i>ullūs, ū, um,</i>	<i>any.</i>	<i>ālīūs, ālīā, ālīūd, one of any</i>
<i>nullūs, ū, um,</i>	<i>no, none.</i>	<i>number ; ālīūs . . . ālīūs,</i>
<i>ūtēr, utrā, utrum,</i>	<i>which of two.</i>	<i>one . . . another ; in pl. some,</i>
<i>neutēr, neutrā, neutrum,</i>	<i>neither.</i>	<i>others.</i>

For example—

	M.	Sing. F.	N.		M.	Plur. F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ūn-ūs</i>	<i>ūn-ā</i>	<i>ūn-um</i>		<i>Ūn-ī</i>	<i>ūn-ae</i>	<i>ūn-ā</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ūn-iūs</i>				<i>Ūn-ōrum</i>	<i>ūn-ārum</i>	<i>ūn-ōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ūn-i</i>				<i>Ūn-īs</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ūn-um</i>	<i>ūn-am</i>	<i>ūn-um</i>		<i>Ūn-ōs</i>	<i>ūn-ās</i>	<i>ūn-ā</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ūn-ō</i>	<i>ūn-ā</i>	<i>ūn-ō</i>		<i>Ūn-is</i>		

Obs. As to the use of the Plural of *ūnūs*, see p. 27.

The Genitive Singular of *altēr* is *altērīūs*, and of *ālīūs* is *ālīūs*.

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Virtus sola dat veram voluptatem. 2. Cives Ciceroni uni dant honorem. 3. Utri dat (*does he give*) laudem? Neutri. 4. Alii sunt docti, alii indocti. 5. Alius (*gen.*) vires, alius (*gen.*) divitiarum sunt magnae. 6. Alter est Graecus, alter Romanus. 7. Tota vita hominis memorabilis erat. 8. Alteri (*dat.*) laudem, alteri (*dat.*) culpam dant. 9. Neutri dat totam laudem. 10. Neutra civitas habet laudem ullam.

1. He gives the whole booty to the soldiers. 2. Cicero alone was pleasing to the citizens. 3. He was troublesome to neither. 4. To which-of-the-two does he give the praise? 5. Neither of the men has any abode. 6. Virtue alone gives true honours. 7. Life is troublesome to no good man. 8. Rome alone was head of (all) cities. 9. He was unfriendly to neither. 10. The one was pleasing to the citizens, the other was troublesome.

XIII.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison : Positive, Comparative, and Superlative : as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Altūs, high.</i>	<i>Altīōr, higher.</i>	<i>Altissimūs, { highest, most high, or very high.</i>

The Comparative is formed by adding *īor* and the Superlative by adding *issimūs* to the Positive, after taking away the termination of the Genitive Singular : as,

Nom.	Posit.	Gen.	Comp.	Sup.
Altūs,		Alt-ī,	Alt-īor,	Alt-issimūs.
Lēvis,		Lēv-īs,	Lēv-īor,	Lēv-issimūs.
Fēlix,		Fēlic-īs,	Fēlic-īor,	Fēlic-issimūs.
Prūdēns,		Prūdēt-īs,	Prūdēt-īor,	Prūdēt-issimūs.
		<i>high,</i>		
		<i>light,</i>		
		<i>fortunate,</i>		
		<i>prudent,</i>		

The Comparative is declined on p. 19 (*mēl-īor*).

The Superlative is declined like *bōnus*, *bōna*, *bōnum*.

EXCEPTIONS.—I. Adjectives ending in *ēr* form the Superlative in *rīmūs* : as,

Nom.	Posit.	Gen.	Comp.	Sup.
pulchrēr,		pulchr-ī,	pulchr-īor,	pulchr-rīmūs.
libēr,		libēr-ī,	libēr-īor,	libēr-rīmūs.
ācēr,		ācēr-īs,	ācēr-īor,	ācēr-rīmūs.
cēlēr,		cēlēr-īs,	cēlēr-īor,	cēlēr-rīmūs.
		<i>beautiful,</i>		
		<i>free,</i>		
		<i>sharp,</i>		
		<i>swift,</i>		

Also *vētūs* (*Gen. vētēr-īs*), *old*, has a Superlative, *vēter-rīmūs*.

II. The following six Adjectives ending in *ilīs* form their Superlative in *līmūs* : as,

Posit.	Comp.	Sup.
fācīlīs,	fācīl-īor,	fācīl-līmūs.
diffīcīlīs,	diffīcīl-īor,	diffīcīl-līmūs.
sīmīlīs,	sīmīl-īor,	sīmīl-līmūs.
dissīmīlīs,	dissīmīl-īor,	dissīmīl-līmūs.
grācīlīs,	grācīl-īor,	grācīl-līmūs.
hūmīlīs,	hūmīl-īor,	hūmīl-līmūs.

III. Adjectives ending in *dicūs*, *fīcūs*, and *vōlūs*, form their Comparative in *entiōr*, and their Superlative in *entissimūs* : as,

Posit.	Comp.	Sup.
mālēdicūs,	mālēdicentiōr,	mālēdicentissimūs.
bēnēficūs,	bēnēficentiōr,	bēnēficentissimūs.
bēnēvōlūs,	bēnēvōlentiōr,	bēnēvōlenti-simūs.

IV. Adjectives which have a vowel before the termination *us*, usually form the Comparative by prefixing the Adverb *māgīs*, *more*, and the Superlative by prefixing the Adverb *maximē*, *most* : as, *noxīūs*, *hurtful*, *māgīs noxīūs*, *more hurtful*, *maximē noxīūs*, *most hurtful*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Posit.	Comp.	Sup.
bōnūs,	mēliōr,	optimūs.
malūs,	pejor,	pessimūs.
magnūs,	mājor,	maximūs.
pavīnūs,	mīnor,	mīnimūs.
multūs,	plūs (see below),	plūrimūs.
nequūm (not deserving),	nequior,	nequissimūs.

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
dives,	<i>rich,</i>	dītor.	dītissimūs.
sēnex,	<i>old,</i>	sēnior [nātū mājor],	[nātū maxīmūs].
jūvenis,	<i>young,</i>	jūnior [nātū mīnor],	[nātū mīnimūs].
sūperus,	<i>upper,</i>	sūpērior,	suprēmūs, summūs.
inferus,	<i>lower,</i>	infērior,	infimūs, imūs.
exterus,	<i>outside,</i>	extērior,	extrēmūs, extimūs.
interus,	<i>inside,</i>	intērior,	intimūs.
posterus,	<i>behind,</i>	postērior,	postrēmūs, postūmūs.
—	—	priōr (<i>former</i>),	prīmūs (<i>first</i>). [<i>next</i>].
—	—	prōpriōr (<i>nearer</i>),	proximūs (<i>nearest</i> ,
—	—	ultērior (<i>further</i>),	ultimūs (<i>furthest</i> , <i>last</i>).
Singular.			
	Neut. only.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Plūs	Plūrēs	Plūrā
Gen.	Plūris	Plūrium	Plūrium
Dat.	Plūri	Plūribūs	Plūribūs
Acc.	Plūs	Plūrēs	Plūrā
Abl.	Plūrē	Plūribūs	Plūribūs

RULE 9.—The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin *quam* (indeclinable).

EXERCISE XVIII.

A.—1. Aestate dies longiores sunt quam noctes. 2. Tempore hiberno dies sunt breviores. 3. Lepores timidiores sunt quam canes. 4. Noctes brevissimae sunt aestate. 5. Roma clarissima urbs Italiae erat. 6. Ferrum utilissimum est metallorum. 7. Radices arborum longissimae sunt. 8. Nihil est anabilius quam virtus. 9. Lux est velocior quam sonitus. 10. Nihil in amicitia perniciosius est quam adulatio.

1. Men are stronger than women. 2. Iron is more useful than gold. 3. The hare is a very timid animal. 4. Nothing is more excellent than virtue. 5. The roots of oak-trees are very strong and very long. 6. The Rhine is a very rapid river. 7. The eyes of the eagle are very keen. 8. The days are calmer in summer than in winter. 9. In winter time the light is feebler than in summer. 10. Nothing is more destructive to friendship than flattery.

B.—1. In bello miserrimi sunt agricolae. 2. Filiae matri sunt simillimae. 3. Itinera antiquis temporibus difficillima erant. 4. Pulcherrima est imago regis. 5. Facillimi erant labores militum. 6. Pulcherrima animalia non semper sunt utilissima. 7. Verrima vina non semper sunt dulcissima. 8. Vultures acerrimos habent oculos. 9. Pulcherrimi sunt colores florum. 10. In Helvetia sunt asperriimi montes.

1. The scent of flowers is very sweet. 2. The work is very difficult. 3. The journey was very long and very rough. 4. The eyes of the vulture are very keen. 5. Helvetia is a very rugged land. 6. The swiftest animals are not always the strongest. 7. The legs of the stag are very slender. 8. The son was very like (his) father (*dat.*). 9. War is the cause of many crimes. 10. In summer the sun is more powerful than in winter.

C.—1. Nihil est melius quam sapientia. 2. Sol major est quam terra. 3. Luna minor est quam terra. 4. Plurima et maxima animalia sunt in mari. 5. Optimae erant leges Romanae. 6. Pessimae sunt consuetudines discipulorum. 7. Melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria. 8. Simulatio amoris est pejor quam odium. 9. Cato optimus erat suae aetatis orator. 10. Aquilae vis maxima est.

1. Hatred is better than flattery. 2. Very many men give the greatest praise to Cato. 3. The best orator is not always the best citizen. 4. The most wicked men slay the most excellent (men). 5. No state was ever more renowned than Rome. 6. The best men are not always the most powerful. 7. They give the honour to the most excellent citizens. 8. Very many islands are larger than Sicily. 9. Sicily is a smaller island than Britain. 10. The Greeks were more learned than the Romans.

XIV.—THE NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numerals denote number simply or absolutely: as, ūnūs, *one*; dŭō, *two*; trēs, *three*. They are given on the next page.

The declension of ūnūs is given on p. 24.

Obs. Ūnūs is used in the Plural with Plural Nouns which have a singular meaning: as, ūnā castrā, *one camp*; ūnae aedēs, *one house*; ūnae littērae, *one letter*.

Dŭō, *two*, trēs, *three*, and milliā, *thousands*, are declined as follows:—

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Dŭ-ō	dŭ-ae	dŭ-ō	Trēs	triā	Milliā
<i>Gen.</i>	Dŭ-ōrum	dŭ-ārum	dŭ-ōrum	Trium	trium	Millium
<i>Dat.</i>	Dŭ-ōbŭs	dŭ-ābŭs	dŭ-ōbŭs	Tribŭs	tribŭs	Millibŭs
<i>Acc.</i>	Dŭ-ōs or dŭ-ō	dŭ-ās	dŭ-ō	Trēs or trīs	triā	Milliā
<i>Ab.</i>	Dŭ-ōbŭs	dŭ-ābŭs	dŭ-ōbŭs	Tribŭs	tribŭs	Millibŭs

Obs. Ambō, *both*, is declined like duo.

Millē, *a thousand*, in the singular, is an indeclinable adjective; but milliā, *thousands*, in the plural, is a Substantive: as, millē hōmīnēs, *a thousand men*; but dŭō milliā hōmīnum, *two thousand men*, literally, *two thousands of men*.

The Cardinal Numerals from quattuor, *four*, to centum, *a hundred*, are indeclinable. They are given on the next page.

Ducentī, *ae, ā, two hundred*, and the following hundreds, are declined regularly.

Ordinal Numerals denote numbers regarded as forming parts of a series: as, primŭs, *first*; secundŭs, or altēr, *second*. They are declined regularly as adjectives.

ARABIC SYMBOLS.	ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1	I	ūnus	prīmus.
2	II	duō	sēcundus <i>or</i> altēr.
3	III	trēs	tertīus.
4	IV	quattuōr (quātūor)	quartus.
5	V	quinqūē	quintus.
6	VI	sex	sextus.
7	VII	septem	septīmus.
8	VIII	octō	octāvus.
9	IX	nōvem	nōnus.
10	X	dēcem	dēcīmus.
11	XI	undēcim	undēcīmus.
12	XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcīmus.
13	XIII	trēdēcim	tertīus dēcīmus.
14	XIV	quattuordēcim	quartus dēcīmus.
15	XV	quindēcim	quintus dēcīmus.
16	XVI	sēdēcim	sextus dēcīmus.
17	XVII	septemdēcim	septīmus dēcīmus.
18	XVIII	duōdēvigintī	duōdēvicēsīmus.
19	XIX	undēvigintī	undēvicēsīmus.
20	XX	vīgintī	vicēsīmus.
21	XXI	ūnus et vīgintī <i>or</i> vīgintī ūnus	prīmus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus prīmus.
22	XXII	duō et vīgintī <i>or</i> vīgintī duō	alter et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus alter.
23	XXIII	trēs et vīgintī <i>or</i> vīgintī trēs	tertīus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus tertīus.
28	XXVIII	duōdētrīgintā	duōdētrīgēsīmus.
29	XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētrīgēsīmus.
30	XXX	trīgintā	trīgēsīmus.
40	XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus.
50	L	quinqūāgintā	quinqūāgēsīmus.
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus.
70	LXX	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus.
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus.
90	XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus.
100	C	centum	centēsīmus.
200	CC	dūcentī, ae, ā	ducentēsīmus.
300	CCC	trēcentī, ae, ā	trēcentēsīmus.
400	CCCC	quadringentī, ae, ā	quadringentēsīmus.
500	D <i>or</i> IĊ	quingentī, ae, ā	quingentēsīmus.
600	DC	sexcentī, ae, ā	sexcentēsīmus.
700	DCC	septingentī, ae, ā	septingentēsīmus.
800	DCCC	octingentī, ae, ā	octingentēsīmus.
900	DCCCC	nongentī, ae, ā	nongentēsīmus.
1,000	M <i>or</i> CIĊ	millē	millesīmus.
2,000	MM	duō millā	bis millesīmus.
100,000	CCCIĊĊĊ	centum millā	centiēs millesīmus.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Homo habet unum ōs, duas aures, duos oculos. 2. Magister puero tres libros dat. 3. Sunt (*there are*) sedecim mala, viginti pruna, undeviginti pira, duodeviginti cerasa. 4. In capite hominis sexaginta tria sunt ossa. 5. In exercitu Alexandri Magni duodecim millia Macedonum erant. 6. Xerxes habet classem mille ducentarum navium. 7. In legione Romana erant cohortes decem, manipuli triginta, centuriæ sexaginta. 8. Septem erant reges Romani; primus erat Romulus, secundus Numa Pompilius, tertius Tullus Hostilius, quartus Ancus Martius, quintus Tarquinius Priscus, sextus Servius Tullius, septimus Tarquinius Superbus. 9. Augustus octavus est anni mensis. 10. Manipulus erat trigesima pars legionis Romanæ.

1. The wise (men) of Greece were seven. 2. The first king of Rome was warlike. 3. They slay the tenth part of the men. 4. In a Roman legion (there) were ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty centuries. 5. They slay ten thousand men (*gen.*) in the war. 6. The second king of Rome was just and mild. 7. The seventh king of Rome was unjust and wicked. 8. In the first month of the year (there) are thirty-one days. 9. Rome has two consuls. 10. A Roman legion has five thousand foot-soldiers (*gen.*), three hundred horse-soldiers.*

* The number of soldiers in a legion varied considerably at different periods.

XV.—THE VERB SUM, *I am*.

Sum, fūi, fūtūrūs, essē,—to be. Stem : ēs-, fu-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Sum,	<i>I am</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Sūmūs,	<i>We are</i>
Ēs,	<i>thou art</i>	Estīs,	<i>ye are</i>
Est,	<i>he is.</i>	Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēram,	<i>I was</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ērāmūs,	<i>We were</i>
Ērās,	<i>thou wast</i>	Ērātīs,	<i>ye were</i>
Ērāt,	<i>he was.</i>	Ērant,	<i>they were.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēro,	<i>I shall be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ērimūs,	<i>We shall be</i>
Ērīs,	<i>thou wilt be</i>	Ēritīs,	<i>ye will be</i>
Ērit,	<i>he will be.</i>	Ērunt,	<i>they will be.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuī,	<i>I have been, or</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuīmūs,	<i>We have been, or</i>
	<i>I was</i>		<i>we were</i>
Fuistī,	<i>thou hast been, or</i>	Fuistīs,	<i>ye have been, or</i>
	<i>thou wast</i>		<i>ye were</i>
Fuīt,	<i>he has been, or</i>	Fuērunt,	<i>they have been, or</i>
	<i>he was.</i>	or fuērē	<i>they were.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuëram, <i>I had been</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuëramūs, <i>We had been</i>
Fuērās, <i>thou hadst been</i>	Fuērātīs, <i>ye had been</i>
Fuērāt, <i>he had been.</i>	Fuērant, <i>they had been.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuëro, <i>I shall have been</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuërimūs, <i>We shall have been</i>
Fuērīs, <i>thou wilt have been</i>	Fuērītīs, <i>ye will have been</i>
Fuērīt, <i>he will have been.</i>	Fuērint, <i>they will have been</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēs, <i>Be thou.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Estē, <i>Be ye.</i>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

2. FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Estō, <i>Thou shalt or must be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Estōtē, <i>Ye shall or must be</i>
Estō, <i>he shall or must be.</i>	Suntō, <i>they shall or must be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Sim, <i>I may be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Simūs, <i>We may be</i>
Sīs, <i>thou mayst be</i>	Sītīs, <i>ye may be</i>
Sīt, <i>he may be.</i>	Sint, <i>they may be.</i>

Obs. The first and third Persons singular and plural of the Present Subjunctive are often used as Imperatives: as, sint cīvēs justī, let the citizens be just.

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Essem or } <i>I might be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Essēmūs or } <i>We might be</i>
fōrem, }	fōrēmūs, }
Essēs or } <i>thou mightst be</i>	Essētīs or } <i>ye might be</i>
fōrēs, }	fōrētīs, }
Essēt or } <i>he might be.</i>	Essent or } <i>they might be.</i>
fōrēt, }	fōrent, }

3. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuërim, <i>I may have been</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuërimūs, <i>We may have been</i>
Fuērīs, <i>thou mayst have been</i>	Fuērītīs, <i>ye may have been</i>
Fuērīt, <i>he may have been.</i>	Fuērint, <i>they may have been</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuīssēm, <i>I should have</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuīssēmūs, <i>We should have</i>
Fuīssēs, <i>thou wouldst been.</i>	Fuīssētīs, <i>ye would been,</i>
Fuīssēt, <i>he would</i>	Fuīssent, <i>they would</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE PRESENT, and IMPERFECT,	} Essē, <i>to be.</i>
INFINITIVE PERFECT, and PLUPERFECT,	
	} Fuīssē, <i>to have been.</i>

INFINITIVE FUTURE, Fütürüs essë, or fõrë, *to be about to be.*
 PARTICIPLE FUTURE, Fütürüs, -a, -um, *about to be.*

NOTE.—A vowel before another vowel is usually short, and will therefore in future not always be marked.

Obs. Fütürüs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, fütürüs sum, *I am about to be*; fütürüs eram, *I was about to be*, &c.

EXERCISE XX.

The Verb Sum.—Indicative Mood.

A.—1. Sum laetus. 2. Es tristis. 3. Non diligens fuisti, Tite. 4. Probi filii gaudium patris erunt. 5. Opera tua multis hominibus erunt utilia. 6. Dux vester ero: victores erimus. 7. Si contenti eritis, pauperes non eritis. 8. Multi erunt pauperes, qui (*who*) divites fuerant. 9. Cives urbis liberae sumus. 10. Custodes miseræ puellæ fuistis.

1. We are joyful. 2. Ye are sad. 3. I am a Roman citizen. 4. The contented (*pl.*) are always joyful; the rich (*pl.*) are often sad. 5. If ye are good, ye are rich. 6. If thou wilt be diligent, thou wilt be learned. 7. The wicked man is not free. 8. They had been unlearned, now they are learned. 9. Ye will be rich and free. 10. The Roman state was renowned.

Imperative Mood.

B.—1. Judex custos severus juris esto. 2. Probi este, pueri, et felices eritis. 3. Discipuli sunto attenti. 4. Judices justi sunto. 5. Reipublicæ salus civibus cara esto. 6. Amici fideles sunto. 7. Reges patres patriæ sunto. 8. Attenti este, discipuli. 9. Contenti estote sorte vestra. 10. Præceptorum memores este.

1. Be diligent, scholars. 2. Praise shall be the reward of diligence. 3. Be faithful, friends! 4. The judge must be just. 5. They are contented; they shall be rich. 6. There must be no cause of enmity; we are faithful friends. 7. Be just, be upright; thou wilt be successful. 8. Be brave, soldiers! 9. Let the citizens be (*sint*) free, let them be happy! 10. The city shall be the booty of the soldiers.

XVI.—COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

Absum, *I am absent.*
 Adsum, *I am present, stand by, side with.*
 Desum, *I am wanting.*
 Insum, *I am in.*
 Intersum, *I am among.*
 Obsum, *I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.*

Praesum, *I am before, am at the head of.*
 Prōsum, *I am serviceable, do good to.*
 Subsum, *I am under, or amongst.*
 Sūpersum, *I remain over, survive.*

All these compounds of Sum are followed by the Dative Case. They are conjugated like Sum, but Prōsum takes *d* before *e* : as,

		INDICATIVE.			
		Present.		Imperfect.	Future.
Sing.	Prō-sum	Plur.	Prō-sūmūs	Prōd-eram,	Prōd-ēro,
	P.ōd-ēs		Prōd-ētis	&c.	&c.
	Prōd-est.		Prō-sunt.		

INFINITIVE—Present.—Prōd-esse.

EXERCISE XXI.

1. Bonis hominibus non deerunt amici. 2. Cicero reipublicae profuit. 3. Legionibus Romanis duces praefuerunt fortes. 4. Alexander Magnus multis proeliis interfuit. 5. Equitum multitudo exercitui nostro proderit. 6. Miles fortis omnibus aderit periculis. 7. Variæ cupiditates animo insunt. 8. Frigus multis plantis non prodest. 9. Militibus deerat animus. 10. Auxilium meum reipublicae non profuit.

1. To good men friends are not wanting. 2. He was not serviceable to the commonwealth. 3. A good citizen sides-with his native country in the time of danger. 4. Indolence is hurtful to all men. 5. Alexander the Great survived many battles. 6. The general was amongst his soldiers in the battle. 7. Light is serviceable to all animals. 8. The general is-at-the-head-of the army. 9. Anger has been hurtful to many. 10. The soul survives the body.

XVII.—THE PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Pronoun of the First Person.

		Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	Ēgō,	I		Nōs,	we
Gen.	Mēi,	of me		Nostrī or nostrum,	of us
Dat.	Mīhi,	to or for me		Nōbīs,	to or for us
Acc.	Mē,	me		Nōs,	us
Abl.	Mē,	by, with, or from me.		Nōbīs,	by, with, or from us.

2. Pronoun of the Second Person.

		Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	Tū,	thou		Vōs,	ye
Gen.	Tūi,	of thee		Vestri or vestrum,	of you
Dat.	Tibi,	to or for thee		Vōbīs,	to or for you
Acc.	Tē,	thee		Vōs,	you
Voc.	Tū,	O thou		Vōs,	O ye
Abl.	Tē,	by, with, or from thee.		Vōbīs,	by, with, or from you.

3. Pronoun of the Third Person.

For the Pronoun of the Third Person, *he, she, it, is, că, id* is usually employed. (See p. 35.)

II. REFLECTIVE PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

The Reflective Pronoun refers to the Subject of the sentence, and cannot therefore have a Nominative case.

Sing. and Plur.

Gen. <i>SuI,</i>	<i>of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
Dat. <i>Sibi,</i>	<i>to or for himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
Acc. <i>Sē or sēsē,</i>	<i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
Abl. <i>Sē or sēsē,</i>	<i>by or from himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>

There are no distinct reflective forms in the 1st and 2nd persons; the different cases of *ego* and *tu* being used reflectively: as, *mēi, of myself; tibi, to thyself, etc.*

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are formed from the First and Second Personal and the Third Reflective Pronouns, and are declined as adjectives:

M.	F.	N.	
<i>Mēus,</i>	<i>mēa,</i>	<i>mēum,</i>	<i>my or mine.</i>
<i>Tuus,</i>	<i>tua,</i>	<i>tuum,</i>	<i>thy or thine.</i>
<i>Noster,</i>	<i>nostra,</i>	<i>nostrum,</i>	<i>our, ours.</i>
<i>Vester,</i>	<i>vestra,</i>	<i>vestrum,</i>	<i>your, yours.</i>
<i>Suus,</i>	<i>sua,</i>	<i>suum,</i>	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Ego sum laetus, tu es tristis. 2. Pater mihi librum dat utilem. 3. In me et in te et in nobis omnibus est animus immortalis. 4. Patria mihi carior est quam vita. 5. Omnia tua consilia nobis nota sunt. 6. Parentes vobis cari sunt. 7. Memores sumus tui. 8. Amicus memor est vestri. 9. Memoria vestri nobis grata est. 10. Mihi mea vita, tibi tua (vita) cara est.

1. Thy father is dear to thee; mine to me. 2. Wisdom and counsel are wanting to you, citizens! 3. In thee is all our hope and safety. 4. Thy native-land must be ever most dear to thee. 5. Thine indolence is-in-the-way, Titus! 6. A true friend will be with thee in the time of danger. 7. The memory of our works survives us. 8. In neither battle was the general amongst his soldiers. 9. He was serviceable to his friends; he was hurtful to his enemies. 10. To us the victory is joyful, to you it is most-sad.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Hic, haec, hoc, *this (near me)*; pl. *these*.

	M.	Sing. F.	N.		M.	Plur. F.	N.
Nom.	Hic	haec	hoc		Hi	hae	haec
Gen.	Hujus				Horum	harum	horum
Dat.	Huic				His		
Acc.	Hunc	hanc	hoc		Hos	has	haec
Abl.	Hoc	hac	hoc		His		

2. Istē, istā, istud, *that (near you), that of yours*; pl. *those*.

	M.	Sing. F.	N.		M.	Plur. F.	N.
Nom.	Istē	istā	istud		Istī	istae	istā
Gen.	Istius				Istorum	istarum	istorum
Dat.	Isti				Istis		
Acc.	Istum	istam	istud		Istos	istas	istā
Abl.	Istō	istā	istō		Istis		

3. Illē, illā, illud, *that, that yonder*; pl. *those*.

	M.	Sing. F.	N.		M.	Plur. F.	N.
Nom.	Illē	illā	illud		Illī	illae	illā
Gen.	Illius				Illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat.	Illī				Illis		
Acc.	Illum	illam	illud		Illōs	illas	illā
Abl.	Illō	illā	illō		Illis		

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Haec carmina suavissima sunt. 2. Hi montes altissimi sunt. 3. Liberi agricolarum illorum diligentes fuerunt. 4. Dat tibi illud carmen pulcherrimum. 5. Hic puer industrius est, ille iners. 6. Demosthenes et Cicero clarissimi oratores fuerunt; ille erat Graecus, hic autem Romanus. 7. Iste amicus vir est optimus. 8. Ista auctoritas est maxima. 9. Memoria harum rerum nobis jucundissima est. 10. Nomen illius poetae clarissimum est.

1. These mountains are very high and very rugged. 2. That indolence (of yours) is hurtful to you (*sing.*), Titus. 3. The immortal soul will survive this mortal body. 4. That one man has always been hurtful to the commonwealth. 5. The memory of that one day was to Cicero most delightful. 6. That song (of yours) is to me most pleasant. 7. This my son is careful and industrious. 8. This life (of ours) is short; but that-one (illa) is immortal. 9. Those hands (of yours) are always busy. 10. These citizens are serviceable to the commonwealth; those are hurtful.

V. DETERMINATE, RELATIVE, AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *Īs, eā, ĭd, he, she, it, that*, referring to the former part of a sentence.

	Sing.		N.		Plur.		N.
Nom.	M. <i>Īs</i>	F. <i>eā</i>	<i>ĭd</i>	Nom.	M. <i>Īi</i>	F. <i>eae</i>	<i>eā</i>
Gen.	<i>Ējus</i>			Gen.	<i>Eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>Ei</i>			Dat.	<i>Iis or eis</i>		
Acc.	<i>Eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>ĭd</i>	Acc.	<i>Eos</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>eā</i>
Abl.	<i>Eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	Abl.	<i>Iis or eis</i>		

2. *Īdem, eādem, ĭdem, the same.*

Nom.	<i>Īdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>ĭdem</i>	Nom.	<i>Īdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eādem</i>
Gen.	<i>Ījusdem</i>			Gen.	<i>Eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
Dat.	<i>Eidem</i>			Dat.	<i>Iisdem or eisdem</i>		
Acc.	<i>Eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>ĭdem</i>	Acc.	<i>Eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>
Abl.	<i>Eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	Abl.	<i>Iisdem or eisdem</i>		

3. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, self, himself, herself, itself.*

Nom.	<i>Ipsē</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	Nom.	<i>Ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsā</i>
Gen.	<i>Ipsius</i>			Gen.	<i>Ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>Ipsī</i>			Dat.	<i>Ipsīs</i>		
Acc.	<i>Ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	Acc.	<i>Ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsā</i>
Abl.	<i>Ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	Abl.	<i>Ipsīs</i>		

4. Relative—*Quī, quae, quōd, who or which.*

Nom.	<i>Quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quōd</i>	Nom.	<i>Quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
Gen.	<i>Cūjus</i>			Gen.	<i>Quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>Cui</i>			Dat.	<i>Quibus or quīs</i>		
Acc.	<i>Quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quōd</i>	Acc.	<i>Quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
Abl.	<i>Quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	Abl.	<i>Quibus or quīs</i>		

5. Interrogative—*Quīs or quī, quae, quid or quōd, who? which? what?*

Nom.	<i>Quīs or quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quid or quōd</i>	Nom.	<i>Quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
Gen.	<i>Cūjus</i>			Gen.	<i>Quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>Cui</i>			Dat.	<i>Quibus or quīs</i>		
Acc.	<i>Quom</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quid or quōd</i>	Acc.	<i>Quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
Abl.	<i>Quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	Abl.	<i>Quibus or quīs</i>		

The forms *quīs* and *quid* are used by themselves, without a Noun : as, *Quīs es? who art thou? Quid est? what is it?* The forms *quī* and *quōd* are used interrogatively with a Noun : as, *Qui hōmo es? what man art thou? Quōd mārē, what sea?*

RULE 10.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case : as, *Felix est rex quem omnēs cīvēs laudant*, *Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Lēgit, (he, she, it) reads.

Lēgunt, (they) read.

EXERCISE XXIV.

A.—1. Amicum fidum habet ; ei addictus est. 2. Sallustius est elegantissimus scriptor ; ille ejus libros lēgit. 3. Qui amico in periculis adest, is verus amicus est.* 4. Ii sunt cives boni, qui reipublicae prosunt. 5. Ipse labor nobis jucundus est. 6. Fons omnium voluptatum in nobis ipsis est. 7. Melior pars tui ipsius immortalis est. 8. Non minor pugna erat cum mulieribus Cimbrorum quam cum Cimbris ipsis. 9. Idem dies erit initium vitae aeternae. 10. Non omnibus hominibus eadem prosunt.

* In translating this sentence, begin with *is verus amicus est*.

1. He has a faithful friend ; he will never injure him. 2. My brother himself is a most elegant writer. 3. (He) who gives honours to the bad is hurtful to the state.* 4. The wives of the Cimbrians were themselves brave. 5. The same (things) injure some, do good to others. 6. (He) who is hurtful to the commonwealth is hurtful to himself.* 7. The same (things) are not pleasing to all (men). 8. Demosthenes himself was not always pleasing to his (fellow) citizens. 9. Cicero is a faithful friend ; I am devoted to him. 10. Cicero is a most elegant writer ; they read his books.

* In sentences 3 and 6 begin with *qui*, and afterwards use *is* : see Latin sentences No. 3.

B.—1. Quis habet exercitum ? Quis est dux ? 2. Cujus est equus ? Cujus sunt arma ? 3. Quae civitas habet optimas leges ? 4. Quod animal est maximum et validissimum ? 5. Quorum animalium sunt vires maximae ? 6. Qui color pulcherrimus est ? 7. Qui orator optimus et dulcissimus est ? 8. Quorum arma sunt optima ? 9. Cui dat (*does he give*) coronam ? 10. Quod tempus felicius est quam praesens ?

1. Which constellation is the most beautiful ? 2. Which poet is the sweetest ? 3. Who is he ? what has he ? 4. Who gives the book to thee ? 5. To whom does he give the greatest praise ? 6. Whose (*gen. sing.*) is the victory ? Whose (*gen. pl.*) is the booty ? 7. Which tax is the greatest ? 8. Which king has the greatest taxes ? 9. What animal is more sagacious (prudent) than the elephant ? 10. What animal is more rapacious than the lion ?

XVIII.—THE VERB.

Latin Verbs have two Voices :

I. ACTIVE.

II. PASSIVE.

Verbs have two Parts :

I. FINITE.

II. INFINITE.

I. THE VERB FINITE has Three Moods :

(1.) The INDICATIVE MOOD.

(2.) The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(3.) The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

II. THE VERB INFINITE consists of Verbal Nouns and Adjectives :

(1.) The INFINITIVE, which is a Verbal Noun.

(2.) The PARTICIPLE, which is a Verbal Adjective.

(3.) The SUPINE, } which are Verbal Nouns.

(4.) The GERUND, }

Verbs have SIX TENSES :

I. Three expressing unfinished action :

Present.

Imperfect.

Future Simple.

II. Three expressing finished action :

Perfect.

Pluperfect.

Future Perfect.

Obs. The Perfect has the meaning of both a Present-Perfect and of an Indefinite-Past: thus, *āmāvi* signifies, *I have loved*, and *I loved*.

Verbs have two NUMBERS, Singular and Plural, and three PERSONS in each number.

Latin Verbs are arranged in four Classes, called CONJUGATIONS, distinguished by the final letter of the Stem, which is seen in the Infinitive Active. The Stem of

Infinitive.

I. The First Conjugation ends in A: as, *āmā-rē*, to love.

II. The Second " " E: as, *mōnē-rē*, to advise.

III. The Third " " { a Consonant } as, { *rēg-ērē*, to rule.

or U: } as, { *lu-ērē*, to pay.

IV. The Fourth " " I: as, *audī-rē*, to hear.

The Present Indicative, the Perfect Indicative, the Present Infinitive, and the Supine are called the *Principal Parts* of the Verb; because it is necessary to know these in order to conjugate a Verb.

XIX.—FIRST OR A CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Āmo, āmāvī, āmātum, āmārē,—to love. Stem : āma-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Āmo,	<i>I love, or am loving</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āmūs,	<i>We love, or are loving</i>
Ām-ās,	<i>thou lovest, or art loving</i>	Ām-āt's,	<i>ye love, or are loving</i>
Ām-āt,	<i>he loves, or is loving.</i>	Ām-ant,	<i>they love, or are loving.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ābam,	<i>I was loving</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ābāmūs,	<i>We were loving</i>
Ām-ābās,	<i>thou wast loving</i>	Ām-ābātīs,	<i>ye were loving</i>
Ām-ābāt,	<i>he was loving.</i>	Ām-ābant,	<i>they were loving.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ābo,	<i>I shall love</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ābīmūs,	<i>We shall love</i>
Ām-ābīs,	<i>thou wilt love</i>	Ām-ābītīs,	<i>ye will love</i>
Ām-ābīt,	<i>he will love.</i>	Ām-ābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āvī,	<i>I have loved, or I loved</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āvīmūs,	<i>We have loved, or we loved</i>
Ām-āvistī,	<i>thou hast loved, or thou lovedst</i>	Ām-āvistīs,	<i>ye have loved, or ye loved</i>
Ām-āvīt,	<i>he has loved, or he loved.</i>	Ām-āvērunt,	<i>they have loved, or they loved.</i>
		or ām-āvērē }	or they loved.

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āvēram,	<i>I had loved</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āvērāmūs,	<i>We had loved</i>
Ām-āvērās,	<i>thou hadst loved</i>	Ām-āvērātīs,	<i>ye had loved</i>
Ām-āvērāt,	<i>he had loved.</i>	Ām-āvērant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āvēro,	<i>I shall have</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āvērimūs,	<i>We shall have</i>
Ām-āvērīs,	<i>thou wilt have</i>	Ām-āvēritīs,	<i>ye will have</i>
Ām-āvērīt,	<i>he will have.</i>	Ām-āvērint,	<i>they will have.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ā,	<i>Love thou.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ātē,	<i>Love ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āto,	<i>Thou shalt or must love</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ātōtē,	<i>Ye shall or must love</i>
Ām-āto,	<i>shall or must love.</i>	Ām-anto,	<i>they shall or must love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-em,	<i>I may love</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ēmūs,	<i>We may love</i>
Ām-ēs,	<i>thou mayst love</i>	Ām-ētīs,	<i>ye may love</i>
Ām-ēt,	<i>he may love.</i>	Ām-ent,	<i>they may love.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ārem,	<i>I might love</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ārēmūs,	<i>We might love</i>
Ām-ārēs,	<i>thou mightst love</i>	Ām-ārētīs,	<i>ye might love</i>
Ām-ārēt,	<i>he might love.</i>	Ām-ārent,	<i>they might love.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Ām-āvērim,	<i>I may</i>	<i>P.</i> Ām-āvērimūs,	<i>We may</i>
Ām-āvēris,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Ām-āvēritīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Ām-āvērit,	<i>he may</i>	Ām-āvērint,	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have loved.</i>		<i>have loved.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Ām-āvissem,	<i>I should</i>	<i>P.</i> Ām-āvissēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Ām-āvissēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Ām-āvissētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Ām-āvissēt,	<i>he would</i>	Ām-āvissent,	<i>they would</i>
	<i>have loved.</i>		<i>have loved.</i>

* The 1st and 3rd Persons of the Present Subjunctive are often used with a kind of Imperative sense: āmem, *let me love*; āmēt, *let him love*; āmēmūs, *let us love*. Concerning the translation of the Subjunctive Mood in general, see p. 47.

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

<i>PRES. and IMP.</i>	Ām-ārē,	<i>to love.</i>
<i>PERF. and PLUP.</i>	Ām-āvissē,	<i>to have loved.</i>
<i>FUTURE.</i>	Ām-ātūrūs	<i>to be about to love.</i>
	essē,	<i>to love.</i>

SUPINES.

Ām-ātum,	<i>to love.</i>
Ām-ātū,	<i>in loving, or to be loved.</i>

GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i> Ām-andī,	<i>of loving</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Ām-andō,	<i>for loving</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Ām-andum,	<i>loving</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Ām-andō,	<i>by loving.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PRESENT.</i> Ām-ans, -antis,	<i>loving.</i>
<i>FUTURE.</i> Ām-ātūrūs (ā, um),	<i>about to love.</i>

Obs. Āmātūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, āmātūrūs sum, *I am about to love*; āmātūrūs ēram, *I was about to love*, &c. This is called the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*.

NOTE.—In all the Perfect Tenses *vi* and *ve* may be omitted before *s* and *r*: as,

āmāvistī	becomes	āmastī	āmāvēro	becomes	āmāro
āmāvistīs	"	āmastīs	āmāvēram	"	āmāram
āmāvērunt	"	āmārunt	āmāverim	"	āmārim
but āmāvērē does not become		āmāvissem	"		āmassem
āmārē, which would be con-		āmāvissē	"		āmassē
founded with the Present Infin.					

XX.—SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Mőneo, mőnuī, mőnitum, mőnērē,—to advise. Stem: mőne-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mőn-eo,	<i>I advise, or am advising</i>	P. Mőn-ēmūs,	<i>We advise, or are advising</i>
Mőn-ēs,	<i>thou adviseest, or art advising</i>	Mőn-ētīs,	<i>ye advise, or are advising</i>
Mőn-ēt,	<i>he advises, or is advising.</i>	Mőn-ent,	<i>they advise, or are advising.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mőn-ēbam,	<i>I was advising</i>	P. Mőn-ēbāmūs,	<i>We were advising</i>
Mőn-ēbās,	<i>thou wast advising</i>	Mőn-ēbātīs,	<i>ye were advising</i>
Mőn-ēbāt,	<i>he was advising.</i>	Mőn-ēbant,	<i>they were advis- ing.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Mőn-ēbo,	<i>I shall advise</i>	P. Mőn-ēbīmūs,	<i>We shall advise</i>
Mőn-ēbīs,	<i>thou wilt advise</i>	Mőn-ēbītīs,	<i>ye will advise</i>
Mőn-ēbit,	<i>he will advise.</i>	Mőn-ēbunt,	<i>they will advise.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mőn-uī,	<i>I have advised, or I advised</i>	P. Mőn-uīmūs,	<i>We have advised, or we advised</i>
Mőn-uistī,	<i>thou hast advised, or advisedst</i>	Mőn-uistīs,	<i>ye have advised, or ye advised</i>
Mőn-uīt,	<i>he has advised, or he advised.</i>	Mőn-uērunt,	<i>they have advised, or -uērē, } or they advised.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mőn-uēram,	<i>I had advised</i>	P. Mőn-uērāmūs,	<i>We had advised</i>
Mőn-uērās,	<i>thou hadst advised</i>	Mőn-uērātīs,	<i>ye had advised</i>
Mőn-uērāt,	<i>he had advised.</i>	Mőn-uērant,	<i>they had advised.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mőn-uēro,	<i>I shall</i>	P. Mőn-uērīmūs,	<i>We shall</i>
Mőn-uērīs,	<i>thou wilt</i>	Mőn-uērītīs,	<i>ye will</i>
Mőn-uērīt,	<i>he will</i>	Mőn-uērint,	<i>they will</i>
	<i>have advised.</i>		<i>have advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mőn-ē,	<i>Advise thou.</i>	P. Mőn-ētē,	<i>Advise ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mőn-ēto,	<i>Thou shalt or must advise</i>	P. Mőn-ētôtē,	<i>Ye shall or must advise</i>
Mőn-ēto,	<i>he shall or must advise.</i>	Mőn-ento,	<i>they shall or must advise.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mõn-eam,	<i>I may advise</i>	P. Mõn-eāmūs,	<i>We may advise</i>
Mõn-eās,	<i>thou mayst advise</i>	Mõn-eātīs,	<i>ye may advise</i>
Mõn-eāt,	<i>he may advise.</i>	Mõn-eant,	<i>they may advise.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-ērem,	<i>I might advise</i>	P. Mõn-ērēmūs,	<i>We might advise</i>
Mõn-ērēs,	<i>thou mightst advise</i>	Mõn-ērētīs,	<i>ye might advise</i>
Mõn-ērēt,	<i>he might advise.</i>	Mõn-ērent,	<i>they might advise</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-uērim,	<i>I may</i>	P. Mõn-uērimūs,	<i>We may</i>
Mõn-uērīs,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Mõn-uēritīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Mõn-uērīt,	<i>he may</i>	Mõn-uērint,	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have advised.</i>		<i>have advised.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-uissēm,	<i>I should</i>	P. Mõn-uissēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Mõn-uissēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Mõn-uissētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Mõn-uissēt,	<i>he would</i>	Mõn-uissent,	<i>they would</i>
	<i>have advised.</i>		<i>have advised.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	Mõn-ērē,	<i>to advise.</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	Mõn-uissē,	<i>{ to have advised.</i>
FUTURE.	Mõn-ītūrūs	<i>{ to be about to advise.</i>
	essē,	<i>{</i>

SUPINES.

Mõn-ītum,	<i>to advise.</i>
Mõn-ītū,	<i>in advising, or to be advised.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Mõn-endī,	<i>of advising</i>
Dat. Mõn-endō,	<i>for advising</i>
Acc. Mõn-endum,	<i>advising</i>
All. Mõn-endō,	<i>by advising.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Mõn-ens, -entis,	<i>advising.</i>
FUTURE. Mõn-ītūrūs, (ā, um),	<i>about to advise.</i>

Obs. Mõnītūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, mõnītūrūs sum, I am about to advise; mõnītūrūs eram, I was about to advise, &c. This is called the Active Periphrastic Conjugation.

XXI.—THIRD OR CONSONANT AND U CONJUGATION.— ACTIVE VOICE.

Rēgo, rexī, rectum, rēgĕrĕ,—to rule. Stem : rēg-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-o,	I rule, or am	} ruling.	P. Rēg-īmūs,	We rule, or are	} ruling.
Rēg-īs,	thou rulest, or art		Rēg-itīs,	ye rule, or are	
Rēg-īt,	he rules, or is		Rēg-unt,	they rule, or are	

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ēbam,	I was ruling	P. Rēg-ēbāmūs,	We were ruling
Rēg-ēbās,	thou wast ruling	Rēg-ēbātīs,	ye were ruling
Rēg-ēbāt,	he was ruling.	Rēg-ēbant,	they were ruling.

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Rēg-am,	I shall rule	P. Rēg-ēmūs,	We shall rule
Rēg-es,	thou wilt rule	Rēg-etīs,	ye will rule
Rēg-ēt,	he will rule.	Rēg-ent,	they will rule.

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ī,	I have ruled, or I ruled	P. Rex-īmūs,	We have ruled, or we ruled
Rex-istī,	thou hast ruled, or thou ruledst	Rex-istīs,	ye have ruled, or ye ruled
Rex-īt,	he has ruled, or he ruled.	Rex-ērunt or rex-ērē,	they have ruled, or they ruled.

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ēram,	I had ruled	P. Rex-ērāmūs,	We had ruled
Rex-ērās,	thou hadst ruled	Rex-ērātīs,	ye had ruled
Rex-ērāt,	he had ruled.	Rex-erant,	they had ruled.

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ēro,	I shall have ruled	P. Rex-ērimūs,	We shall have ruled
Rex-ērīs,	thou wilt have ruled	Rex-ēritīs,	ye will have ruled
Rex-ērīt,	he will have ruled.	Rex-erint,	they will have ruled.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ĕ,	Rule thou.	P. Rēg-ītĕ.	Rule ye.
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Rēg-īto,	Thou shalt or must rule	P. Rēg-ītōtĕ,	Ye shall or must rule
Rēg-īto,	he shall or must rule.	Rēg-unto,	they shall or must rule.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-am,	<i>I may rule</i>	P. Rēg-āmūs,	<i>We may rule</i>
Rēg-ās,	<i>thou mayst rule</i>	Rēg-ātīs,	<i>ye may rule</i>
Rēg-āt,	<i>he may rule.</i>	Rēg-ant,	<i>they may rule.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ērem,	<i>I might rule</i>	P. Rēg-ērēmūs,	<i>We might rule</i>
Rēg-ērēs,	<i>thou mightst rule</i>	Rēg-ērētīs,	<i>ye might rule</i>
Rēg-ērēt,	<i>he might rule.</i>	Rēg-ērent,	<i>they might rule.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ērim,	<i>I may</i>	P. Rex-ērimūs,	<i>We may</i>
Rex-ērīs,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Rex-ērītīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Rex-ērīt,	<i>he may</i>	Rex-ērint,	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have ruled.</i>		<i>have ruled.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-isse,	<i>I should</i>	P. Rex-issēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Rex-issēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Rex-issētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Rex-issēt,	<i>he would</i>	Rex-issent,	<i>they would</i>
	<i>have ruled.</i>		<i>have ruled.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	Rēg-ērē,	<i>to rule.</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	Rex-issē,	<i>to have ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	Rec-tūrūs	<i>to be about</i>
	essē,	<i>to rule.</i>

SUPINES.

Rec-tum,	<i>to rule</i>
Rec-tū,	<i>in ruling, or to be ruled.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Rēg-endī,	<i>of ruling</i>
Dat. Rēg-endō,	<i>for ruling</i>
Acc. Rēg-endum,	<i>ruling</i>
Abl. Rēg-endō,	<i>by ruling.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Rēg-ent, -entis,	<i>ruling</i>
FUTURE. Rec-tūrūs (ā, um),	<i>about to rule.</i>

Obs. Rectūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, rectūrūs sum, *I am about to rule*; rectūrūs eram, *I was about to rule*, &c. This is called the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*.

XXII.—FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, audivi, audītum, audirē,—to hear. Stem : audi-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-io, <i>I hear, or am</i>	} <i>hearing.</i>	P. Aud-īmūs, <i>We hear, or are</i>	} <i>hearing.</i>
Aud-is, <i>thou hearest, or art</i>		Aud-itīs, <i>ye hear, or are</i>	
Aud-īt, <i>he hears, or is</i>		Aud-iunt, <i>they hear, or are</i>	

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iēbam, <i>I was hearing</i>	}	P. Aud-iēbāmūs, <i>We were hearing</i>	}
Aud-iēbās, <i>thou wast hearing</i>		Aud-iēbātīs, <i>ye were hearing</i>	
Aud-iēbāt, <i>he was hearing.</i>		Aud-iēbant, <i>they were hearing.</i>	

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Aud-iam, <i>I shall hear</i>	}	P. Aud-iēmūs, <i>We shall hear</i>	}
Aud-iēs, <i>thou wilt hear</i>		Aud-iētīs, <i>ye will hear</i>	
Aud-iēt, <i>he will hear.</i>		Aud-ient, <i>they will hear.</i>	

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-īvi, <i>I have heard, or</i> <i>I heard</i>	}	P. Aud-īvimūs, <i>We have heard,</i> <i>or we heard</i>	}
Aud-īvistī, <i>thou hast heard,</i> <i>or thou heardst</i>		Aud-īvistīs, <i>ye have heard, or</i> <i>ye heard</i>	
Aud-īvīt, <i>he has heard, or</i> <i>he heard.</i>		Aud-īvērunt, } <i>they have heard,</i> or -īvērē, } <i>or they heard.</i>	

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-īvēram, <i>I had heard</i>	}	P. Aud-īvērāmūs, <i>We had heard</i>	}
Aud-īvērās, <i>thou hadst heard</i>		Aud-īvērātīs, <i>ye had heard</i>	
Aud-īvērāt, <i>he had heard.</i>		Aud-īvērant, <i>they had heard.</i>	

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-īvēro, <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have</i>	P. Aud-īvērimūs, <i>We shall</i>	} <i>have</i>
Aud-īvērīs, <i>thou wilt</i>		Aud-īvēritīs, <i>ye will</i>	
Aud-īvērīt, <i>he will</i>		Aud-īvērint, <i>they will</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-ī, <i>Hear thou.</i>		P. Aud-ītē, <i>Hear ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Aud-īto, <i>Thou shalt or must</i> <i>hear</i>	}	P. Aud-ītōtē, <i>Ye shall or must</i> <i>hear</i>	}
Aud-īto, <i>he shall or must</i> <i>hear.</i>		Aud-iunto, <i>they shall or must</i> <i>hear.</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-iam,	<i>I may hear</i>	P. Aud-iāmūs,	<i>We may hear</i>
Aud-iās,	<i>thou mayst hear</i>	Aud-iātīs,	<i>ye may hear</i>
Aud-iāt,	<i>he may hear.</i>	Aud-iant,	<i>they may hear.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-irem,	<i>I might hear</i>	P. Aud-irēmūs,	<i>We might hear</i>
Aud-irēs,	<i>thou mightst hear</i>	Aud-irētīs,	<i>ye might hear</i>
Aud-irēt,	<i>he might hear.</i>	Aud-irent,	<i>they might hear</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivērim,	<i>I may</i>	P. Aud-ivērimūs,	<i>We may</i>
Aud-ivēris,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Aud-ivēritīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Aud-ivērīt,	<i>he may</i>	Aud-ivērint,	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivissem,	<i>I should</i>	P. Aud-ivissēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Aud-ivissēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Aud-ivissētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Aud-ivissēt,	<i>he would</i>	Aud-ivissent,	<i>they would</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRÆS. and IMP.	{ Aud-irē,	<i>to hear.</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	{ Aud-ivissē,	<i>{ to have heard.</i>
FUTURE.	{ Aud-itūrūs	<i>{ to be about to hear.</i>
	{ essē,	<i>{ to hear.</i>

SUPINES.

Aud-itum,	<i>to hear.</i>
Aud-itū,	<i>in hearing, or to be heard.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Aud-iendī,	<i>of hearing</i>
Dat. Aud-iendō,	<i>for hearing</i>
Acc. Aud-iendum,	<i>hearing</i>
Abl. Aud-iendō,	<i>by hearing</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Aud-iens, -entis,
	<i>hearing.</i>
FUTURE.	Aud-itūrūs (ā, um).
	<i>about to hear.</i>

Obs. Audītūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, auditūrūs sum, *I am about to hear*; auditūrūs eram, *I was about to hear*, &c. This is called the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*.

NOTE.—In all the Perfect Tenses *v* is frequently omitted before *e* and *i*. The two *ii* are often contracted into *i*: as,

audivisti becomes	{ audīisti or audisti	audivēram becomes	audīeram
	{ audīisti	audivērim	audīerim
audivistis	" { or audistis	audivissem	" { audīissem or audissem
audivīt	" audīīt	audivissē	" { audīissē or audissē.
audivērunt	" audīērunt		
audivero	" audīero		

FIRST CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXV.

The Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple Tenses, Indicative.

A.—1. Ego te laudabam, tu me vituperabas. 2. Ego te laudabo, tu me vituperabis. 3. Bonos semper laudabo, improbos semper vituperabo. 4. Si virtutem amabitis, omnes boni vos amabunt. 5. Dum nos placidus somnus recreabat, vos vigilabatis. 6. Quum milites urbem intrabant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Hieme in urbe habitamus, aestate autem in hortis habitabimus. 8. Probrate, non fraude amicos parabis. 9. Graeci partem praedae Diis dabant. 10. Multi homines aedificant domos, in quibus non habitabunt.

1. He was building a house in the city. 2. I shall always praise the good; I shall always find-fault-with the bad. 3. The Romans gave the greatest honours to good citizens. 4. By virtue they-are-getting to themselves (*sibi*) a renowned name. 5. While the soldiers were refreshing themselves, the enemy (*pl.*) were awake. 6. We (*nos*) build houses; others will dwell in them. 7. The general will give the booty to the soldiers. 8. You (*sing.*) find-fault-with yourself (*te*), I (*do*) not find-fault-with you. 9. All persons praise diligence and honesty. 10. While the citizens were watching, the soldiers were preparing their arms.

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect Tenses, Indicative.

RULE 11.—When two Nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are said to be in *Apposition*, and are put in the same case : as, Rōmūlūs rex, *Romulus, the king.*

B.—1. Ego ambulavi, tu vigilavisti, ventus flavit. 2. Ego ambulaveram, tu vigilaveras, ventus flaverat. 3. Ego te laudavero, tu me vituperaveris, frater judicaverit. 4. Praeceptores meos semper amavi. 5. Romani Corinthum, opulentam Graciae urbem, expugnaverunt. 6. Quum milites urbem intraverant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Si unum castigaveris centum emendabis. 8. Si animum virtutibus ornaveris, semper beatus eris. 9. Quum exercitus urbem oppugnavit, nos jam emigraveramus. 10. Quum hostes agros vastaverint, urbem oppugnabunt.

1. The Romans assaulted the city. 2. The soldiers laid-waste the lands (*agros*) and assaulted the city. 3. Cicero, the orator, got for himself a renowned name. 4. They had adorned the city (*of*)

Corinth with most splendid buildings. 5. When the army has (*fut. perf.*) laid-waste the lands, the general will assault the city. 6. When thou hast improved (*fut. perf.*) thy life, thou wilt have gained for thyself (*dative*) true praise. 7. I have built for myself a splendid house; I have gained very many friends. 8. I have praised you (*sing.*), not found-fault-with you (*sing.*). 9. The army had entered the city and had laid-waste all (things). 10. If thou hast gained for thyself true friends, thou art happy.

Imperative Mood.

NOTE.—Not in prohibitions is always NE.

C.—1. Amato patrem et matrem! 2. Omnes homines ama! 3. Mores vestros mutate, amici! 4. Diligenter cura, amice, valeditudinem tuam! 5. Amate litteras, o pueri! 6. Discipulus amato praeceptores! 7. Laudatote probos homines, vituperatote improbos! 8. Omnes homines amanto Deum! 9. Ne nomen muta; muta mores.

1. Enter (*pl.*), O friends! 2. Improve (*pl.*) those ill manners of yours,* scholars! 3. O my son, love (thy) mother! 4. Change not this law, citizens. 5. Praise thou the just and good (*pt.*). 6. Change not (your) friends. 7. While the soldiers are fighting, the citizens must watch. 8. Good and upright citizens must be at-the-head-of the commonwealth. 9. Get not to thyself a name by guilt.

* Translate *those-of-yours*, by *istos*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Indicative Mood speaks of a thing without any condition or doubt: as, *aedifico dōmum*, *I am building a house*; *hābitābo in eā*, *I shall dwell in it*.

The Subjunctive Mood speaks of a thing with some condition or doubt: as, [*aedifico dōmum*] *ūt in eā hābitem*, [*I am building a house*], *in order that I may dwell in it*. Here there is no doubt about the act of *building*; but whether the person building will *dwell* in the house or not is uncertain, and depends upon circumstances.

The translation of the Subjunctive Mood with *may* and *might* is only an approximation to its meaning. Very often it has to be rendered in English by the corresponding tense of the Indicative Mood, as in the whole of Exercise E.

NOTE.—The Rule for the sequence of tenses in the Subjunctive Mood is given on p. 95.

RULE 12.—The Conjunctions *ūt*, *that*, *in-order-that*, and *nē*, *lest*, *in-order-that-not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

The Present and Imperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

D.—1. Laudat puerum, ut litteras amet. 2. Laudavit puerum, ut litteras amaret. 3. Omnes parentes optant, ut filii litteras diligenter tractent. 4. Saepe majores nostri dimicaverunt, ut patriam suam liberarent. 5. Amo te, ut me redames. 6. Amavi te, ut me redamares. 7. Dux imperavit ut milites stationes suas servarent. 8. Ita judicat judex justus, ut in omni re rectam conscientiam servet. 9. Heri ambulabam, ut tristem animum exhilararem. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ne urbem hostes expugnarent.

1. I often walked in the fields that I might refresh my mind. 2. Who does not fight that he may preserve his country? 3. They were fighting that they might preserve their freedom. 4. He chastises the boy in-order-that he may improve him. 5. He was chastising the boy in-order-that he might improve him. 6. We fight in-order-that the enemy (*pl.*) may not (*ne*) lay-waste our lands. 7. The husbandmen were preparing arms in-order-that the soldiers might not enter their lands. 8. We prepare (our) arms that we may save the city. 9. We often walked in the garden in order that we might refresh ourselves (*nos*). 10. We were building and were adorning dwelling-places, in-order-that others might dwell in them.

RULE 13.—*Quin* is used with the Subjunctive Mood after *nōn dūbito*, *I do not doubt*; *nēmo dūbitāt*, *no one doubts*; *quīs dūbitāt*? *who doubts*? *nōn est dūbium*, *it is not doubtful*, or, *there is no doubt*; and is translated in English by *that*.

After such expressions as these, the Subjunctive must be translated into English by the corresponding tense of the Indicative: as, *nēmo dūbitāt quin sit justum*, *no one doubts that it is just*.

The Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

E.—1. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaverint. 2. Non dubitabam, quin milites nostri hostes superavissent. 3. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaturi sint.* 4. Quis dubitat, quin bonos semper laudaverimus? 5. Non est dubium, quin fidem semper servaveritis. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin hostes urbem expugnavissent. 7. Non est dubium, quin malos semper vituperaverimus. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin Hannibal fortissime pugnasset.

* The *Periphrastic Conjugation*, consisting of the Future Participle in *turus* with the Verb *sum*, denotes intention or futurity. See p. 39, *Obs.*

9. Non est dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupaverit.
 10. Non erat dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupavisset.

In the following Exercise the verbs in *Italics* are to be rendered in Latin by the corresponding Tenses of the Subjunctive.

1. There was no doubt that the enemy *had entered* the city.
 2. There is no doubt that our soldiers *have fought* bravely. 3. I do not doubt that *ye have* always *praised* the good. 4. There is no doubt that our (men) *overcame* the enemy. 5. There was no doubt that they *had prepared* arms. 6. Who doubts that the enemy *have prepared* arms? 7. I have no doubt that our soldiers *have taken-by-storm* the city. 8. Who doubts that our men *fought* bravely? 9. There is no doubt that *he has improved* his manners. 10. Who doubts that a good citizen will fight (*pres. subj.*) for (*prō* with *abl.*) his native-land?

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

RULE 14.—The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive Mood: as, *Caesār hostēs sūpērārē pōtest, Caesar is able to overcome the enemy.*

Pōtest, (he, she, it) is able.

Possunt, (they) are able.

F.—1. Milites urbem expugnare possunt. 2. Caesar sibi amicos parare potest. 3. Naturam mutare difficile est. 4. Errare humanum est. 5. Luscinia cantans animos nostros delectat. 6. Hostes adventant expugnaturi urbem nostram.

1. Caesar is able to take-by-storm the city. 2. Our (men) are able to overcome the enemy. 3. It is difficult to change bad manners. 4. It is easy to overcome the enemies. 5. The general entered the city, carrying (his) sword. 6. They were walking in the garden, singing and adorning themselves with flowers.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVI.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

- A.—1. Ego te monebam, tu flebas. 2. Ego te monebo, tu flebis. 3. Arbores vere florent. 4. Tempus omnia opera hominum delet. 5. Romani primis temporibus parebant regibus. 6. Gaudebam quod tu valebas. 7. Praeceptor gaudebat, quod vos ejus praeceptis parebatis. 8. Tibi placebas, aliis displicebas. 9. Omnes boni legibus divinis semper parebunt. 10. Vires vestras semper exercete, pueri!

1. *We* (nos) shall rejoice, *you* (vos) will weep. 2. The young-man obeys not the laws of the commonwealth. 3. Weep not, O my sons; the commonwealth rejoices. 4. A good king is not always pleasing to his citizens. 5. I rejoice, because the state flourishes. 6. The same (things) do not always please the same persons. 7. The commonwealth was flourishing. 8. The good citizens were rejoicing; the bad were weeping. 9. Obey the laws of your country, citizens. 10. The enemy was destroying the houses.

B.—1. Graecia omnibus artibus floruit. 2. Multum iis debemus, qui nos virtutem docuerunt. 3. Fortes milites! laudem meruistis. 4. Cantus avium maximam nobis praeberunt voluptatem. 5. Bonae leges Solonis Atheniensibus placuerunt. 6. Divitiae multis hominibus nocuerunt. 7. Magistri vos linguam Latinam docuerunt. 8. Equites Caesaris Pompeium ejusque amicos terruerunt. 9. Haec civitas diu floruerat, quia semper legibus paruerat. 10. Tu nobis nocueras, quia temeritatem tuam non coërcueras.

1. Rashness has often been hurtful to generals. 2. We owe very many-things to our parents. 3. Who taught you the Latin language, boy? 4. Curb the tongue; the tongue has been hurtful to very many (persons). 5. Cicero exhibited to his (fellow) citizens a memorable example of integrity. 6. Set (*prae*leo) a good example to thy (fellow) citizens. 7. Destroy ye not the city, soldiers! 8. Solon the Athenian furnished most excellent laws for his (fellow) citizens. 9. That man often curbs his tongue. 10. To whom do not the songs of birds afford pleasure?

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri corpus exerceam. 2. Curabam ut pueri corpus exercerem. 3. Cura ut pueri corpus exerceas. 4. Curabam ut pueri corpus exerceret. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum semper bene monuerim. 6. Nemo dubitavit quin ego puerum semper bene monuissem. 7. Non dubito quin dux temeritatem militum coërcuerit. 8. Non dubito, quin dux temeritatem militum coërciturus sit. 9. Miserum est habuisse, et nihil habere. 10. Bonis placuisse maxima laus est.

1. Who doubts that rashness has been hurtful to generals? 2. It is difficult to curb the tongue; it is more difficult to curb anger. 3. There is no doubt that to curb anger is most difficult. 4. There is no doubt that they entered the city weeping. 5. To do good to very many is true glory. 6. That tongue of yours (*iste*) is destined-to-hurt (*fut. part.*) yourself. 7. I will take care to* set a good example to my children. 8. A son ought to obey (his) father. 9. There is no doubt that the laws of Solon were serviceable to the Athenians. 10. Who doubts that anger has hurt very many?

* *Obs.* To set = that I may set: ut with Subjunctive. When the English Infinitive Mood expresses a purpose, it must be translated in Latin by ut and the Subjunctive.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Omnem hunc mundum Deus regit. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducet. 3. Semper dicam quod verum est. 4. Dum ego scribebam, tu legebas et frater pingebat. 5. Miles corpus pallio suo teget. 6. Hostes aciem instruebant. 7. Disce, puer! 8. Coelestia semper spectato, humana contemnito. 9. Vos, viri fortissimi, urbem templaque deorum defendetis. 10. Tu exercitum duces, multasque urbes expugnabis.

1. Hannibal will lead his army into the Roman territory (*agri, pl.*). 2. We were leading the army into the Roman territory. 3. We were defending the city and the temples of the gods. 4. I was writing; you were reading; (*my*) brother was painting. 5. A good citizen will never abandon the commonwealth. 6. The state defends us. 7. I will cover the bodies of the boys with (*my*) cloak. 8. Learn the song, boys; (*it*) is very beautiful (*pulcher*). 9. Brave men despise death and danger. 10. Tell * me (*dat.*), (*my*) son; what has hurt you?

B.—1. Tarquinius Priscus Romam urbem muris cinxit. 2. Xerxes, Persarum rex, Hellespontum ponte junxit. 3. Imperator exercitum duxit, multasque urbes expugnavit. 4. Cicero multas pulcherrimas orationes scripserat. 5. Cicero conjurationem Catilinae detexerat. 6. Simulac litteras scripserimus, ambulabimus. 7. Incendium totam fere urbem absumpserat. 8. Camillum triumphantem albi traxerunt equi. 9. Xerxes, Persarum rex, innumeras copias contraxit. 10. Vix Caesar aciem instruxerat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

1. The fire consumed the third part of the city. 2. The general led a great army into Italy. 3. The Cimbri brought-together innumerable forces. 4. Caesar arranged his line-of-battle. 5. Caesar threw a bridge across the river (*say, joined the river by a bridge*). 6. As soon as I have written (*fut. perf.*) the letter, I will take-a-walk. 7. We discovered the conspiracy of Catiline. 8. I defended the commonwealth (*when*) a young man. 9. White horses had drawn Camillus triumphing. 10. We have despised human (*things*) (*neut. pl.*).

* The verbs dico, dūco, fācio, drop the final *e* in the imperative mood: hence dic, tell thou; duc, lead thou; fac, do thou.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnet. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam duxit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnaret. 3. Cura ut pueri animum excolas. 4. Curabam ut pueri animum excoleres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum diligenter correxerim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin ego puerum diligenter correxissem. 7. Narra te nobis, quid parentes scripserint. 8. Quis dubitat, quin hostes urbem obsidione cincturi sint. 9. Difficile est regere hominum animos. 10. Emere facilius est quam solvere.

1. I will take care to cultivate (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boy's mind. 2. There is no doubt that he has carefully cultivated his mind. 3. Take care to be well (*ut* and *Subj.*). 4. Who doubts that it is very difficult to rule the minds of men? 5. Who doubts that we have obeyed the laws? 6. Caesar drew together his forces with-the-intention-of-assaulting (*fut. part.*) the town. 7. White horses drew the chariot of Camillus (when) triumphing. 8. It is difficult to learn many things. 9. There is no doubt that we ought always to-be-learning (*pres. inf.*). 10. I will take care to correct (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Mors finiet nostram vitam. 2. Leones non reperitis in Gallia. 3. Discipulos diligentes non puniemus. 4. Persae castra muniebant et custodiebant. 5. Dum tu dormiebas, ego te custodiebam. 6. Scio multas res, quas olim nesciebam. 7. Dum tu dormies, ego te custodiam. 8. Praeceptor puerorum mentes erudit. 9. Liberi parentibus obediunt. 10. Qui Deo obedit, etiam hominibus obediunt.

1. The soldiers were fortifying the camp. 2. Cornelia trained her children carefully. 3. My son, obey thy mother. 4. While the citizens were keeping-guard, the soldiers were sleeping. 5. We will keep-guard, and you shall sleep. 6. Now I know these things; yesterday I was-ignorant-of them. 7. You will not easily find a lion in Europe. 8. Death puts-an-end-to all the hopes of this life. 9. Carefully train your children; praise the good; punish the bad. 10. Thou shalt not bury (*fut. imper.*) a dead man within (in) the city.

B.—1. Natura Italiam Alpibus munivit. 2. Cicero domum suam muniverat et firmaverat. 3. Magister puniebat eos discipulos, qui non obediverant. 4. Vincite eos, qui non obediverunt. 5. Claram nocem hujus avis non audivisti? eam non audiui. 6. Servi domum sepeliverunt. 7. Vix milites castra muniverant, quum Caesar aciem instruxit. 8. Quum milites castra muniverint, dormient. 9. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. 10. Parentes mei pauperem hunc puerum nutriverant.

1. A good father will nurture, clothe, (and) train-up his children. 2. Who did not hear that very clear (*superl.*) song of the nightingale? 3. Nature has fortified the earth with mountains. 4. They bound the men with the hardest chains. 5. Lictor, bind the man! 6. Very delicate membranes clothe the eyes. 7. Punish thou the bad; give honour to the good; in-that-way thou wilt be serviceable to the commonwealth. 8. He will bind the citizens with the strongest (*validissimus*) chains. 9. That cruel mother did not nurture her own children. 10. Bind not the man, soldier! he is a Roman citizen.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri mentem erudiam. 2. Curabam, ut pueri mentem erudirem. 3. Obedit aliis, ut sibi quoque alii obediant. 4. Obediebam aliis, ut mihi quoque alii obedirent. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum gnaviter custodi(v)erim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin puerum gnaviter custodi(v)isses. 7. Non dubito quin longinquitas temporis dolorem tuum mollitura sit. 8. Milites urbem custodire debent. 9. Nihil scire turpe est. 10. Venio auditurus, quid pater scripserit.

1. There is no doubt that length of time will assuage (*Periphrastic Conjugation*) your grief. 2. It is easy to exercise the body; it is difficult to train the mind. 3. Who doubts that the father carefully trained the mind of his son? 4. I will take pains to assuage (*ut* and *Subj.*) the pain of the wound. 5. I have no doubt that he is going-to-train-up (*Periphrastic Conjugation*) the boy most carefully. 6. To punish is not to train-up. 7. He bound the men with chains, that they might learn to obey. 8. It is easy to obey the feelings (*animus**). 9. There is no doubt that length of time assuages both grief and anger (*dolorem iramque*). 10. (He) who knows not (*nescio*) (how) to obey, knows not (how) to command.

* Use the Singular.

XXIII.—FIRST OR A CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Ămör, ămătüs sum or fui, ămări,—to be loved. Stem: ăma-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Ăm-ör,	<i>I am loved</i>	P. Ăm-ămür,	<i>We are loved</i>
Ăm-ăris	or } <i>thou art loved</i>	Ăm-ămīnī,	<i>ye are loved</i>
ăm-ărē,		Ăm-antür,	<i>they are loved.</i>
Ăm-ătür,	<i>he is loved.</i>		

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Ăm-ăbăr,	{ <i>I was being</i>	P. Ăm-ăbămür,	{ <i>We were being</i>
Ăm-ăbăris or	{ <i>thou wast being</i>	Ăm-ăbămīnī,	{ <i>ye were being</i>
ăm-ăbărē,			
Ăm-ăbătür,	{ <i>he was being</i>	Ăm-ăbantür,	{ <i>they were being</i>
	<i>loved.</i>		<i>loved.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Ăm-ăbör,	<i>I shall be loved</i>	P. Ăm-ăbīmür,	<i>We shall be loved</i>
Ăm-ăbēris or	} <i>thou wilt be loved</i>	Ăm-ăbīmīnī,	<i>ye will be loved</i>
ăm-ăbērē,		Ăm-ăbuntür,	<i>they will be loved.</i>
Ăm-ăbītür,	<i>he will be loved.</i>		

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Ăm-ătüs sum	{ <i>I have been loved,</i>	P. Ăm-ătī sümüs	{ <i>We have been</i>
or fui,		or fuimüs,	
Ăm-ătüs ęs	{ <i>thou hast been</i>	Ăm-ătī estīs	{ <i>ye have been</i>
or fuistī,		or fuistīs,	
Ăm-ătüs est	{ <i>he has been loved,</i>	Ăm-ătī sunt,	{ <i>they have been</i>
or fuīt,		fuērunt, or	
	<i>or was loved.</i>	fuērē,	<i>loved, or were loved.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Ăm-ătüs ęram	{ <i>I had been loved</i>	P. Ăm-ătī ęrämüs	{ <i>We had been</i>
or fuęram,		or fuęrämüs,	
Ăm-ătüs ęrās	{ <i>thou hadst been</i>	Ăm-ătī ęrātīs	{ <i>ye had been</i>
or fuęrā,		or fuęrātīs,	
Ăm-ătüs ęrāt	{ <i>he had been</i>	Ăm-ătī ęrant	{ <i>they had been</i>
or fuęrāt,		or fuęrant,	
	<i>loved.</i>		<i>loved.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Ăm-ătüs ęro	{ <i>I shall have been</i>	P. Ăm-ătī ęrimüs	{ <i>We shall have</i>
or fuęro,		or fuęrimüs,	
Ăm-ătüs ęris	{ <i>thou wilt have</i>	Ăm-ătī ęritīs	{ <i>ye will have</i>
or fuęris,		or fuęritīs,	
Ăm-ătüs ęrīt	{ <i>he will have been</i>	Ăm-ătī ęrunt	{ <i>they will have</i>
or fuęrīt,		or fuęrint,	
	<i>loved.</i>		<i>been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. *Ăm-ărě,* *Be thou loved.* | P. *Ăm-ămīnī,* *Be ye loved.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. *Ăm-ătōr,* *Thou must be loved* | P. *Ăm-antōr,* *{ They must be*
Ăm-ătōr, *he must be loved.* | *loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. *Ăm-ēr,* *I may be loved* | P. *Ăm-ēmūr,* *We may be loved*
Ăm-ērīs or *{ thou mayst be* | *Ăm-ēmīnī,* *ye may be loved*
 ăm-ērě, *loved* | *Ăm-entūr,* *they may be loved.*
Ăm-ētūr, *he may be loved.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. *Ăm-ărēr,* *I might be loved* | P. *Ăm-ărēmūr,* *We might be loved*
Ăm-ărērīs or *{ thou mightst be* | *Ăm-ărēmīnī,* *ye might be loved*
 ăm-ărērě, *loved* | *Ăm-ărentūr,* *they might be loved.*
Ăm-ărētūr, *he might be loved.*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. *Ăm-ătūs sim* *{ I may have been* | P. *Ăm-ătī sīmūs* *{ We may have*
 or fuērim, *loved* | *or fuērimūs,* *been loved*
Ăm-ătūs sīs *{ thou mayst have* | *Ăm-ătī sītīs* *{ ye may have*
 or fuērīs, *been loved* | *or fuēritīs,* *been loved*
Ăm-ătūs sīt *{ he may have been* | *Ăm-ătī sint* *{ they may have*
 or fuērīt, *loved.* | *or fuērint,* *been loved.*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. *Ăm-ătūs essem* *{ I should have* | P. *Ăm-ătī essēmūs* *{ We should have*
 or fuissem, *been loved* | *or fuissēmūs,* *been loved*
Ăm-ătūs essēs *{ thou wouldst* | *Ăm-ătī essētīs* *{ ye would have*
 or fuissēs, *have been loved* | *or fuissētīs,* *been loved*
Ăm-ătūs essēt *{ he would have* | *Ăm-ătī essent* *{ they would have*
 or fuissēt, *been loved.* | *or fuissent,* *been loved.*

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP. *Ăm-ārī,* *to be loved.*
PRES. and PLUP. *Ăm-ătūs (a, um) essē or fuissē,* *to have been loved.*
FUTURE. *Ăm-atum irī (not declined),* *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. *Ăm-ătūs (a, um),* *loved or having been loved.*
GERUNDIVE. *Ăm-andūs (a, um),* *meet to be loved.*

XXIV.—SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Mōneōr, mōnītūs sum or fuī, mōnērī,—to be advised. Stem: mōne-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mōn-eōr,	<i>I am advised</i>	P. Mōn-ēmūr,	<i>We are advised</i>
Mōn-ērīs or	} <i>thou art advised</i>	Mōn-ēmīnī,	<i>ye are advised</i>
mōn-ērē,		Mōn-entūr,	<i>they are advised.</i>
Mōn-ētūr,	<i>he is advised.</i>		

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbār,	<i>I was being advised</i>	P. Mōn-ēbāmūr,	<i>We were being advised</i>
Mōn-ēbārīs or	} <i>thou wast being advised</i>	Mōn-ēbāmīnī,	<i>ye were being advised</i>
mōn-ēbārē,		Mōn-ēbantūr,	<i>they were being advised.</i>
Mōn-ēbātūr,	<i>he was being advised.</i>		

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbōr,	<i>I shall be advised</i>	P. Mōn-ēbīmūr,	<i>We shall be advised</i>
Mōn-ēbērīs or	} <i>thou wilt be advised</i>	Mōn-ēbīmīnī,	<i>ye will be advised</i>
mōn-ēbērē,		Mōn-ēbuntūr,	<i>they will be advised.</i>
Mōn-ēbītūr,	<i>he will be advised.</i>		

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs sum	} <i>I have been advised, or was advised</i>	P. Mōn-ītī sūmūs	} <i>We have been advised, or were advised</i>
or fuī,		or fuīmūs,	
Mōn-ītūs ēs	} <i>thou hast been advised, or wast advised</i>	Mōn-ītī estīs	} <i>ye have been advised, or were advised</i>
or fuistī,		or fuistīs,	
Mōn-ītūs est	} <i>he has been advised, or was advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī sunt,	} <i>they have been advised, or were advised.</i>
or fuīt,		fuērunt, or	
		fuērē,	

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs ēram	} <i>I had been advised</i>	P. Mōn-ītī ērāmūs	} <i>We had been advised</i>
or fuēram,		or fuērāmūs,	
Mōn-ītūs ērās	} <i>thou hadst been advised</i>	Mōn-ītī ērātīs	} <i>ye had been advised</i>
or fuērās,		or fuērātīs,	
Mōn-ītūs ērāt	} <i>he had been advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī ērant	} <i>they had been advised.</i>
or fuērāt,		or fuērant,	

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs ēro	} <i>I shall have been advised</i>	P. Mōn-ītī ērīmūs	} <i>We shall have been advised</i>
or fuēro,		or fuērīmūs,	
Mōn-ītūs ērīs	} <i>thou wilt have been advised</i>	Mōn-ītī ērītīs	} <i>ye will have been advised</i>
or fuērīs,		or fuērītīs,	
Mōn-ītūs ērīt	} <i>he will have been advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī ērunt	} <i>they will have been advised.</i>
or fuērīt,		or fuērint,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mön-ärē, *Be thou advised.* | P. Mön-ēmīnī, *Be ye advised.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mön-ētōr, *Thou must be advised* | P. Mön-entōr, *{ They must be ad-*
Mön-ētōr, *he must be advised.* | *vised.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mön-eār,	<i>{ I may be ad-</i>	P. Mön-eāmūr,	<i>{ We may be ad-</i>
	<i>vised</i>		<i>vised</i>
Mön-eārīs or	<i>{ thou mayst be</i>	Mön-eāmīnī,	<i>{ ye may be ad-</i>
mön-eārē,	<i>advised</i>		<i>vised</i>
Mön-eātūr,	<i>{ he may be ad-</i>	Mön-eantūr,	<i>{ they may be ad-</i>
	<i>vised.</i>		<i>vised.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mön-ērēr,	<i>{ I might be ad-</i>	P. Mön-ērēmūr,	<i>{ We might be</i>
	<i>vised</i>		<i>advised</i>
Mön-ērērīs or	<i>{ thou mightst be</i>	Mön-ērēmīnī,	<i>{ ye might be ad-</i>
mön-ērērē,	<i>advised</i>		<i>vised</i>
Mön-ērētūr,	<i>{ he might be ad-</i>	Mön-ērentūr,	<i>{ they might be</i>
	<i>vised.</i>		<i>advised.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mön-ītūs sim	<i>{ I may have been</i>	P. Mön-ītī simūs	<i>{ We may have</i>
or fuērīm,	<i>advised</i>	or fuērīmūs,	<i>been advised</i>
Mön-ītūs sīs	<i>{ thou mayst have</i>	Mön-ītī sitīs	<i>{ ye may have</i>
or fuērīs,	<i>been advised</i>	or fuērītīs,	<i>been advised</i>
Mön-ītūs sīt	<i>{ he may have</i>	Mön-ītī sint	<i>{ they may have</i>
or fuērīt,	<i>been advised.</i>	or fuērīnt,	<i>been advised.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mön-ītūs essem	<i>{ I should have</i>	P. Mön-ītī essēmūs	<i>{ We should have</i>
or fuissem,	<i>been advised</i>	or fuissēmūs,	<i>been advised</i>
Mön-ītūs essēs	<i>{ thou wouldst</i>	Mön-ītī essētīs	<i>{ ye would have</i>
or fuissēs,	<i>have been ad-</i>	or fuissētīs,	<i>been advised</i>
	<i>vised</i>		
Mön-ītūs essēt	<i>{ he would have</i>	Mön-ītī essent	<i>{ they would have</i>
or fuissēt,	<i>been advised.</i>	or fuissent,	<i>been advised.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP. Mön-ērī, *to be advised.*
PERF. and PLUP. Mön-ītū: (a, um) essē or fuissē, *to have been advised.*
FUTURE. Mön-ītum irī (not declined), *to be about to be ad-*
[vised]

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. Mön-ītūs (a, um), *advised, or having been advised.*
GERUNDIVE. Mön-endūs (a, um), *meet to be advised.*

XXV.—THIRD OR CONSONANT AND U CONJUGATION.
PASSIVE VOICE.

Rēgōr, rectūs sum or fuī, rēgī,—to be ruled. Stem: rēg-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ōr,	<i>I am ruled</i>	P. Rēg-īmūr,	<i>We are ruled</i>
Rēg-ērīs or	<i>thou art ruled</i>	Rēg-īmīnī,	<i>ye are ruled</i>
rēg-ērē,		Rēg-untūr,	<i>they are ruled.</i>
Rēg-ītūr,	<i>he is ruled.</i>		

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ēbār,	<i>I was being ruled</i>	P. Rēg-ēbāmūr,	<i>We were being ruled</i>
Rēg-ēbārīs or	<i>thou wast being ruled</i>	Rēg-ēbāmīnī,	<i>ye were being ruled</i>
rēg-ēbārē,		Rēg-ēbantūr,	<i>they were being ruled.</i>
Rēg-ēbātūr,	<i>he was being ruled.</i>		

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Rēg-ār,	<i>I shall be ruled</i>	P. Rēg-ēmūr,	<i>We shall be ruled</i>
Rēg-ērīs or	<i>thou wilt be ruled</i>	Rēg-ēmīnī,	<i>ye will be ruled</i>
rēg-ērē,		Rēg-entūr,	<i>they will be ruled.</i>
Rēg-ētūr,	<i>he will be ruled.</i>		

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs sum	<i>I have been ruled, or was ruled</i>	P. Rec-tī sūmūs	<i>We have been ruled, or were ruled</i>
or fuī,		or fuīmūs,	
Rec-tūs ēs or	<i>thou hast been ruled, or wast ruled</i>	Rec-tī estīs	<i>ye have been ruled, or were ruled</i>
fuistī,		or fuistīs,	
Rec-tūs est or	<i>he has been ruled, or was ruled.</i>	Rec-tī sunt,	<i>they have been ruled, or were ruled.</i>
fuīt,		fuērunt, or	
		fuērē,	

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs ēram	<i>I had been ruled</i>	P. Rec-tī ērāmūs	<i>We had been ruled</i>
or fuēram,		or fuērāmūs,	
Rec-tūs ērās	<i>thou hadst been ruled</i>	Rec-tī ērātīs	<i>ye had been ruled</i>
or fuērās,		or fuērātīs,	
Rec-tūs ērāt	<i>he had been ruled.</i>	Rec-tī ērant	<i>they had been ruled.</i>
or fuērāt,		or fuērant,	

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs ēro	<i>I shall have been ruled</i>	P. Rec-tī ērīmūs	<i>We shall have been ruled</i>
or fuēro,		or fuērīmūs,	
Rec-tūs ērīs	<i>thou wilt have been ruled</i>	Rec-tī ērītīs	<i>ye will have been ruled</i>
or fuērīs,		or fuērītīs,	
Rec-tūs ērīt	<i>he will have been ruled.</i>	Rec-tī ērunt	<i>they will have been ruled.</i>
or fuērīt,		or fuērīnt,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ērē, *Be thou ruled.* | P. Rēg-īmīnī, *Be ye ruled.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Rēg-ītōr, *Thou must be ruled*
Rēg-ītōr, *he must be ruled.* | P. Rēg-untōr, *They must be ruled.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ār, *I may be ruled*
Rēg-ārīs or } *thou mayst be*
rēg-ārē, } *ruled*
Rēg-ātūr, *he may be ruled.* | P. Rēg-āmūr, *We may be ruled*
Rēg-āmīnī, *ye may be ruled*
Rēg-antūr, *they may be ruled.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ērēr, *I might be ruled.*
Rēg-ērēris or } *thou mightst be*
rēg-ērērē, } *ruled*
Rēg-ērētūr, *he might be ruled.* | P. Rēg-ērēmūr, *We might be ruled*
Rēg-ērēmīnī, *ye might be ruled*
Rēg-ērentūr, *they might be ruled*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs sim or } *I may have been*
fuērīm, } *ruled*
Rec-tūs or } *thou mayst have*
fuērīs, } *been ruled*
Rec-tūs sīt or } *he may have been*
fuērīt, } *ruled.* | P. Rec-tī sīmūs } *We may have*
or fuērīmūs, } *been ruled*
Rec-tī sītīs or } *ye may have been*
fuērītīs, } *ruled*
Rec-tī sint or } *they may have*
fuērīnt, } *been ruled.*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs essem } *I should have been*
or fuissēm, } *ruled*
Rec-tūs essēs } *thou wouldst have*
or fuissēs, } *been ruled*
Rec-tūs essēt } *he would have been*
or fuissēt, } *ruled.* | P. Rec-tī essēmūs } *We should have*
or fuissēmūs, } *been ruled*
Rec-tī essētīs } *ye would have*
or fuissētīs, } *been ruled*
Rec-tī essent } *they would have*
or fuissent, } *been ruled.*

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP. Rēg-ī, *to be ruled.*
PERF. and PLUP. Rec-tūs (a, um) essē or fuissē, *to have been ruled.*
FUTURE. Rec-tum irī (not declined), *to be about to be ruled.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. Rec-tūs (a, um), *ruled or having been ruled.*
GERUNDIVE. Rēg-endūs (a, um), *meet to be ruled.*

XXVI.—FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Audiōr, auditūs sum *or* fui, audīrī,—*to be heard.* Stem: audi-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-iōr,	<i>I am heard</i>	P. Aud-imūr,	<i>We are heard</i>
Aud-irīs <i>or</i>	<i>thou art heard</i>	Aud-imīnī,	<i>ye are heard</i>
aud-irē,		Aud-iuntūr,	<i>they are heard.</i>
Aud-ītūr,	<i>he is heard.</i>		

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iēbār,	<i>I was being heard</i>	P. Aud-iēbāmūr,	<i>We were being heard</i>
Aud-iēbārīs <i>or</i>	<i>thou wast being heard</i>	Aud-iēbāmīnī,	<i>ye were being heard</i>
aud-iēbārē,		Aud-iēbantūr,	<i>they were being heard.</i>
Aud-iēbātūr,	<i>he was being heard.</i>		

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Aud-iār,	<i>I shall be heard</i>	P. Aud-iēmūr,	<i>We shall be heard</i>
Aud-iērīs <i>or</i>	<i>thou wilt be heard</i>	Aud-iēmīnī,	<i>ye will be heard</i>
aud-iērē,		Aud-ientūr,	<i>they will be heard.</i>
Aud-iētūr,	<i>he will be heard.</i>		

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ītūs sum <i>or</i> fui,	<i>I have been heard, or was heard</i>	P. Aud-itī sūmūs <i>or</i> fuīmūs,	<i>We have been heard, or were heard</i>
Aud-ītūs ēs <i>or</i> fuistī,	<i>thou hast been heard, or wast heard</i>	Aud-itī estīs <i>or</i> fuistīs,	<i>ye have been heard, or were heard</i>
Aud-ītūs est <i>or</i> fuīt,	<i>he has been heard, or was heard.</i>	Aud-itī sunt, <i>or</i> fuērunt, <i>or</i> fuērē,	<i>they have been heard, or were heard.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ītūs ēram <i>or</i> fuēram,	<i>I had been heard</i>	P. Aud-itī ērāmūs <i>or</i> fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been heard</i>
Aud-ītūs ērās <i>or</i> fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been heard</i>	Aud-itī ērātīs <i>or</i> fuērātīs,	<i>ye had been heard</i>
Aud-ītūs ērāt <i>or</i> fuērāt,	<i>he had been heard.</i>	Aud-itī ērant <i>or</i> fuērant,	<i>they had been heard.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ītūs ēro <i>or</i> fuēro,	<i>I shall have been heard</i>	P. Aud-itī ērimūs <i>or</i> fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been heard</i>
Aud-ītūs ērīs <i>or</i> fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been heard</i>	Aud-itī ēritīs <i>or</i> fuēritīs,	<i>ye will have been heard</i>
Aud-ītūs ērit <i>or</i> fuērīt,	<i>he will have been heard.</i>	Aud-itī ērunt <i>or</i> fuērint,	<i>they will have been heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-irē, *Be thou heard.* | P. Aud-īmīnī, *Be ye heard.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Aud-itōr, *Thou must be heard*
 Aud-itōr, *he must be heard.* | P. Aud-iuntōr, *They must be heard.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-iār, *I may be heard* | P. Aud-iāmūr, *We may be heard*
 Aud-iārīs or } *thou mayst be*
 aud-iārē, } *heard* | Aud-iāmīnī, *ye may be heard*
 Aud-iātūr, *he may be heard.* | Aud-iantūr, *they may be heard.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-irēr, *I might be heard* | P. Aud-irēmūr, *We might be heard*
 Aud-irērīs or } *thou mightst be*
 aud-irērē, } *heard* | Aud-irēmīnī, *ye might be heard*
 Aud-irētūr, *he might be heard.* | Aud-irentūr, *they might be heard.*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itūs sim } *I may have been* | P. Aud-itī simūs } *We may have*
 or fuērim, } *heard* | or fuērimūs, } *been heard*
 Aud-itūs sis } *thou mayst have* | Aud-itī sitīs } *ye may have*
 or fuērīs, } *been heard* | or fuērītīs, } *been heard*
 Aud-itūs sit } *he may have been* | Aud-itī sint } *they may have*
 or fuērīt, } *heard.* | or fuērīnt, } *been heard.*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itūs essem } *I should have* | P. Aud-itī essēmūs } *We should have*
 or fuissem, } *been heard* | or fuissēmūs, } *been heard*
 Aud-itūs essēs } *thou wouldst have* | Aud-itī essētīs } *ye would have*
 or fuissēs, } *been heard* | or fuissētīs, } *been heard*
 Aud-itūs essēt } *he would have* | Aud-itī essent } *they would have*
 or fuissēt, } *been heard.* | or fuissent, } *been heard.*

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP. Aud-irī, *to be heard.*
 PERF. and PLUP. Aud-itūs (a, um) essē or fuissē, *to have been heard.*
 FUTURE. Aud-itum irī (not declined), *to be about to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. Aud-itūs (a, um), *heard or having been heard.*
 GERUNDIVE. Aud-iendūs (a, um), *meet to be heard.*

FIRST CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE 15.—A proposition in the active voice may also be expressed by the passive voice, the accusative being changed into the nominative, and the nominative into the ablative. If the ablative denotes a living being, the proposition *ā* or *āb* is prefix. Thus *māgīstēr puērū laudāt*, *the master praises the boy*, becomes in the passive, *puēr ā māgistrō laudātūr*, *the boy is praised by the master*.

EXERCISE XXIX.

A.—1. Multi milites in proelio vulnerabantur. 2. Pueri attentī a magistris laudabantur. 3. Troja a Græcis expugnata est. 4. Leges egregiæ a Lycurgo datæ sunt. 5. Duces exercitus nostri in proelio vulnerati sunt. 6. Antiocho regi pax a Romanis data est. 7. Fugari et superari dulce non est. 8. Puer bene educatur. 9. Puer, bene educatus, omnibus placet. 10. Quum rex urbem intravit, omnium civium domus floribus ornatae erant.

1. The good (men) are praised; the bad are blamed. 2. He was severely wounded. 3. In the first battle the Romans were overcome. 4. Immense forces had been raised (*parō*) by the enemy. 5. The temple of Vesta was built by Numa Pompilius. 6. Antiochus was overcome by the Roman general. 7. The town was assaulted. 8. The city was not taken-by-storm by Hannibal. 9. It is a small-thing to be adorned with gold and silver. 10. The whole land (*ager*) was laid-waste by the enemy.

B.—1. Pater curat ut ego bene edūcer. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego bene educarer. 3. Curo, ut puer bene educetur. 4. Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur. 5. Non dubito quin hostes a militibus nostris superati sint. 6. Non dubitabam, quin hostes a militibus nostris superati essent. 7. Nemo dubitat quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata sit. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata esset. 9. Exercitus noster pugnat, ut urbs servetur. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ut urbs servaretur.

1. Cornelia took-care that her children should be well educated. 2. Who doubts that the boy has been carefully educated? 3. I will take-care that the girl may be adorned with good-qualities. 4. There is no doubt that the city has been assaulted. 5. To be put-to-flight is not always to be overcome. 6. Arms must be prepared (*Imper.*); the gates of the city must be strengthened (*Imper.*). 7. The general takes-care that the gates may be strengthened. 8. The good must not be blamed (*Imper.*); the bad must not be praised (*Imper.*)! 9. We were put to flight, but we were not overcome. 10. There is no doubt that Pompey was overcome by Caesar.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXX.

A.—1. Discipuli a magistro docentur. 2. Amari major est laus quam timeri. 3. Fortis vir nullis periculis movebitur. 4. Nero ab omnibus Romanis timebatur. 5. Incolae illius urbis hostium adventu territi sunt. 6. Moniti sumus, ut diligentiores essemus. 7. Puer strenue exercetur. 8. Hostes territi in urbe manserunt. 9. Pueri in litterarum studiis gnaviter exerciti sunt. 10. Monemini ut diligentiores sitis.

1. The pupil is taught by the master. 2. The walls were destroyed. 3. The citizens had been terrified. 4. You have been taught by your father. 5. It is a great thing to be well taught. 6. All the citizens were terrified by his (ejus) arrival. 7. Nero was grievously feared (*imperf.*) by all the citizens. 8. It is not pleasant to be feared by the good; it is very-pleasant to be feared by the bad. 9. The bodies of the children must be actively exercised (*Imper.*). 10. You had been warned, but you did not obey.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego strenue exercear. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego strenue exercerer. 3. Curo, ut strenue exerceare. 4. Curabam, ut strenue exercererere. 5. Curo ut puer strenue exerceatur. 6. Curabam ut puer strenue exerceretur. 7. Nemo dubitat quin puer a me semper bene monitus sit. 8. Nemo dubitavit quin puer a me semper bene monitus esset. 9. Non est dubium quin milites subito periculo territi sint. 10. Non erat dubium quin milites subito periculo territi essent.

1. He was taking-care that his body might be vigorously exercised. 2. I will take-care that the boys are taught (*subj.*) carefully. 3. A good mother will take-care that her daughter is carefully taught. 4. I do not doubt that the whole city was terrified by his arrival. 5. There is no doubt that the citizens were alarmed by the sudden danger. 6. Let not the citizens be troubled (moved) by the arrival of the enemy. 7. (Our) father took-care that we might be carefully taught. 8. I have taken-care that my sons should (*pres. subj.*) be carefully taught. 9. Brave men will not be suddenly terrified. 10. Virtue is the most beautiful (*fem.*) of (all) things; take-care that it is diligently exercised (*pres. subj.*).

NOTE. In all Tenses compounded of the Perfect Participle and the verb sum, the Participle agrees in Gender and Number with the subject of the verb: as,

Puēr amātūs est,
Puellā amātā est,
Bellum amātum est,
Puērī amātī sunt,
Puellae amatae sunt,
Bellā amātā sunt,

the boy was loved.
the girl was loved.
war was loved.
the boys were loved.
the girls were loved.
wars were loved.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXI.

A.—1. Omnis hic mundus a Deo regitur. 2. Respublica Romana a consulibus regebatur. 3. Ripae Rheni ponte junguntur. 4. Urbs muro cincta erat. 5. Graecia perversis suis consiliis afflicta est. 6. Si semper bene vixeris, ab omnibus diligere. 7. Quum urbs ab hostibus oppugnabatur, a civibus defendebatur. 8. Conjunctio Catilinae a Cicerone detecta est. 9. Multae fabulae a poetis fictae sunt. 10. Vix acies a Caesare instructa erat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

1. Hannibal was conquered by Scipio. 2. The commonwealth was severely cast-down. 3. He was esteemed and was loved by all. 4. This story was invented by the poets. 5. The memory of the man will always be cherished (colo) by his fellow-citizens. 6. The conspiracy is discovered; the commonwealth is preserved. 7. You will be loved by many. 8. The town is being assaulted indeed (quidem), but it is not taken. 9. In that most celebrated (nobilis) battle Carthage was cast-down. 10. A bridge was thrown over the Rhine by Caesar. (Say, the river Rhine was joined with a bridge by Caesar.)

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego probe excolar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego probe excolerer. 3. Curo, ut puer probe excolatur. 4. Curabam, ut puer probe excoleretur. 5. Phaethon vehementer optat, ut patris curru vehatur. 6. Phaethon vehementer optavit, ut patris curru veheretur. 7. Dicit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum sit.* 8. Dixit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum esset.* 9. Puer probe excolitor. 10. Sapientes semper ratione regi student.

1. I will take-care that he may be rightly cultivated. 2. He took-care that the boy might be rightly cultivated. 3. We vehemently wish that the enemy may be conquered. 4. Cicero vehemently desired that all (things) might be discovered. 5. Let-us-be-zealous to be ruled by reason. 6. All are zealous to rule, not to be ruled. 7. Tell me (*dat.*) what (*quae, neuter plural*) was written (*perfect subj.**) to thee. 8. He told me (*dat.*) what (*quae*) had been written (*pluperf. subj.**). 9. The boy wishes that he may ride in the chariot. 10. The boy was wishing that he might ride in the chariot.

* The rule for this use of the Subjunctive is given subsequently. See p. 95. The indicative must be used in translating into English.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXII.

A.—1. Pueri a magistris erudiuntur. 2. Improbi homines a Deo puniuntur. 3. Bellum Punicum secundum finitum est a Scipione Africano. 4. Omnes dolores morte finiuntur. 5. Pisces in mari, aves in aëre a Deo nutriuntur. 6. Oculi tenuissimis membranis a natura vestiti sunt. 7. Veteres Britanniae incolae pellibus vestiebantur. 8. Corpora eorum, qui in pugna ceciderunt, sepeliuntur. 9. Urbes munitae ab hostibus non expugnabantur. 10. Non prius dormiemus, quam negotia vestra finita erunt (*prius quam*, before that).

1. The Britons used-to-clothe-themselves (*imperf. pass.*) with skins. 2. The cities had been fortified with stone (*adj.*) walls. 3. The sons of Tiberius Gracchus had been carefully trained by their mother. 4. The bodies were buried with the highest honours. 5. The generals were punished because they had not buried the bodies. 6. These two boys had been trained by their mother carefully. 7. The camp had not been fortified. 8. This life of-ours (*nostra*) will be found exceedingly-short (*superl.*). 9. When the city has been fortified (*fut. perf.*), the citizens will defend it. 10. The city is fortified and strengthened with guards.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego diligenter erudiar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego diligenter erudirer. 3. Curo, ut diligenter erudiare. 4. Curabam, ut diligenter erudirere. 5. Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur, strenue exerceatur, probe excoleretur, diligenter erudiretur. 6. O puer, diligenter eruditor! 7. Bonus discipulus litterarum cognitione erudiri studet. 8. Homo eruditus non solum sibi, sed etiam aliis prodest. 9. Nemo dubitat, quin puer a me gnaviter custoditus sit. 10. Nemo dubitavit, quin puella a me gnaviter custodita sit.

1. The boys must be carefully trained (*Imper.*). 2. Let not the boys be trained (*pres. subj.*) by wicked men. 3. I will take care that my son is carefully trained. 4. I took care that my son should not be trained by a wicked master. 5. There is no doubt that the boys have been carefully trained. 6. Who doubts that it is better to be trained by a good master than by a bad one? 7. Who doubts that Socrates was unjustly punished? 8. It is not disgraceful to be unjustly punished. 9. Take care that the boy is well trained. 10. Well trained boys love their master.

XXVII.—THIRD CONJUGATION (WITH I IN CERTAIN TENSES).

Căpio, cēpī, captum, cǎpĕrĕ,—to take. Stem: cǎp- or cǎpi-

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Cǎp-io, <i>I take</i>	Cǎp-īmŭs, <i>We take</i>
	Cǎp-is, <i>thou takest</i>	Cǎp-ītis, <i>ye take</i>
	Cǎp-it, <i>he takes.</i>	Cǎp-iunt, <i>they take.</i>

<i>Imperfect.</i>	Cǎp-iēbam,	<i>I was taking.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Cǎp-iam,	<i>I shall take.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Cǎp-iam,	<i>I may take.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Cǎp-ērem,	<i>I might take.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Cǎp-ĕ,	<i>take thou.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Cǎp-ĭto,	<i>thou shalt or must take</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Cǎp-ĕrĕ,	<i>to take.</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

<i>Present.</i>	Cǎp-iens,	<i>taking.</i>
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	Cǎp-iendi,	<i>of taking.</i>
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II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Cǎp-iŏr, <i>I am taken</i>	Cǎp-īmŭr, <i>We are taken</i>
	Cǎp-ĕrīs } <i>thou art</i>	Cǎp-īmīnī, <i>ye are taken</i>
	or-ĕrĕ. } <i>taken</i>	
	Cǎp-ītŭr, <i>he is taken.</i>	Cǎp-iuntŭr, <i>they are taken.</i>

<i>Future.</i>	Cǎp-iār.	<i>I shall be taken.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Cǎp-iēbar,	<i>I was being taken.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-iăr,	<i>I may be taken.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-ērēr,	<i>I might be taken.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-ērě,	<i>be thou taken.</i>
<i>Futura.</i>	Căp-îtōr,	<i>thou must be taken.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-i,	<i>to be taken.</i>
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NOTE.—The Perfect Tenses are not given, as their conjugation is quite regular: cēp-i, cēp-eram, cēp-ero, etc.

The Verbs conjugated like cāpio are:

fācio,	fēcī,	factum,	fācērě,	<i>to make.</i>
jūcio,	jēcī,	jactum,	jācērě,	<i>to throw.</i>
fūgio,	fūgī,	fūgītum,	fūgērě,	<i>to flee.</i>
fōdio,	fōdī,	fossum,	fōdērě,	<i>to dig.</i>
rāpio,	rāpuī,	raptum,	rāpērě,	<i>to seize.</i>
pārio,	pēpērī,	partum,	pārērě,	<i>to bring forth.</i>
quātio, (no perfect,)	quassum,	quātērě,		<i>to shake.</i>
cūpio,	cūpivī,	cūpītum,	cūpērě,	<i>to desire.</i>
sāpio,	sāpivī,	—	sāpērě,	<i>to savour of, be wise.</i>
lācio,	—	—	lācērě,	<i>to draw</i> } only in com-
spēcio,	—	—	spēcērě,	<i>to look</i> } pounds.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

1. Urbs capitur; fugiunt cives, rapiuntur omnia. 2. Curabit dux strenuus ne milites sui fugiant. 3. Scribebam ego versus, tu pingebas, et frater in horto fodiebat. 4. Quis dubitat quin absurdum sit malos versus facere? 5. Poeta versus faciebat quum hostes urbem intrabant. 6. Ne fugiant milites, saepe tutius est pugnare quam fugere. 7. Non omnes eadem cupimus. 8. Curavit ut oratio sua Ciceronem saperet. 9. Quis dubitat quin milites bona nostra rapturi sint? 10. Ne facite absurda, cives! Sapite et iram coercete.

1. Birds make their nests in trees. 2. An eagle had made her nest in a tall tree. 3. We desire very many things which are not needful to us. 4. It is easy to make verses; it is not easy to make good (ones). 5. The enemy flee, and the camp is taken. 6. Flee not, soldiers! It is safer to fight than to flee. 7. We will dig in the earth, in order that we may find metals. 8. Men do not dig in the ground to (ut) find (*subj.*) pearls. 9. A strong wind was shaking the trees. 10. That whole oration savours of the poets (*acc.*).

Deponent Verbs have a Passive form,

- I. Hortōr, hortātūs sum, hortārī, to exhort, like āmōr.
 II. Vēreōr, vēritūs sum, vērerī, to fear, „ mōneōr.

	I.			II.		
INDICATIVE MOOD.	{	Present.	Hort-ōr,	{ I exhort, or am exhorting.	Vēr-eōr,	{ I fear, or am fearing.
			Hort-ārīs (ārē), &c.	{ thou exhortest. &c.	Vēr-ērīs (ērē), &c.	{ thou fearest. &c.
		Imperfect.	Hort-ābār,	{ I was exhorting.	Vēr-ēbār,	{ I was fearing.
		Future-Simple.	Hort-ābōr,	{ I shall exhort.	Vēr-ēbōr,	{ I shall fear.
		Perfect.	Hort-ātūs sum,	{ I have exhorted, or I exhorted.	Vēr-itūs sum,	{ I have feared, or I feared.
		Pluperfect.	Hort-ātūs eram,	{ I had exhorted.	Vēr-itūs eram,	{ I had feared.
		Fut. Perfect.	Hort-ātūs ēro,	{ I shall have exhorted.	Vēr-itūs ēro,	{ I shall have feared.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	{	Present.	Hort-ēr,	{ I may exhort.	Vēr-eār,	{ I may fear.
		Imperfect.	Hort-ārēr,	{ I might exhort.	Vēr-ērēr,	{ I might fear.
		Perfect.	Hort-ātūs sim,	{ I may have exhorted.	Vēr-itūs sim,	{ I may have feared.
		Pluperfect.	Hort-ātūs essem,	{ I should have exhorted.	Vēr-itūs essem,	{ I should have feared.
IMPERATIVE.	{	Present.	Hort-ārē,	{ exhort thou.	Vēr-ērē,	{ fear thou.
		Future.	Hort-ātōr,	{ thou shalt or must exhort.	Vēr-ētōr,	{ thou shalt or must fear.
INFINITIVE.	{	Pres. & Imperf.	Hort-ārī,	{ to exhort.	Vēr-ērī,	{ to fear.
		Perf. & 1 lup.	Hort-ātūs essē,	{ to have exhorted.	Vēr-itūs essē,	{ to have feared.
		Future.	Hort-ātūrūs essē,	{ to be about to exhort.	Vēr-itūrūs essē,	{ to be about to fear.
PARTICIPLES.	{	Present.	Hort-ans,	{ exhorting.	Vēr-ens,	{ fearing.
		Future.	Hort-ātūrūs,	{ about to exhort.	Vēr-itūrūs,	{ about to fear.
		Perfect.	Hort-ātūs,	{ having exhorted.	Vēr-itūs,	{ having feared.
		Gerundive.	Hort-andūs,	{ meet to be exhorted.	Vēr-endūs,	{ meet to be feared.
SUPINES.			Hort-ātum,	{ to exhort.	Vēr-itum,	{ to fear.
			Hort-ātū,	{ to be exhorted.	Vēr-itū,	{ to be feared.
GERUND.			Hort-andī,	{ of exhorting.	Vēr-endī,	{ of fearing.
			&c.	{ &c.	&c.	{ &c.

Besides the Passive forms, the Deponents have the two Active Participles, the Supines, and the Gerunds.

Deponents are the only Latin Verbs that have a Perfect Participle Active: as, hortātūs, having exhorted.

but an Active meaning.

III. Lōquōr, lōcūtūs sum, lōquī, to speak, like rēgōr.

IV. Partiōr, partitūs sum, partīrī, to divide, „ audiōr.

III.			IV.		
<i>Present.</i>	Lōqu-ōr,	{ <i>I speak, or am speaking.</i>	Part-lōr,	{ <i>I divide, or am dividing.</i>	INDICATIVE MOOD.
	Lōqu-ērīs (ērē), &c.	{ <i>thou speakest.</i>	Part-irīs (irē), &c.	{ <i>thou dividest.</i>	
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Lōqu-ēbār,	{ <i>I was speaking.</i>	Part-ičbār,	{ <i>I was dividing.</i>	
<i>Future-Simple.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	{ <i>I shall speak.</i>	Part-iār,	{ <i>I shall divide.</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sum,	{ <i>I have spoken, or I spoke.</i>	Part-itūs sum,	{ <i>I have divided, or I divided.</i>	
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs eram,	{ <i>I had spoken.</i>	Part-itūs eram,	{ <i>I had divided.</i>	
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs ēro,	{ <i>I shall have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs ēro,	{ <i>I shall have divided.</i>	
<i>Present.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	{ <i>I may speak.</i>	Part-lār,	{ <i>I may divide.</i>	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Lōqu-ērēr,	{ <i>I might speak.</i>	Part-irēr,	{ <i>I might divide.</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sim,	{ <i>I may have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs sim,	{ <i>I may have divided.</i>	
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs essem,	{ <i>I should have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs essem,	{ <i>I should have divided.</i>	
<i>Present.</i>	Lōqu-ērē,	{ <i>speak thou.</i>	Part-irē,	{ <i>divide thou.</i>	IMPERATIVE.
<i>Future.</i>	Lōqu-itōr,	{ <i>thou shalt or must speak.</i>	Part-itōr,	{ <i>thou shalt or must divide.</i>	
<i>Pres. & Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ī,	{ <i>to speak.</i>	Part-irī,	{ <i>to divide.</i>	INFINITIVE.
<i>Perf. & Plup.</i>	Lōcū-tūs essē,	{ <i>to have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs essē,	{ <i>to have divided.</i>	
<i>Future.</i>	Lōcū-tūrūs essē,	{ <i>to be about to speak.</i>	Part-itūrūs essē,	{ <i>to be about to divide.</i>	
<i>Present.</i>	Lōqu-ens,	{ <i>speaking.</i>	Part-iens,	{ <i>dividing.</i>	PARTICIPLES.
<i>Future.</i>	Lōcū-tūrūs,	{ <i>about to speak.</i>	Part-itūrūs,	{ <i>about to divide.</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs,	{ <i>having spoken.</i>	Part-itūs,	{ <i>having divided.</i>	
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Lōqu-endūs,	{ <i>meet to be spoken.</i>	Part-iendūs,	{ <i>meet to be divided.</i>	
<i>SUPINES.</i>	Lōcū-tum,	{ <i>to speak.</i>	Part-ītum,	{ <i>to divide.</i>	
	Lōcū-tū,	{ <i>to be spoken.</i>	Part-ītū,	{ <i>to be divided.</i>	
<i>GERUND.</i>	Lōqu-endī,	{ <i>of speaking.</i>	Part-iendi,	{ <i>of dividing.</i>	
	&c.	{ &c.	&c.	{ &c.	

The Gerundive, and occasionally the Perf. Participle, are the only forms in the Deponent that ever have a passive meaning.

Intransitive Deponents have no Supine in *u* and no Gerundive.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Deponent Verbs of the First Conjugation.

1. Admiramur cantum avium illarum. 2. Admiramini Dei potentiam. 3. Animalia quaedam vocem humanam imitantur. 4. Caesar milites hortatus est, ut fortiter pugnarent. 5. Hannibal Alpes superare conatus est. 6. Hortabor patrem ut pueri mentem probe excolat. 7. Quid meditaris, carissime amice? 8. Contemplor pulchram hanc imaginem. 9. Venerare Deum, venerare parentes. 10. Tum deinum beatus eris, quum aspernatus eris voluptatem.

1. Who does not admire the song of the nightingale? 2. Meditate on these things. 3. Observe (carefully) this beautiful image. 4. It does-good to the mind to contemplate lofty things. 5. Contemplate, citizens, the examples of the ancients! 6. Then at length will ye be happy when ye have learnt (*fut. perf.*) to despise pleasure. 7. I will encourage the boy to (ut) contemplate those things. 8. Attempt great things; thou wilt do great things. 9. I will take care that my son may admire those things (*ea, u. pl.*) which are fit-to-be-admired. 10. There is no doubt that the Romans admired Cicero.

EXERCISE XXXV.

Deponent Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

RULE 16.—Verbs signifying *to remember, to forget, to pity*, are in Latin commonly followed by the Genitive.

1. Veremini, O pueri, senectutem! 2. Darius Alexandro magnam partem Asiae pollicitus est. 3. Plinius scribit: nunc pueri omnia sciunt, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem. 4. Tuebimur miseros, quorum agros vastavistis. 5. Incolae hoc facinus fatebuntur. 6. Comites, qui salutem regis tuiti erant, maximum praemium acceperunt. 7. Scelerum suorum recordabuntur. 8. Reus facinus confessus est. 9. Jucundum est mare a terra intueri. 10. Semper miserorum hominum miserebimur.

1. We reverence the power of God. 2. Guard the king, soldiers! 3. Confess the truth (true things), boy; it is better to be punished than to deceive. 4. Look-into these things carefully. 5. The general has promised rewards to the soldiers. The generals have promised rewards to the soldiers. 6. He has confessed the crime, and will be punished. 7. It is pleasant to call-to-mind past dangers. 8. Ye will call-to-mind these things, citizens, when I am cast forth (*fut. perf.*) from the city. 9. Have-pity-on the accused (*mau*), judges! 10. He reverences the gods.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Deponent Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

RULE 17.—*Ūtor, fruor, vescor, fungor*, govern the Ablative Case. To these add *pōtior, I obtain-possession-of* (4 Conj.).

A.—1. Si morimur, corpus tantum moritur, non animus. 2. Dux maximam adeptus est gloriam. 3. Cives, libertatem adepti, summa laetitia fruentur. 4. Virtutis viam semper sequemur. 5. Cura ut bene moriaris. 6. Audi multa, loquere pauca. 7. Per multos annos pace usi sunt. 8. Lacte, caseo, carne vescuntur. 9. Munere tuo bene fungere! 10. Aliquando oculi non funguntur munere suo.

1. By this death he obtained the freedom of his country. 2. By this death he has obtained immortal glory. 3. It is a small-thing to enjoy life; it is a great-thing to discharge the duties of life. 4. Take-care that you always follow (*subj.*) the path (way) of virtue. 5. You will enjoy all these good (things). 6. When the body has died (*fut. perf.*), then indeed shall we enjoy true life. 7. The Britons used-to-feed (*imperfect*) on milk, flesh, (and) cheese. 8. He used the greatest freedom in his oration. 9. Use riches, do not abuse (them). 10. Follow us; we will protect you.

B.—1. Sapienter utimini tempore. 2. Clarissimus hic dux consulatu functus est. 3. Qui nimis cupit honores, raro eos adipiscitur. 4. Caesar duas legiones ad Labienum proficisci jubet, ipse in Menapiorum fines profectus est. 5. Bellum gerimus, ut pace fruamur. 6. Alexander immortalitatis gloriam adeptus est. 7. Augustus omnes cives benigne alloquebatur. 8. Eodem die, quo Dianae templum deflagravit, Alexander Magnus natus est. 9. Regulus omnes cruciatus Poenorum fortiter passus est. 10. Hannibal milites adhortatus est, ut reminiscerentur pristinae virtutis suae, neve (*and not*) liberorum obliviscerentur.

1. Thou hast wisely discharged thine office-of-consul. 2. Generals often exhort their soldiers to (ut) remember their wives and children. 3. Remember (your) ancient valour, soldiers! 4. Caesar orders these two legions to set out. 5. It is a small thing to speak kindly (benigne) to (one's) fellow-citizens. 6. That most famous (nobilis) battle was fought near the lake Trasimenus. 7. Caesar himself set out for (into) the territories of the Menapii. 8. Now we have peace; shortly we shall carry-on war. 9. Regulus endured bravely the utmost tortures. 10. On the same day (see Latin No. 8), on which that most famous battle was fought, the poet Euripides was born.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Deponent Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

1. Milites belli fortunam experiuntur. 2. Epaminondas nunquam mentiebatur. 3. Senes multa experti sunt in longa vita. 4. Magnos vires virtute metimur, non fortuna. 5. Voluptas blanditur sensibus

nostris. 6. Frons, oculi, vultus saepe mentiuntur. 7. Tarquinius Superbus potitus est regno. 8. Puniemini, quod mentiti estis. 9. Bellum civile in Italia orsum est. 10. Patres bona sua cum liberis partiuntur.

1. We will try the fortune of war. 2. The Romans often tried the fortune of war. 3. It is extremely-base (*superl.*) to lie. 4. We will share our goods with our children. 5. There is no doubt that the enemy (*pl.*) have obtained possession of the city. 6. Let us try our valour; let us obtain possession of the camp of the enemy. 7. There is no doubt that pleasure wins upon our senses. 8. We ought to measure men by (*their*) virtue, not by (*their*) fortune. 9. Very many (people) measure all things by fortune. 10. The consuls will measure (out) lands to the soldiers.

XXIX.—PREPOSITIONS.

Of the Prepositions some govern the Accusative Case, some the Ablative, and some either the Accusative or Ablative.

I. With the Accusative alone.

Ad,	to.	Ōb,	on account of.
Adversūs,	} towards, against.	Pēnēs,	in the power of.
Adversum,		Pēr,	through.
Antē,	before.	Pōnē,	behind.
Āpūd,	at, near.	Post,	after.
Circā, circum,	around.	Praetēr,	beside.
Circīter,	about.	Prōpē,	near.
Cis & citrā,	on this side of.	Proptēr,	on account of.
Contrā,	against, contrary to.	Sēcundum,	{ following, in accord- ance with.
Ergā,	towards (only of the	Suprā,	above.
Extrā,	outside of. [<i>feelings</i>).	Trans,	across.
Infrā,	below.	Ultrā,	on the farther side of.
Intēr,	between, among.	Versūs,	towards (only of place or direction).
Intrā,	inside of, within.		
Juxtā,	near, hard by, next to.		

Versūs is put after the word it governs.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. Exercitus hostium ad portas urbis venit. 2. Multi homines contra naturam vivunt. 3. Iudices secundum leges hunc hominem puniverunt. 4. Multae aves ante hiemem in alias terras migrant. 5. Hac aestate extra urbem habitabimus. 6. Romani trans Rhenum multa oppida vastaverunt. 7. Hoc bellum intra paucos dies finitum erit. 8. Vir sapiens non propter metum legibus parebit. 9. Rhodanus primo occidentem versus fluit. 10. Equitatum praeter fluminis ripas contra hostem ducit.

1. Hannibal led (his) army, to, the gates of the city. 2. Who doubts that it is contrary to virtue to lie? 3. All these things are in the power of the consuls. 4. The general led his army towards the river. 5. Very many birds migrate into Britain in the summer. 6. The river Rhone flows through the lake. 7. A good judge will judge in accordance with the laws. 8. We (nos) shall dwell within the city, but you (vos) will depart into the country (agri). 9. The camp of Hannibal was near the walls of the city. 10. The nightingale migrates across the sea in winter.

II. With the Ablative alone.

Ā, āb, or abs,	<i>by or from.</i>	Ex or ē,	<i>out of.</i>
Absquē (rare),	<i>without.</i>	Prae,	<i>before, in comparison with.</i>
Cōram,	<i>in the presence of.</i>	Prō,	<i>before, for, on behalf of.</i>
Cum,	<i>with.</i>	Sine,	<i>without.</i>
Dē,	<i>down from, from, concerning.</i>	Tēnūs,	<i>reaching to, as far as.</i>

Tēnūs is put after the word it governs.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. Magna cum voluptate avium cantum audivimus. 2. A Cicero liber de senectute scriptus est. 3. Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit. 4. Romani ex Gallia trans Rhenum veniunt. 5. Pro salute reipublicae et pro liberis pugnabimus. 6. Magna gloria nemini venit sine virtute. 7. Coram parentibus dixi quae scripseram. 8. Incolae urbis de pace legatos ad Caesarem miserunt. 9. Cato in senectute prae ceteris floruit. 10. Alexander omnes terras Oceano tenus vicit.

1. The songs of birds are heard with pleasure by all. 2. Cicero has written a very beautiful book concerning old age. 3. The ocean separates Britain from Gaul. 4. He said these things in the presence of all the soldiers. 5. The general marched (duco) his army out of the city. 6. Before all others Demosthenes and Cicero are the most renowned orators. 7. There is no true glory without virtue. 8. Along with thee (tecum*) we will depart into another land. 9. We are fighting for (pro) our country, for our wives, for our children. 10. He has said this in the presence of his father.

III. With the Accusative or Ablative.

In, in, into.	Subter,	<i>under, beneath.</i>
Sūb, up to, under, beneath; of time, about.	Clām,	<i>secretly, without the knowledge of.</i>
Sūper, over.		

In and *Sub* with the *Acc.* answer to the question *Whither?* with the *Abl.*, the question *Where?*

* *Mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum,* are used instead of *cum me, cum te,* etc.

EXERCISE XL.

1. Multi homines in varias terras itinera faciunt. 2. In magno flumine magni capiuntur pisces. 3. In hortum meum non venisti, in urbe autem fuisti. 4. Sub terra est magna rerum utilium multitudo. 5. Equitatus hostium sub noctem in castra venit. 6. Plurimae aves sub hiemem in alias terras volant. 7. Pompeius in Aegypto sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mortuus est. 8. Caesar super Indos proferet imperium. 9. Super tabernaculum Darii imago solis fulgebat. 10. Etiam sub marmore et auro habitat servitus.

1. We were coming into the city; you were dwelling in it. 2. The camp of Hannibal was under the walls of Rome. 3. We were walking in the garden. 4. It is not pleasant to all to dwell in the city. 5. Large fishes are not caught in a small river. 6. The nightingale does not always remain in the same lands. 7. They slay Pompey beneath the very (ipse) eyes of his wife. 8. The Romans will extend their empire beyond the boundaries of Europe. 9. Beneath the earth (there) are many beautiful things. 10. Towards (versus) winter these birds migrate into other lands.

XXX.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives and Participles, by means of the terminations *-ē* and *-tēr*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the First and Second Declensions end in *-ē*, as *doctē*, *learnedly*, from *doctus*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the Third Declension end in *-tēr*, as *fortitēr*, *bravely*, from *fortis*.

The *Comparative* of the Adverb is the same as the Neuter Nominative Singular of the Comparative Adjective, and consequently ends in *iūs*.

The *Superlative* of the Adverb is formed from the Superlative of the Adjective by changing the final syllable of the latter into *ē*.

ADJECTIVES.

ADVERBS.

		Positive.		Comparative.	Superlative.
doctus,	<i>learned.</i>	doctē,	<i>learnedly.</i>	doctius	doctissimē
libēr,	<i>free.</i>	libērē,	<i>freely.</i>	libērius	liberrimē
pulchēr,	<i>beautiful.</i>	pulchrē,	<i>beautifully.</i>	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
fortis,	<i>brave.</i>	fortitēr,	<i>bravely.</i>	fortius	fortissimē
sīmilis,	<i>like.</i>	sīmilītēr,	<i>alike.</i>	sīmilius	sīmillimē
ācēr,	<i>keen.</i>	ācritēr,	<i>keenly.</i>	ācrius	ācerrimē
fēlix,	<i>lucky.</i>	fēlicītēr,	<i>luckily.</i>	fēlicius	fēlicissimē
prūdēns,	<i>prudent</i>	prūdētēr,	<i>prudently.</i>	prūdentius	prūdentissimē

Adverbs are irregular in their Comparison, if the Adjectives from which they are derived are also irregular.

ADJECTIVES.		ADVERBS.			
		<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
bōnus,	<i>good.</i>	bēnē,	<i>well.</i>	mēlius	optimē
mānus,	<i>bad.</i>	mālē,	<i>badly, ill.</i>	pējus	pessimē
multus,	<i>much, many.</i>	multum,	<i>much.</i>	plūs	plūrimum
magnus,	<i>great.</i>	magnōpērē,	<i>greatly.</i>	māgis	maximē
prōpinquus,	<i>near.</i>	prōpē,	<i>near, nearly.</i>	prōpius	proximē
(pro)	<i>before.</i>	—		prius	primum & [primō]

EXERCISE XLI.

A.—1. Germani cum Romanis fortiter pugnauerunt. 2. Milites audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare incipiunt. 3. Miles hostibus fortissime restitit. 4. Galli Italiam longe lateque vastaverunt. 5. Cicero Roscium audacissime defendit. 6. Judicem ii timere debent, qui male egerunt. 7. Deus mundum sapientissime regit. 8. Leones facilius vincuntur quam tigres. 9. Nunquam jucundius viximus quam nunc. 10. Orationes Demosthenis ab Atheniensibus attentissime audiebantur.

1. Fight bravely, soldiers; ye are fighting for your country. 2. Now we shall live most delightfully. 3. The Germans fought very bravely. 4. Hear the speech more attentively, citizens! 5. The Gauls laid waste the lands (ager) of the Romans far and wide. 6. Ye have acted most wisely, citizens! 7. Who doubts that the soldiers have fought most bravely? 8. In this matter (res) Cicero acted most prudently. 9. The Gauls were not easily conquered. 10. Who doubts that God rules the world most wisely?

B.—1. Non satis est vivere, debemus bene vivere. 2. Multum prodest juventuti libros veterum legere. 3. Eo tempore Cicero maxime omnium reipublicae profuit. 4. Quis reipublicae plus quam Cicero profuit? 5. Orator est (he is) magis quam poeta. 6. Hannibal, dux Poenorum, proxime ad urbem accessit. 7. Primum Latinam linguam discere incipiam. 8. Propius ad portas urbis accessit Hannibal quam Hasdrubal. 9. Pessime omnium egisti! bonos cives perdidisti; improbis bene fecisti. 10. Prius linguam Latinam quam Graecam didicit.

1. It is easy to write; it is not easy to write well. 2. (He) who does not read attentively, reads ill. 3. It was difficult to approach near to the gates. 4. Hannibal approached very near to (ad) the gates of Rome. 5. There is no doubt that you have acted very ill. 6. You have acted worse (pejus) than all the others. 7. It is not a great thing to write much, it is a very-great thing to write well. 8. First of all (things), reverence the celestial gods. 9. We have lived most pleasantly. 10. There is no doubt that to write well is extremely-difficult.

XXXI.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Possum, pōtūi, possē,—to be able ; can.

[Possum is compounded of pot (pōtis, able) and sum, I am, the t in pot being changed into s before another s.]

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. Present.				4. Perfect.			
S. Pos-sum	Pos-sim			S. Pōt-ūi	Pōt-uērim		
Pōt-ēs	Pos-sīs			Pōt-uistī	Pōt-uēris		
Pōt-est	Pos-sīt			Pōt-uīt	Pōt-uērīt		
P. Pos-sūmūs	Pos-simūs			P. Pōt-uīmūs	Pōt-uērimūs		
Pōt-estīs	Pos-sītīs			Pōt-uistīs	Pōt-uēritīs		
Pos-sunt	Pos-sint			Pōt-uērunt (ērē)	Pōt-uērint		
2. Imperfect.				5. Pluperfect.			
S. Pōt-eram	Pos-sem			S. Pōt-uēram	Pōt-uissem		
Pōt-ērās	Pos-sēs			Pōt-uērās	Pōt-uissēs		
Pōt-ērāt	Pos-sēt			Pōt-uērāt	Pōt-uissēt		
P. Pōt-ērāmūs	Pos-sēmūs			P. Pōt-uērāmūs	Pōt-uissēmūs		
Pōt-ērātīs	Pos-sētīs			Pōt-uērātīs	Pōt-uissētīs		
Pōt-erant	Pos-sent			Pōt-uērant	Pōt-uissent		
3. Future-Simple.				6. Future-Perfect.			
S. Pōt-ēro	(wanting.)			S. Pōt-uēro	(wanting.)		
Pōt-ērīs				Pōt-uērīs			
Pōt-ērīt				Pōt-uērīt			
P. Pōt-ērīmūs				P. Pōt-uērimūs			
Pōt-ērītīs				Pōt-uēritīs			
Pōt-erunt				Pōt-uērint			

INFINITIVE.

Pres. and Imp.—Possē. *Perf. and Plup.*—Pōtuisse. *Future*—wanting.
(Participle pōtens, used only as Adjective, powerful.)

EXERCISE XLII.

1. Ego possum legere, tu potes scribere, soror potest acu pingere.
2. Tyrannus animum sapientis infringere non poterat. 3. Cur heri nobiscum ambulare non poterat? 4. Cura, ut possis aequo animo vitam relinquere. 5. Nemo dubitat, quin milites urbem defendere possint. 6. Mores tyranni ei amicos parare non potuerunt. 7. Non dubitamus, quin urbs a civibus defendi potuerit. 8. Vix Caesar milites e castris educere potuerat, quum hostes impetum fecerunt. 9. Quid melius hominibus dari potuit quam ratio? 10. Virtutis splendor nunquam obscurari poterit.

1. We are all able to be serviceable to (our) friends. 2. You will not be able to be a friend to all. 3. Hannibal was not able to

obtain-possession-of the city. 4. Cornelia was able to train her sons most wisely. 5. No one doubted that the soldiers were able to defend the city. 6. We cannot all be kings; we can all be good citizens. 7. You will not be able to read Sallust easily: he is a difficult author. 8. Caesar was able to conquer his enemies; he was not able to conquer envy. 9. Those wicked men will not be able to leave life with even mind. 10. Restrain (thy) tongue; so thou wilt be able to restrain also thy temper (animus).

2. Vōlo, vōlui, vellē,—to be willing, to wish.
 3. Nōlo, nōlui, nollē,—to be unwilling, not to wish [non vōlo].
 4. Mālo, mālui, mallē,—to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather [māgis vōlo].

INDICATIVE.

1. Present.

<i>Sing.</i> Vōlo	Nōlo	Mālo
Vis	Nōn vīs	Māvis
Vult	Nōn vult	Māvult
<i>Plur.</i> Vōlūmūs	Nōlūmūs	Mālūmūs
Vultīs	Nōn vultīs	Māvultīs
Vōlunt	Nōlunt	Mālunt

2. Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> Vōl-ēbam	Nōl-ēbam	Māl-ēbam
Vōl-ēbās	Nōl-ēbās	Māl-ēbās
Vōl-ēbāt	Nōl-ēbāt	Māl-ēbāt
<i>Plur.</i> Vōl-ēbāmūs	Nōl-ēbāmūs	Māl-ēbāmūs
Vōl-ēbātīs	Nōl-ēbātīs	Māl-ēbātīs
Vōl-ēbant	Nōl-ēbant	Māl-ēbant

3. Future-Simple.

<i>Sing.</i> Vōl-am	Nōl-am	Māl-am
Vōl-ēs	Nōl-ēs	Māl-ēs
Vōl-ēt	Nōl-ēt	Māl-ēt
<i>Plur.</i> Vōl-ēmūs	Nōl-ēmūs	Māl-ēmūs
Vōl-ētīs	Nōl-ētīs	Māl-ētīs
Vōl-ent	Nōl-ent	Māl-ent

4. Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i> Vōl-uī	Nōl-uī	Māl-uī
Vōl-uistī	Nōl-uistī	Māl-uistī
Vōl-uīt	Nōl-uīt	Māl-uīt
<i>Plur.</i> Vōl-uīmūs	Nōl-uīmūs	Māl-uīmūs
Vōl-uistīs	Nōl-uistīs	Māl-uistīs
Vōl-uērunt or -uērē	Nōl-uērunt or -uērē	Māl-uērunt or -uērē
PR. L. I.		I

5. *Pluperfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uëram	Nöl-uëram	Mäl-uëram
	Völ-uërás	Nöl-uërás	Mäl-uërás
	Völ-uërát	Nöl-uërát	Mäl-uërát
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uëramūs	Nöl-uëramūs	Mäl-uëramūs
	Völ-uërátīs	Nöl-uërátīs	Mäl-uërátīs
	Völ-uërant	Nöl-uërant	Mäl-uërant

6. *Future-Perfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uëro	Nöl-uëro	Mäl-uëro
	Völ-uëris	Nöl-uëris	Mäl-uëris
	Völ-uërit	Nöl-uërit	Mäl-uërit
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uërimūs	Nöl-uërimūs	Mäl-uërimūs
	Völ-uëritīs	Nöl-uëritīs	Mäl-uëritīs
	Völ-uërint	Nöl-uërint	Mäl-uërint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Vël-im	Nöl-im	Mäl-im
	Vël-is	Nöl-is	Mäl-is
	Vël-it	Nöl-it	Mäl-it
<i>Plur.</i>	Vël-imūs	Nöl-imūs	Mäl-imūs
	Vël-itīs	Nöl-itīs	Mäl-itīs
	Vël-int	Nöl-int	Mäl-int

2. *Imperfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Vel-lem	Nol-lem	Mal-lem
	Vel-lēs	Nol-lēs	Mal-lēs
	Vel-lēt	Nol-lēt	Mal-lēt
<i>Plur.</i>	Vel-lēmūs	Nol-lēmūs	Mal-lēmūs
	Vel-lētīs	Nol-lētīs	Mal-lētīs
	Vel-lent	Nol-lent	Mal-lent

3. *Perfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uërim	Nöl-uërim	Mäl-uërim
	Völ-uëris	Nöl-uëris	Mäl-uëris
	Völ-uërit	Nöl-uërit	Mäl-uërit
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uërimūs	Nöl-uërimūs	Mäl-uërimūs
	Völ-uëritīs	Nöl-uëritīs	Mäl-uëritīs
	Völ-uërint	Nöl-uërint	Mäl-uërint

4. *Pluperfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uissēm	Nöl-uissēm	Mäl-uissēm
	Völ-uissēs	Nöl-uissēs	Mäl-uissēs
	Völ-uissēt	Nöl-uissēt	Mäl-uissēt
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uissēmūs	Nöl-uissēmūs	Mäl-uissēmūs
	Völ-uissētīs	Nöl-uissētīs	Mäl-uissētīs
	Völ-uissent	Nöl-uissent	Mäl-uissent

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

(wanting.)

Nōl-i
Nōl-itě

(wanting.)

Future.

(wanting.)

Nōl-ito
Nōl-ito
Nōl-itōtě
Nōl-unto

(wanting.)

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

Vel-lě

Nol-lě

Mal-lě

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Vōl-uissě

Nōl-uissě

Māl-uissě

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Vōl-ens

Nōl-ens

(wanting.)

EXERCISE XLIII.

A.—1. Ego volo legere, tu vis scribere, frater vult pingere. 2. Ego domi sedere nolo, tu ambulare non vis. 3. Tu ambulare mavis quam domi sedere. 4. Soror saltare mavult quam ambulare. 5. Oro te, ut mecum ludere velis. 6. Dic, cur me comitari nolis. 7. Orabam te, ut mecum ludere velles. 8. Nesciebam, cur me comitari nolles. 9. Si beati esse volumus, sorte nostra contenti esse debemus. 10. Si vis amari, ama!

1. We do not wish to walk in the fields; we prefer to remain at home. 2. We wished to read, you wished to write, (our) brother wished to paint. 3. I knew-not (how) to dance; I preferred to write and to read. 4. I wished to read; but my sister wished to sing and to dance. 5. If you wish to be happy, imitate the examples of good men. 6. Alexander wished to extend his empire beyond the Indi. 7. We do not all obtain those things which we wish. 8. I had-rather (*pres.*) fight (*inf.*) against enemies than against envy. 9. Pompey was unwilling to depart from the city. 10. I entreat you to (ut) be willing to accompany me.

B.—1. Ego tibi prodesse malo quam obesse. 2. Non dubito, quin mihi prodesse malis quam obesse. 3. Non dubitabam, quin prodesse mihi malles quam obesse. 4. Amicus maluit diligi quam metui. 5. Secundum naturam volent vivere. 6. Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat. 7. Boni esse mavultis quam nobiles et divites. 8. Pythagoras Apollini hostiam immolare noluit. 9. Nolite dolori nimis indulgere. 10. Amici eadem velle debent.

1. I prefer to be good (rather) than to seem (so). 2. Do not* deceive; do not* lie; these things (res) very greatly injure friendship. 3. Epaninondas was unwilling to lie. 4. You wish the same things which I (wish). 5. We had-rather (*pres.*) be (*inf.*) useful to our country than be (*inf.*) rich. 6. A good man will prefer to be loved (rather) than to be feared. 7. I had-rather be loved by true friends, than be rich. 8. The ancient Romans sacrificed very many victims to the gods. 9. Pythagoras was unwilling to indulge anger: he preferred to restrain it. 10. Be unwilling to follow bad examples, my son!

* Say, *Ee unwilling to . . .* Compare No. 9 of the Latin sentences.

5. Fĕro, tŭlĭ, ferrĕ, lātum,—to bear, carry, endure.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1. <i>Present.</i>		4. <i>Perfect.</i>	
S. Fĕr-o	Fĕr-am	S. Tŭl-i	Tŭl-ĕrim
Fer-s	Fĕr-ās	Tŭl-istĭ	Tŭl-ĕris
Fer-t	Fĕr-āt	Tŭl-īt	Tŭl-ĕrīt
P. Fĕr-imŭs	Fĕr-amŭs	P. Tŭl-imŭs	Tŭl-ĕrimŭs
Fer-tīs	Fĕr-ātīs	Tŭl-istīs	Tŭl-ĕritīs
Fĕr-unt	Fĕr-ant	Tŭl-ērunt or ĕrē	Tŭl-ĕrint
2. <i>Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>	
S. Fĕr-ĕbam	Fer-rem	S. Tŭl-ĕram	Tŭl-issem
Fĕr-ĕbās	Fer-rēs	Tŭl-ĕrās	Tŭl-issēs
Fĕr-ĕbāt	Fer-rēt	Tŭl-ĕrāt	Tŭl-issēt
P. Fĕr-ĕbāmŭs	Fer-rēmŭs	P. Tŭl-ĕrāmŭs	Tŭl-issēmŭs
Fĕr-ĕbātīs	Fer-rētīs	Tŭl-ĕrātīs	Tŭl-issētīs
Fĕr-ĕbant	Fer-rent	Tŭl-ĕrant	Tŭl-issent
3. <i>Future-Simple.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Fĕr-am	(wanting.)	S. Tŭl-ĕro	(wanting.)
Fĕr-ēs		Tŭl-ĕris	
Fĕr-ēt		Tŭl-ĕrīt	
P. Fĕr-ēmŭs		P. Tŭl-ĕrimŭs	
Fĕr-ētīs		Tŭl-ĕritīs	
Fĕr-ent		Tŭl-ĕrint	
IMPERATIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fĕr	<i>Present.</i>	Fĕr-ens
	Fĕr-tĕ	<i>Future.</i>	Lātŭrŭs (a, um)
<i>Future</i>	Fer-to	SUPINES.	
	Fer-to	Lātum	
	Fer-tōtĕ	Lātŭ	
	Fĕr-unto	GERUND.	
INFINITIVE.			
<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	Fĕr-rĕ	<i>Gen.</i>	Fĕr-endi
<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	Tŭl-issĕ		&c.
<i>Future.</i>	Lātŭrŭs essĕ		

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. <i>Present.</i>				4. <i>Perfect.</i>			
S.	Fēr-ör	Fēr-är		S.	Lätüs sum	Lätüs sim	
	Fer-rīs, -rē	Fēr-ärīs, -ärē			Lätüs ës	Lätüs sis	
	Fer-tür	Fēr-ätür			Lätüs est	Lätüs sit	
P.	Fēr-īmür	Fēr-ämür		P.	Lāti sümüs	Lāti simüs	
	Fēr-īmīnī	Fēr-āmīnī			Lāti estüs	Lāti sitüs	
	Fēr-untür	Fēr-antür			Lāti sunt	Lāti sint	
2. <i>Imperfect.</i>				5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>			
S.	Fēr-ēbär	Fer-rēr		S.	Lätüs eram	Lätüs essem	
	Fēr-ēbärīs, -ärē	Fer-rērīs, -ērē			Lätüs eräs	Lätüs essës	
	Fēr-ēbätür	Fer-rētür			Lätüs erät	Lätüs essët	
P.	Fēr-ēbämür	Fer-rēmür		P.	Lāti eramüs	Lāti essēmüs	
	Fēr-ēbāmīnī	Fer-rēmīnī			Lāti erätüs	Lāti essëtüs	
	Fēr-ēbantür	Fer-rentür			Lāti eränt	Lāti essent	
3. <i>Future-Simple.</i>				6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>			
S.	Fēr-är	(wanting.)		S.	Lätüs ero	(wanting.)	
	Fēr-ērīs, -ērē				Lätüs erīs		
	Fēr-ëtür				Lätüs erit		
P.	Fēr-ēmür			P.	Lāti erimüs		
	Fēr-ēmīnī				Lāti eritüs		
	Fēr-entür				Lāti erunt		
IMPERATIVE.				INFINITIVE.			
<i>Present.</i>	Fer-rē			<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	Fer-ri		
	Fēr-īmīnī			<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	Lätüs essë		
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-tör			<i>Future.</i>	Lätum iri		
	Fer-tör			PARTICIPLES.			
	Fēr-untör			<i>Perfect.</i>	Lätüs (a, um)		
				<i>Gerundive.</i>	Fēr-endüs (a, um)		

The Compounds of fëro are conjugated in the same way, *e. g.* :

Affëro (ad, fero),	attüli,	allätum,	afferrë,	<i>bring to.</i>
Aufëro (ab, fero),	abstüli,	ablätum,	auferre,	<i>carry away.</i>
Effëro (ex, fero),	extüli,	elätum,	efferrë,	<i>carry out.</i>
Infëro (in, fero),	intüli,	illätum,	inferrë,	<i>carry into.</i>
Offëro (ob, fero),	obtüli,	oblätum,	offerrë,	<i>present.</i>
Perfëro (per, fero),	pertüli,	perlätum,	perferrë,	<i>bear through,</i>
Praefëro (prae, fero),	praetüli,	praelätum,	praeferrë,	<i>prefer. [endure.]</i>
Rëfëro (re, fero),	{rëtüli rettüli}	rëlätum,	rëferrë,	<i>bring back.</i>

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Senectus affert prudentiam. 2. Laudo vos, quod misero atque inopi auxilium fertis. 3. Ferre laborem consuetudo docet. 4. Nihil

potest praeferri virtuti. 5. Curabamus, ut vobis auxilium ferremus. 6. Rex curabat, ut inopibus civibus auxilium ferretur. 7. Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert fruges. 8. Agricola paupertatis onus patienter tulit. 9. Fer patienter laborem. 10. Milites in itineribus multas aerumnas pertulerunt.

1. Socrates bore hardships most patiently. 2. Learn thou to bear well pleasure and pain. 3. Cato bore old age excellently well (*superl.* of bene). 4. There is no doubt that old age brings many sorrows with it (*secum*). 5. Caesar ordered two cohorts to bring assistance to the cavalry. 6. I have learned to bring assistance to the wretched. 7. A sailor ought to be able to bear patiently the hardships of the sea. 8. A good man is able to bear with even mind the hardships of life. 9. Who can endure the discourse of this unlearned man? 10. The Romans knew (how) to bear with even mind the greatest disasters.

6. *Ēo, ivī or īī, irē, itum,—to go.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present.*

<i>S.</i> <i>Ē-o</i>	<i>E-am</i>
<i>Ī-s</i>	<i>E-ās</i>
<i>Ī-t</i>	<i>E-āt</i>
<i>P.</i> <i>Ī-mūs</i>	<i>E-āmūs</i>
<i>Ī-tis</i>	<i>E-ātis</i>
<i>E-unt</i>	<i>E-ant</i>

2. *Imperfect.*

<i>S.</i> <i>Ī-bam</i>	<i>Ī-rem</i>
<i>Ī-bās</i>	<i>Ī-rēs</i>
<i>Ī-bāt</i>	<i>Ī-rēt</i>
<i>P.</i> <i>Ī-bāmūs</i>	<i>Ī-rēmūs</i>
<i>Ī-bātis</i>	<i>Ī-rētis</i>
<i>Ī-bant</i>	<i>Ī-rent</i>

3. *Future-Simple.*

<i>S.</i> <i>Ī-bo</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Ī-bīs</i>	
<i>Ī-bīt</i>	
<i>P.</i> <i>Ī-bimūs</i>	
<i>Ī-bītis</i>	
<i>Ī-bunt</i>	

4. *Perfect.*

<i>S.</i> <i>Ī-vī or Ī-ī</i>	<i>Ī-vērim or Ī-ērim</i>
<i>Ī-vistī</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vēris</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vīt</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vērīt</i> &c.
<i>P.</i> <i>Ī-vimūs</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vērimūs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vistīs</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vēritīs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērunt</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vērīnt</i> &c.
	<i>or Ī-vērē</i>

5. *Pluperfect.*

<i>S.</i> <i>Ī-vēram or Ī-vissem, Ī-issem</i>	
<i>Ī-eram</i>	<i>or I-ssem</i>
<i>Ī-vērās</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissēs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērāt</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissēt</i> &c.
<i>P.</i> <i>Ī-vērāmūs</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissēmūs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērātīs</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissētīs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērānt</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissent</i> &c.

6. *Future-Perfect.*

<i>S.</i> <i>Ī-vēro or Ī-ēro</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Ī-vērīs</i>	&c.
<i>Ī-vērīt</i>	&c.
<i>P.</i> <i>Ī-vērimūs</i>	&c.
<i>Ī-vēritīs</i>	&c.
<i>Ī-vērīnt</i>	&c.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Ī
Ī-tē

Future.

Ī-to
Ī-to
Ī-tōtē
Ē-unto

INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>i' res. and Imp.</i>	Ī-rě	<i>Present.</i>	Ī-ens (<i>Gen.</i> ě-untīs)
<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	Ī-vissě, ĩssě, or issě	<i>Future.</i>	Ī-tūrūs (ā, um)
<i>Future.</i>	Ī-tūrus essě		
GERUND.		SUPINE.	
<i>Gen.</i>	Ĕ-undi, &c.		Ī-tum

The Compounds of *ěo* are conjugated in the same way. The following are the principal:—

āb-ěo,	āb-ĭi,	āb-ĭtum,	<i>to go away.</i>
ād-ěo,	&c.		<i>to go to.</i>
cū-ěo,	&c.		<i>to join together.</i>
ex-ěo,	&c.		<i>to go out.</i>
in-ěo, intrō-ěo,	&c.		<i>to go into, enter.</i>
intēr-ěo,	&c.		<i>to perish.</i>
ōb-ěo,	&c.		<i>to meet; esp. to meet death; to die.</i>
pěr-ěo,	&c.		<i>to perish.</i>
prae-ěo,	&c.		<i>to go before.</i>
praetēr-ěo,	&c.		<i>to pass by.</i>
rěd-ěo,	&c.		<i>to return.</i>
sūb-ěo,	&c.		<i>to go up to.</i>
trans-ěo,	&c.		<i>to cross over.</i>

N.B. In the Compounds the form *ii* is used in preference to *ivi*.

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Ego abeo, tu ex itinere redis. 2. Post mortem corpus interit, animus nunquam interibit. 3. Quum animi nostri ex corporibus exierint, non interibunt. 4. In pugna atrocissima multi fortissimi milites perierunt. 5. Curare debemus, ne vitam ignave transeamus. 6. Milites e castris redeuntes occisi sunt. 7. Socrates aequo atque hilari animo diem supremum obiit. 8. Magna pars militum fame et frigore interiit. 9. Alpes nemo unquam ante Hannibalem cum exercitu transierat. 10. Alexander adire ad Jovis oraculum statuit.

1. Very many (persons) spend (transeo) their life indolently. 2. Let us go-out (*pres. subj.*) from the camp; let us return (*pres. subj.*) into the city. 3. Caesar threw a bridge over the river, in-order-that his soldiers might cross on foot (*pedibus*). 4. A brave man will meet his last day with even mind. 5. Fifteen thousand of the Romans perished in that sanguinary battle. 6. We ought all to be able to meet (our) last day with even mind. 7. After the battle very many perished of hunger (*abl.*) and cold (*abl.*). 8. Let us go-to (*pres. subj.*) the temples of the gods. 9. I pass-by very many things in silence. 10. Italy is fortified by the Alps, (those) most lofty mountains, which an army will not easily cross-over.

7. *Fio, factus sum, fieri*,—to become, or be made, to happen.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. <i>Present.</i>				3. <i>Future.</i>			
S. Fi-o		Fi-am		S. Fi-am		(wanting.)	
Fi-s		Fi-ās		Fi-ēs			
Fi-t or fi-t		Fi-āt		Fi-ēt			
P. [Fi-mūs]		Fi-āmūs		P. Fi-ēmūs			
[Fi-tīs]		Fi-ātīs		Fi-ētīs			
Fi-unt		Fi-ant		Fi-ent			
2. <i>Imperfect.</i>				4. <i>Perfect.</i>			
S. Fi-ēbam		Fi-ērem		Factūs sum, &c.		Factūs sim, &c.	
Fi-ēbās		Fi-ērēs		5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>			
Fi-ēbāt		Fi-ērēt		Factūs ēram, &c.		Factūs essem, &c.	
P. Fi-ēbāmūs		Fi-ērēmūs		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>			
Fi-ēbātīs		Fi-ērētīs		Factūs ēro, &c.		(wanting.)	
Fi-ēbant		Fi-erent					

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
Present.	Fi, Fi-tē	Pres. and Imp.	Fi-ērī
PARTICIPLES.		Perf. and Plup.	Factūs essē
Perfect.	Factūs (a, um)	Future.	Factum irī
Gerundive.	Faciendūs (a, um)		

Fio is used as the Passive of *facio*.

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. Nemo fit casu bonus. 2. Ex amico inimicus, ex inimico amicus fieri potest. 3. Senectute prudentior fis. 4. Nemo ignaviā immortalis factus est. 5. Deus dixit: fiat, et factus est mundus. 6. Apud veteres Romanos ex agricolis fiebant consules. 7. Themistocles consilio factum est, ut Athenienses urbem relinquerent. 8. Onus quod bene fertur leve fit. 9. Quod factum est, infectum fieri non potest. 10. Qui noxium adjuvabit, fiet socius culpae.

1. No one becomes altogether-base (*superl.*) by chance. 2. This heavy burden was made light by patience. 3. There is no doubt that the heaviest griefs become lighter by patience. 4. Bear these things through, citizens: (things) done cannot be made undone. 5. In time our soldiers will be made more daring. 6. Two consuls were appointed (made). 7. There is no doubt that the danger has become more severe with time. 8. In the winter (*hibernus, adj.*) time the days become shorter and the nights longer. 9. In the time of Philip, the Athenians had become the allies of the Romans. 10. Do not assist a guilty person; in-that-way you will become a partner in (= of) his fault.

8. NEUTER-PASSIVE VERBS.

Besides *Fio* several other Intransitive Verbs form their Perfect tenses after the manner of Passives. The principal of these are the following:—

<i>Audeo, ausus sum, audēre,</i>	<i>to dare, venture.</i>
<i>Fido, fisis sum, fidēre (usu. with Dat.),</i>	<i>to trust.</i>
<i>Gaudeo, gavisus sum, gaudēre,</i>	<i>to rejoice.</i>
<i>Sōleo, sōlitus sum, sōlēre,</i>	<i>to be accustomed.</i>

So too *coeno*, *to sup or dine*, often takes *coenātus sum*, and *jūro*, *to swear*, *jurātus sum*, instead of *coenāvi*, *jurāvi*. Such Verbs are called Semi-Deponents or Neuter-Passives.

NOTE.—The Future Infinitive of these Verbs is formed as in the Active voice : *ausūrus essē*, &c.

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Nonnullae aves prope ad domicilia hominum accedere audent. 2. Optimus ille vir mori ausus est; non autem mentiri. 3. Canes solebant currentes bibere in flumine Nilo. 4. Jam coenati eramus, et in horto ambulabamus. 5. Maxime gavisus sunt cives quod urbs servata erat. 6. In has leges jurati estis, et debetis jusjurandum vestrum conservare. 7. Solitus est Solon aliquid quotidie addiscere. 8. Multum gavisus sunt Romani quod Poenos navali praelio vicerant. 9. Caesar fisis est rebus suis. 10. Gavisus est consul quod illum tam fidelem socium repererat.

1. The ancient Britons were accustomed to clothe themselves with skins. 2. Some animals are accustomed to dwell both (et) in the water and on (in) land. 3. The Helvetii were accustomed to receive hostages, not to give (them). 4. The Romans rejoiced when Cicero returned to the city. 5. The general trusted to himself. 6. Dare to die, citizens! 7. When you return (*ful.-perf.*), we shall already have dined. 8. All the magistrates had sworn to (*in* with *acc.*) the laws. 9. We ought to rejoice because the war has been brought-to-an-end (*finio*). 10. The whole city rejoiced that (*quod*) the conspiracy had been discovered.

XXXII.—IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are such as cannot have a Personal subject (I, thou, he), and are used only in the Third Person Singular.

The following are the principal Impersonal Verbs :—

I. VERBS WHICH DENOTE MENTAL STATES.

Dēcēt, dēcūit, dēcērē,	<i>it is seemly, becomes.</i>
Dēdēcēt, dēdēcūit, dēdēcērē,	<i>it is unseemly, unbecom- ing.</i>
Lībēt, lībūit & lībītum est, lībērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
Līcēt, līcūit & līcītum est, līcērē,	<i>it is lawful, it is allowed.</i>
Līquēt, līquērē,	<i>it is clear.</i>
Mīsērēt or mīsērētūr, mīsērītum est, mīsērērē,	<i>it excites pity.</i>
Ōportēt, ōportūit, ōportērē,	<i>it behoves; (one) ought.</i>
Pīgēt, pīgūit & pīgītum est, pīgērē,	<i>it vexes.</i>
Plācēt, plācūit or plācītum est, plācērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
Poenītēt, poenītūit, poenītērē,	<i>it causes sorrow, repents.</i>
Pūdēt, pūdūit or pūdītum est, pūdērē,	<i>it shames.</i>
Taedēt, (pertaesum est), taedērē,	<i>it disgusts, wearies.</i>

The Persons are expressed in the following way :—

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Pūdēt mē, <i>it shames me, or I am ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt tē, <i>it shames thee, or thou art ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt eum, <i>it shames him, or he is ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt nōs, <i>it shames us, or we are ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt vōs, <i>it shames you, or ye are ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt eōs, <i>it shames them, or they are ashamed.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Pūdēbāt mē, tē, eum, nōs, vōs, eōs, <i>it shamed me, thee, him, us, &c., or I, thou, he, we, &c., were ashamed.</i>
<i>Fut.-Simp.</i>	Pūdēbīt mē, tē, eum, nōs, vōs, eōs, <i>it will shame me, thee, him, us, &c., or I, thou, he, we, &c., will be ashamed.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	Pūdūit mē, tē, eum, &c., <i>I, thou, he, &c., was ashamed.</i>
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Pūdūērāt mē, tē, eum, &c., <i>I, thou, he, &c., had been ashamed.</i>
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Pūdūērīt mē, tē, eum, &c., <i>I, thou, he, &c., will have been ashamed.</i>

And similarly for the Subjunctive Mood. The Imperative is not found; the Pres. of the Subjunctive being used instead; as, pudeat te, *let it shame thee, or be ashamed!*

All these Verbs govern the subject in the Accusative Case, except libet, licet, liquet, and placet, which govern the Dative: as, mihi libet, *it pleases me; mihi licet, it is lawful for me, I am at liberty, &c.*

II. VERBS WHICH DENOTE ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA.

Grandînăt, ăvît, ărě,	<i>it hails.</i>
Ningît, nînxît, nîngěrě,	<i>it snows.</i>
Plûit, plûit or plûvît, pluěrě,	<i>it rains.</i>
Tônăt, tōnuît, tōnărě,	<i>it thunders.</i>
Lūcescît, (illuxit,) lūcescěrě,	<i>it becomes light.</i>
Vespĕrascît, vespĕrāvît, vespĕrascěrě,	<i>evening comes on.</i>

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Me pudet poenitetque stultitiae meae. 2. Homines infamiae suae neque pudet neque taedet. 3. Nos oportet hoc facere. 4. Nobis non licebit castris exire. 5. Me civitatis morum piget taedetque. 6. Oratorem irasci minime decet. 7. Non libet mihi deplorare vitam. 8. Placuit Caesari, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret. 9. Pueros decet tacere. 10. Si forte tonuerat, veteres tribuere solebant Jovi.

1. That wicked man (*acc.*) repents not of his crime (*scelus*). 2. What does it behove us to do? 3. It behoved you to maintain the laws. 4. It-is-unbecoming-in-a citizen to deceive his fellow-citizens. 5. I am vexed and disgusted at the folly (*gen.*) of these men. 6. In the winter it seldom thunders; in the summer it seldom snows. 7. Evening-is-coming-on; let us go-out-from the fields and let us return to the city. 8. On the same day it thundered, hailed, snowed, (and) rained. 9. You may (*it is allowed to you*) go forth (*inf.*) from the city, citizens! 10. Dare to be free, Romans! it is allowed to all to die!

PART II.

SOME SYNTACTICAL RULES.

The pupil should repeat the Syntactical Rules already given:—

RULE				Page	RULE				Page	RULE				Page
1	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	13	48	13	..	..	48	48
2	..	..	..	4	8	..	21	(22)	49	14	..	..	49	49
3	..	..	..	4	9	..	25	(26)	62	15	..	..	62	62
4	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	36	70	16	..	..	70	70
5	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	46	71	17	..	..	71	71
6	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	48						

XXXIII.—THE ABLATIVE AFTER THE COMPARATIVE.

RULE 18.—After Adjectives in the Comparative degree *quam* may be omitted and the Ablative used instead of the Nominative or Accusative: as, *vilius argentum est auro, silver is more common than gold.*

EXERCISE XLIX.

1. *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.* 2. *Deus major et potentior est cunctis.* 3. *Nihil est majus amicitia, nihil jucundius.* 4. *Homini Deus nihil mente praestabilius dedit.* 5. *Ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior esse videtur scientia.* 6. *Elephanto nulla belluarum prudentior est.* 7. *Tullus Hostilius non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed ferocior etiam Romulo fuit.* 8. *Humana omnia inferiora sunt virtute.* 9. *Phidiae simulacris nihil est perfectius.* 10. *Sol major et splendidior est luna.*

1. What is brighter than the sun? What more excellent than virtue? 2. Who doubts that the sun is larger than the moon? 3. The earth is greater than the moon; the sun than the earth. 4. Silver and gold are brighter than iron. 5. The elephant is more sagacious than all (other) beasts. 6. There is no doubt that the knowledge of these things is better than the ignorance (of them). 7. Caesar was more powerful than all (the rest of) the citizens,

8. What is commoner than water? yet (autem) what is more useful? 9. Hatred is better than pretence of friendship. 10. No-one of the Athenians is more renowned than Socrates.

XXXIV.—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

RULE 19.—When a subordinate clause has a different subject from the subject of the principal clause, the English Verb in the subordinate clause is in Latin expressed by a Substantive and Participle in the Ablative Case. This construction is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE: as, *sōlē ortō, Rōmānī hostēs vidērunt*, *when the sun had risen* [lit. *the sun having risen*] *the Romans saw the enemy*.

There is no Perfect Participle Active in Latin, except in the case of Deponent Verbs. But the English Perfect Participle Active may often be expressed by means of the Latin Perfect Participle Passive, in the Ablative Absolute: as, *Caesār, expōsītō exercitū, ad hostēs contendit*, *Caesar, having landed the army* [lit. *the army having been landed*], *hastens against the enemy*.

N.B. The pupil must carefully observe that it is not the Subject of the principal sentence, but the Accusative after the Verb which becomes the Ablative Absolute.

EXERCISE L.

A.—1. Sole oriente, nox fugit. 2. Recuperatā pace, artes efflorescunt. 3. Alpibus superatis, Hannibal in Italian venit. 4. Labitur aetas, nobis non sentientibus. 5. Pompeius, ineunte vere, bellum suscepit. 6. His paratis rebus, Caesar milites naves conscendere jubet. 7. Cognito hostium adventu, Caesar naves ex portu educit. 8. Caesar, exposito exercitu, ad hostes contendet. 9. Nivibus solutis, intumescere solent flumina. 10. Solon et Pisistratus, Servio Tullio regnante, vixerunt.

NOTE.—In the two following Exercises, the words which are to be expressed by the Ablative Absolute are put in italics.

1. *When the sun rises (the sun rising)*, all (things) become brighter. 2. *When the moon had risen*, the night was made brighter. 3. *When Cato was slain*, the commonwealth perished. 4. *When these things were done*, Caesar orders his soldiers to embark. 5. *Caesar, after he had overcome the Gauls*, waged war with Pompeius. 6. *Having heard these things*, he led his army to the banks of the river. 7. *Whilst Servius Tullius was king (Serv. Tull. being-king)*, the city was fortified with a wall of stone. 8. *Having learned these things*, he hastened into the territory of the enemy.

9. *Having thrown a bridge across the river (the river being joined by a bridge),* he orders the soldiers to cross. 10. *Having disembarked his soldiers,* he began to lay waste the lands of the enemy. →

B.—1. Bello Punico confecto, triumphavit Scipio cum summo honore. 2. Dario apud Arbelam victo, Alexander Asia potitus est. 3. His literis perlectis, consul comprehendi eos jubet. 4. Conjuratone detecta, jam servata esse videbatur civitas. 5. Senatu convocato, Cicero literas recitat quas de conjuratione acceperat. 6. His rebus paratis, contendit Caesar maximis itineribus in agros Helvetiorum. 7. Delectu habito, consul ad exercitum statim proficiscitur. 8. Catone mortuo, nulla jam erat respublica. 9. Caesare occiso, gravissime vexata est respublica bello civili. 10. Proelio commisso, conantur Galli aciem Romanorum perrumpere.

1. *Having learned these things,* Caesar orders his soldiers to embark immediately. 2. *Having learned their (eorum) plan,* Caesar led his army into the territories of Cassivellaunus. 3. Caesar, *having sent forward his cavalry,* ordered the legions immediately to follow up. 4. Our men, *having slain many of (ex) the enemy,* returned to the camp. 5. Cassivellaunus, *having heard of this disaster,* sends ambassadors to (ad) Caesar concerning peace. 6. *Having extended (his) empire as far as the Indus,* Alexander returned towards the west. 7. *When this war is finished,* we shall be able to enjoy peace. 8. *(With) you (for) our leader,* we shall be safe. 9. *When old age is attained (adeptus*),* our bodies become more feeble. 10. *Having slain many of (ex) the enemy,* he led his army into winter quarters.

* *Adeptus*, with a few other Perf. Participles of Deponent Verbs, is used both in an Active and Passive sense.

XXXV.—THE ACCUSATIVE EXPRESSING DURATION OR EXTENT OF TIME, DISTANCE, AND DIMENSION.

RULE 20.—The answers to the questions, *How long? How far? How high? How deep? How broad? How old?* are put in Latin in the Accusative case: as, *sex ēt viginti annōs regnāvīt, he reigned twenty-six years; aggērem lātum pēdēs trēcentōs, altum pēdēs quinquāgintā exstruxērunt, they heaped up a mound 300 feet broad and 50 feet high.*

The Accusative, answering the question *How long?* is called the accusative of duration of time.

EXERCISE LI.

1. Romulus septem et triginta annos regnavit. 2. Quaedam bestiolae unum diem vivunt. 3. Augustus septem horas dormiebat. 4. Troja decem annos a Graecis obsessa est. 5. Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita. 6. Dionysius annos quinque et

iginti natus dominatum occupavit. 7. Turris pedes ducentos alta est. 8. Saguntini aggerem duxerunt trecentos pedes longum et viginti pedes altum. 9. Hanno tria passuum millia ab ipsa urbe castra posuit. 10. Campus Marathon abest ab oppido Atheniensium circiter millia passuum decem.

1. Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh king of the Romans, reigned twenty four years. 2. They build a wall fifty feet high, and eight feet broad. 3. The walls of Athens were-distant about four thousand paces (*gen.*) from the sea. 4. The towers were about a hundred feet high. 5. Socrates was put-to-death, aged seventy years. 6. Plato lived eighty one years. 7. It is not enough to have lived many years; it behoves (us) to have lived (them) well. 8. The city (of) Troy was besieged ten years on-account-of (ob) a single (unus) woman. 9. Socrates lived seventy years. 10. Some men live a hundred years.

XXXVI.—CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF TOWNS.

RULE 21.—In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Accusative case without prepositions: as, Consul Rōmam prōfectūs est, *the Consul set out for Rome.*

In like manner are used, dōmum (*to one's*) home; rūs, *to the country.*

In answer to the question *Whence?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Ablative case without prepositions: as, Consūl Rōmā Athēnās prōfectūs est, *the Consul set out from Rome to Athens.*

In like manner are used, dōmō, *from home*; rūrē, *from the country.*

EXERCISE LII.

1. Curius primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. 2. Pompeius Luceriā proficiscitur Canusium. 3. Lycurgus Cretam profectus est, ibique perpetuum exilium egit. 4. Aeschines cessit Athenis et se Rhodum contulit. 5. Legati Atheniensium Lacedaemonem profecti sunt, ut auxilium contra Persas peterent. 6. Acceptis mandatis, Roscius cum Lucio Caesare Capuam pervenit. 7. Alcibiades, maximis rebus gestis, domum reversus est. 8. Leonidas cum trecentis iis, quos eduxerat Spartā, se opposuit hostibus. 9. Tiberius domo cessit, et se rus contulit. 10. Alexander, Dario apud Arbelam victo, Babylonem profectus est.

1. In the summer I shall set out for Venusia. 2. He departed from Athens and returned to Rome. 3. We will go to Crete, you to Rhodes, but the others will remain in the city. 4. Caesar having done these things (*ablative absolute*), returned immediately home. 5. He departed from Rome and set out for Luceria. 6. I will

betake myself to Lacedaemon; there I shall be safe. 7. Do not set out to the country. 8. The consuls had already arrived at Luceria (*acc.*). 9. The ambassadors of the Carthaginians came to Rome in-order-to (*ut*) seek-for peace. 10. Pompeius having been slain (*abl. absol.*), Caesar was unwilling to return immediately to Rome.

RULE 22.—In answer to the question *Where?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Genitive case, if the Noun be of the First or Second Declension and Singular; in all other cases in the Ablative without a preposition; as,

Rōmae Consūlēs, Athēnīs Archontes, Carthāginē Suffētēs, sive jūdīcēs, quōtannis creābantur, *At Rome Consuls, at Athens Archons, at Carthage Suffetes, or judges, were elected annually.*

Diōnysīus Cōrīnthī puērōs dōcēbāt, *Dionysius taught boys at Corinth.*

In like manner are used hūmī, *on the ground*; dōmī, *at home*; rūrī, *in the country*.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. Pompeius hiemare Dyrrachii et Apolloniae constituerat. 2. Delphis Apollinis oraculum fuit. 3. Conon plurimum Cypri vixit, Timotheus Lesbi. 4. Multos annos domi nostrae vixit. 5. Alexander Magnus Babylone morbo consumptus est. 6. Dionysius multos annos Corinthi vixit. 7. Horatius Venusiae natus est. 8. Catilina humi jacet. 9. Talis (*such*) Romae Fabricius, qualis (*as*) Aristides Athenis fuit. 10. Lycurgus Cretae perpetuum exilium egit.

1. Marius and Cicero were born at Arpinum. 2. Atticus, a friend of Cicero, lived many years at Athens. 3. Your friend lived many years at my house. 4. Dionysius, having been driven-out-of Syracuse, used-to-teach (*imperf.*) boys at Corinth. 5. Many apples and pears lay on the ground. 6. At Cannae a sanguinary battle was fought (*committo*) between the Romans and Hannibal. 7. I had-rather dwell* at home than in the country. 8. Tiberius retired from Rome and lived in exile at Rhodes. 9. Very many great generals, few poets were born at Rome. 10. At Lacedaemon, both (*et*) boys and girls were most carefully trained up (*imperf.*).

* Say, *I prefer to dwell.*

XXXVII.—THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AND INFINITIVE.

RULE 23.—The Accusative Case and the Infinitive are used:

I. After words of *saying, hearing, seeing, feeling, perceiving, thinking, knowing*: as, histōriā narrāt Rōmā ā Rōmūlō condītā essē, *history relates that Rome was founded by Romulus*; sentimūs cālērē ignem,

nivem esse albam, dulcē (essē) mēl, *we perceive that fire is hot, that snow is white, that honey is sweet.*

- II. After such expressions as nōtum est, *it is known*; justum est, *it is just*; vērīsimilē est, *it is probable*; constāt, *it is agreed, it is certain, &c.*: as, constāt Rōmam ā Rōmūlō condītā essē, *it is agreed that Rome was founded by Romulus.*

EXERCISE LIV.

A.—1. Equitatum Caesaris advenire videmus. 2. Thales aquam dixit esse initium rerum. 3. Solon rempublicam praemiis et poenis contineri dixit. 4. Nemo negabit mundum a Deo conservari. 5. Vox quondam audita est, Romam a Gallis captum iri. 6. Epaminondas animadvertēbat, totum exercitum propter ducum imprudentiam peritūrum esse. 7. Pollicebaris te venturum esse. 8. Helvetii polliciti sunt se Caesari obsides dāturos (esse). 9. Videmus aves auctumno in alias terras migrare. 10. Scio haec vera esse.

1. We know that the sun is larger than the moon. 2. Caesar learns that the enemy are-gathering-together all their forces. 3. The oracle of Delphi said that Socrates was (*infin. pres.*) the wisest of all men. 4. We see that the flowers blossom forth. 5. We know that the body perishes, but that the soul is immortal. 6. Socrates thought (*imperf.*) that knowledge was more excellent than all (other) things. 7. Who has not heard that the Romans were conquered by Hannibal at (*apud*) Cannae? 8. We see that all things are done by the wisdom of God. 9. We know that the sun is very-far distant (*absum*) from the earth. 10. We promise that we will be faithful to you.

B.—1. Credibile est hominum causā factum esse mundum. 2. Verum est amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse. 3. Traditum est Homerum cecum fuisse. 4. Hannibalem in Asia mortuum esse constat. 5. Bestiis rationem deesse manifestum est. 6. Omnes cives legibus parere aequum est. 7. Certum est liberos a parentibus amari. 8. Sororem tuam hac aestate reversuram esse non verisimile est. 9. Constat Romanos eodem anno duas urbes florentissimas, Carthaginem et Corinthum, delevisse. 10. Memoriae proditum est, Latonam confugisse Delum atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse.

1. It is just that you (should) punish me. 2. It is probable that the stars are suns. 3. It is true that we have been conquered. 4. It has been handed down to us that Socrates was the wisest of all the Greeks. 5. It is manifest that the world was not made by chance. 6. It is agreed amongst all writers that Romulus was (*perf.*) the first king of the Romans. 7. It is manifest that you make-a-mistake. 8. It is handed down (*perf.*) to us by the poets that a woman was the cause of the Trojan war. 9. It is certain that the soul ought to obey reason. 10. It is manifest that we shall be conquered unless we remain (*fut.-perf.*) in the city.

XXXVIII.—DIRECT QUESTIONS.

RULE 24.—Questions are usually put in Latin with the help of Interrogative words or particles: as, *Quid āgis?* *What are you doing?* *Pūtas-nē?* *Do you think?* *Non-nē pūtas?* *Do you not think?*

The principal Interrogative particles are *nē*, *num*, *utrum*, *ān*. Of these *nē* is always written as an enclitic like the Conjunction *que*. *Utrum* and *ān* are used only when two alternatives are spoken of; and *an* always with the second alternative.

Nē does not need to be expressed by any English word, as *Visnē?* *Do you wish?* *Nonnē pūtas?* *Do you not think?*

Utrum . . . *ān* may be translated by *whether* . . . or, as *Utrum sōl ān lūnā mājōr est?* *Whether is the sun or the moon the greater?*

Num has a negative force, as *Num itā pūtas = You don't think so, do you?* and is to be used when the answer *No* is looked for.

EXERCISE LV.

A.—1. *Estne voluptas summum bonum?* 2. *Nonne fuit Socrates antiquorum sapientissimus?* 3. *Nonne sol longe major est quam luna?* 4. *Num ita audes dicere?* 5. *Utrum est aurum gravius an argentum?* 6. *Utrum Socrates an Plato sapientior fuit?* 7. *Suntne haec vera bona?* 8. *Num tu has res melius quam magister tuus intelligis?* 9. *Nonne omnes discere oportet vitam tranquillo animo relinquere?* 10. *Num putas argentum et aurum cariora esse virtute et prudentiā?*

1. Are these things true? 2. Do you believe that pain is the greatest evil? 3. Was not (begin with *nonne*) Pythagoras a very great (*summus*) philosopher? 4. You don't think that I am a liar, do you? 5. Is gold more excellent than wisdom? (No.) 6. Are you wiser than (your) father? (No.) 7. Whether is iron or gold more useful? 8. Is not (begin with *nonne*) iron far more useful than gold? 9. Whether do you prefer this or that? 10. Is not (begin with *nonne*) the world governed by the Divine wisdom?

B.—1. *Nonne urbs Roma a Gallis capta et direpta est?* 2. *Nonne omnes consentiunt Scipionem primarium fuisse virum?* 3. *Num audes dicere haec benevolo animo facta esse?* 4. *Utrum Romae an ruri hibernis mensibus manere mavis?* 5. *Utrum est turpitudine omnium malorum maximum an non?* 6. *Utrum haec benevolo an malevolo animo fecisti?* 7. *Utrum Cato an Caesar tibi praestantior et clarior vir esse videtur?* 8. *Utrum esse an videri bonus mavis?*

9. Num audes dicere, Lucreti, hæc casu facta esse? tune ita credis?
 10. Estne verum, quod nonnulli dicunt, animos ex aliis (*corporibus*) in alia corpora migrare?

1. Is it true that the sun is made-of-fire? 2. Is not Plato the most eloquent of philosophers? 3. Are not Livy and Sallust most elegant writers? 4. Does it not do good to all to read the works [books] of that (*ille*) most excellent writer? 5. Are you so foolish that (*ut*) you should believe all these things to have been made by chance? 6. Is the body mortal? Is the soul immortal? 7. Are not the books of Plato full of these subjects (*res*)? 8. Is Sallust or Livy (begin with *utrum*) the more elegant writer? Are-you-able to answer? 9. Does it (*num*) become a philosopher to lament-over his life? Does it not behove him to act bravely? 10. Do all the philosophers agree concerning these subjects?

XXXIX.—INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

RULE 25.—Indirect questions are those which are quoted as having been asked, or are dependent upon some word-expressing doubt, uncertainty, or wonder, in the former part of the sentence: as, Rōgābo quid factum sit, *I will ask what has been done*; Mirum est quæ fūerit causā, *It is strange what the reason may have been*; Vidēbo num rediērīt, *I will see whether he has returned*. The dependent verb is always put in the Subjunctive Mood.

RULE 26.—The Tense of the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood is determined by that of the verb in the former part of the sentence upon which it depends. (1.) If the verb in the former clause expresses *Present* or *Future Time*, the verb in the dependent clause is put in the Present or Perfect Tense Subjunctive. (2.) If the verb in the principal clause expresses *Past Time*, the verb in the dependent clause is put in the Imperfect or Pluperfect Tense Subjunctive.

Present, Perfect, and Future Time.

PRESENT. { Scio quid agās,
 { Scio quid egēris,
 { Scio quid actūrus sis,

I know what you are doing.
I know what you have done.
I know what you are going to do.

PERFECT. { Cognōvī quid agās,
 { Cognōvī quid egēris,
 { Cognōvī quid actūrus sis,

I have learnt what you are doing.
I have learnt what you have done.
I have learnt what you are going to do.

FUTURE.	{ Audiam quid agās,	<i>I shall hear what you are doing.</i>
	{ Audiam quid egērīs,	<i>I shall hear what you have done.</i>
	{ Audiam quid actūrūs sīs,	<i>I shall hear what you are going to do.</i>

Past Time.

IMPERF.	{ Sciēbam quid agērēs,	<i>I knew what you were doing.</i>
	{ Sciēbam quid egīssēs,	<i>I knew what you had done.</i>
	{ Sciēbam quid actūrūs essēs,	<i>I knew what you were going to do.</i>
PERFECT.	{ Cognōvī quid agērēs,	<i>I learnt what you were doing.</i>
	{ Cognōvī quid egīssēs,	<i>I learnt what you had done.</i>
	{ Cognōvī quid actūrūs essēs,	<i>I learnt what you were going to do.</i>
PLU- PERFECT.	{ Cognōvēram quid agērēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were doing.</i>
	{ Cognōvēram quid egīssēs,	<i>I had learnt what you had done.</i>
	{ Cognōvēram quid actūrūs essēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were going to do.</i>

The same Rule is applicable to the sequence of Tenses in the Subjunctive Mood universally. See Exercises xxv., xxvi., xxvii., xxviii. (the Subjunctive Mood).

N.B. In single Indirect Questions *whether* is generally expressed by *num*, which then ceases to have a negative force. In double Indirect Questions it is expressed either by *utrum* or *-ne*.

EXERCISE LVI.

N.B. In the following examples the Subjunctive must in English be rendered by the Indicative.

A.—1. Rogo quid agatis. 2. Rogavit quid agerent. 3. Rogavit quid egissent. 4. Roga tu quid acturi sint. 5. Nescio quare me ex civitate expuleritis. 6. Cognoscere non potuit quanta essent hostium copiae. 7. Speculabimur quot homines in urbem ineant et quot exeant. 8. Dic mihi, Catilina, cur patriam prodere volueris. 9. Dic mihi, Blaese, ubi corpus abjeceris. 10. Chaerephon ex oraculo quaesivit quis omnium Graecorum sapientissimus esset.

1. I will ask how great the forces of the enemy are. 2. Xenophon inquired of (ex) the oracle what it behoved him to do. 3. I wish to learn where the camp of the enemy is. 4. I do not know what it behoves me to do. 5. Tell me, my son, what you are going to do. 6. The son was unwilling to tell what he was going-to-do. 7. Count how many darts have been thrown (*conjicio*) into the tent. 8. I will inquire which-of-the-two has conquered. 9. Socrates used-to-inquire (*imperf.*) what was just, what unjust. 10. It is a great thing to know what things are just, what unjust.

B.—1. Quaeram num omnia feliciter evenerint. 2. Jussit eos speculari num hostes ex castris exirent. 3. Visam num adventent

hostes. 4. Subdificilis est quaestio num unquam novi amici sint veteribus antepponendi? 5. Rogavit nonne haec improba et infamia essent? 6. Rogabo num credat omnia casu facta esse? 7. Quaesivit ex oraculo Croesus, utrum ipse an Cyrus superaturus esset. 8. Saepe numero quaerebant antiqui philosophi mortalisne esset animus an immortalis. 9. Num dubium est casune an consilio factus sit mundus? 10. Plane incertum est vicerintne hostes an victi sint.

1. Inquire of (*ex*) him whether he knows these things. 2. It is doubtful whether these things are true. 3. It is uncertain whether (*utrum* or *ne*) he is a good man or a wicked (one). 4. It is doubtful whether he deserve praise (*laudemne*) or blame. 5. He asked whether the dead felt cold and hunger. 6. I know not whether you are sleeping or waking. 7. I doubt whether he will return (*subj.-pres.*) immediately. 8. He asked whether the city was very strongly fortified. 9. This I ask you, whether you were or not (*nonne*) that (*ille*) night in the house of M. Laeca? 10. Do you doubt whether it behoves a good citizen to side-with his country in time of danger?

XL.—ADDITIONAL EXERCISES ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 27.—Besides *ūt*, *nē*, and *quīn* (see Ex. xxv., &c.), the Conjunctions *quō*, *that*, and *quōmīnūs*, *that not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

1. *Ūt* = *that*, *in order that*, *granting that*, is used to express either a purpose or a consequence: as, *ēo ūt spectem lūdōs*, *I am going in order that I may look at the games*; *accidit ūt nōn dōmī essem*, *it happened that I was not at home*.

2. *Nē* = *that not*, is used to express a purpose, but not a mere consequence: as, *Haec facio nē mē inimicum tibi pūtēs*, *these things I do that you may not think me your enemy*; but, *sēquitur ūt haec nōn vērā sint*, *it follows that these things are not true*.

Obs. After verbs of fearing, *ūt* has the meaning of *that not*, and *nē* of *that*: as, *timēo ūt dux militēs ē castris educāt*, *I fear that the general will not lead the soldiers out of the camp*; *timēo nē dux militēs ē castris educāt*, *I fear that the general will lead the soldiers out of the camp*.

3. *Quīn* is used after negative propositions and propositions expressing doubt: as, *dīēs nullās est, quīn littēras scribam*,

there is no day that I do not write a letter ; nōn dūbīto quīn vērūm dixērīs, I do not doubt you have spoken the truth. (See Ex. xxv., C, &c.)

4. Quō is used for ūt ēō, and signifies *that thereby, in order that, so that*: haec lex dātā est, quō mālēficī dēterrētūr, *this law was given (enacted) that thereby evil-doers might be deterred*; portās oppidī obstruxīt, quō facilius impētum hostium rētardārēt, *he barricaded the gates of the town in order that he might more easily retard the attack of the enemy.*

5. Quōmīnūs, *that not*, is used after verbs of *hindering, preventing, resisting, &c.*, and must be frequently translated in English by *from* with a verbal substantive: as, aetās nōs non impēdit quōmīnūs littēras tractēmus, *age does not prevent us from cultivating literature.*

EXERCISE LVII.

A.—1. Enitar ut in omnibus rebus tibi prosim. 2. Hoc te rogo atque oro, ne rempublicam deseras. 3. Contendit Caesar maximis itineribus in fines Nerviorum ut consilia eorum praeveniret. 4. Magnopere tibi suadeo ne improbis illis hominibus confidas. 5. Accidit ut milites impransi essent quum signum datum est. 6. Milites cohortatus est ut fortiter castra defenderent. 7. Nonne omnes cives oportet eniti ut reipublicae prosint? 8. Accidit ut inter Labienum et hostes esset flumen praecaltum. 9. Sequitur ut non possim tibi confidere. 10. Enitar ne possis mihi diffidere.

1. I will strive-hard to (*ut*) persuade him. 2. It follows that pleasure is not the highest good. 3. I entreat you to (*ut*) learn to bear patiently bad fortune. 4. We ought to strive-hard that we may be serviceable to (*our*) native-country. 5. The Helvetii determined to depart from their own territories, in order that they might obtain-possession-of all Gaul. 6. Does it not follow that these things are unjust? 7. So it came to pass (*fit*) that out of (*them*) all, no one returned to the city. 8. The Helvetii have been so trained (*instituo*) by their ancestors that they are accustomed to receive hostages, not to give them. 9. I will strive earnestly that you may be able to think me a friend. 10. The Carthaginians sent ambassadors to Rome to (*ut*) beg-for peace.

N.B. In future the pupil will be left to himself to discover when the English infinitive denotes a purpose, and must therefore be translated with *ut*.

B.—1 Constituit Caesar pontem in flumine Rheno facere, quo copias suas transduceret. 2. Milites cohortatus est quo mortem fortius obirent. 3. Quid obstat quominus moenia statim oppugne-

mus? 4. Nullo modo introire possum quin me videant. 5. Nullo modo exire potuit quin eum viderent. 6. Minimum abest quin sim miserrimus. 7. Dies fere nullus est quin Satrius domum meam ventitet. 8. Facere non possum quin tibi dolores meos enarrem. 9. Quis dubitat quin omnes oporteat patriae suae adesse? 10. Recusare non possum quin me comiteris.

1. He resolved to carry a wall round the camp that (*quo*)* the army might be more secure (*tutus*). 2. He fortified the camp that he might the more easily keep off the enemy. 3. There is no day that I do not hear many wonderful things. 4. Who can doubt that Hannibal was a very great (*summus*) general? 5. There was nobody who did not (*quin*) rejoice greatly. 6. I cannot but hope that we shall be conquerors. 7. Nobody is so brave but (*quin*) he sometimes feels fear. 8. We are preparing arms, not that (*ut*) we may attack others, but that (*quo*) we may better defend our country. 9. There was nothing wanting *that* I should be very wretched. 10. Our soldiers could not go forth from the camp *but* (*quin*) they were overwhelmed with missiles.

* *Quo* is used in preference to *ut* when there is a comparative in the clause which it introduces.

C.—1. Per Trebonium stetit quominus oppido potirentur. 2. Me infirmitas valetudinis tenuit quominus ad ludos venirem. 3. Hiems prohibuit quominus a te literas haberemus. 4. Bibulum deterruerunt quominus domo exiret. 5. Deterrent me latrones quominus in illam partem urbis eam. 6. Quid tibi obstabat quominus nobiscum adesses? 7. Quis audebit miseros prohibere quominus fleant? 8. Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur. 9. Unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere. 10. Quis est quin cernat quanta vis sit in sensibus?

1. It was owing to you (*per te stetit*) that we did not obtain-possession-of the town. 2. No weakness of health shall prevent me *from* coming to you. 3. Nothing ought to deter a citizen *from* siding-with his country in time of danger. 4. They attempted to deter Cato *from* appearing (*adsum*) in the forum. 5. Nothing shall prevent me *from* siding-with you. 6. Nobody can prohibit us *from* worshipping God. 7. Nothing ought to deter children *from* obeying their parents. 8. I fear *that* we may be cast out of the city. 9. I fear *that* we may *not* be able to defend ourselves and our country. 10. I cannot but think that Caesar was the greatest of the Romans.

XLI.—USE OF THE SUPINES.

RULE 28.—The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion: as, *Lăcēdaemōnii Āgēsīlāum bellātum in Āsiam mīsērunt, the Lacedaemonians sent Agesilaus into Asia to make war.*

The Supine in *ū* is used after many adjectives: as, *fācīlīs, easy, difficīlīs, difficult, dulcīs, sweet, &c., and with fās est, it is lawful, nēfās est, it is unlawful, ōpūs est, it is necessary: as, rēs difficīlīs factū est, the thing is difficult to be done.*

EXERCISE LVIII.

1. *Ingens hominum multitudo in urbem convenit, ludos publicos spectatum.* 2. *Veientes, pacem petitem, oratores Romam mittunt.* 3. *Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium.* 4. *Milites pabulum et aquam longius progressi erant.* 5. *Divitiacus Romam ad senatum venit, auxilium postulatum.* 6. *Athenienses miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis.* 7. *Pira dulcia sunt gustatu.* 8. *Difficile dictu est.* 9. *Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies.* 10. *Nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse Fabii Maximi senectutem.*

1. We will set out for Rome, to look-at the games. 2. Croesus sent ambassadors to Delphi to inquire concerning the fortune of the war. 3. Chacrophon went-to (adeo) Delphi to ask who was (*subj.*) the wisest of men. 4. The general dismissed the soldiers to forage and get-water. 5. These things are very difficult to be done. 6. Very many things are easier to be said than done. 7. Old wines are not always sweet to taste (*supine in u*). 8. The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage to inquire concerning Hannibal and the Saguntines. 9. It would be impious to say that the life of a good man can be miserable. 10. We have come to consult you (as to) what may be best to be done.

XLII.—USE OF THE GERUND.

RULE 29.—The Gerund is a Neuter Verbal Noun, governing the same case as the Verb from which it comes. It corresponds to the English Verbal Nouns in *ing*; as *writing, walking.*

It is declined in the Singular only, and is not used in

the Nominative case, the Present of the Infinitive taking the place of the Nominative: as,

Nom. Lēgēre pulchrā carminā suāve est, *reading (to read) beautiful poems is delightful.*

Gen. Ars pūērōs ēdūcandī diffīcīlis est, *the art of educating boys is difficult.*

Dat. Scribendō ōpēram dāt, *he devotes his care to writing.*

Acc. Nātūs ad āgendum, *born for acting.*

Abl. Littērās tractandō mens acūtūr, *the wits are sharpened by dealing with letters.*

Obs. The Accusative Case of the Gerund is used only with Prepositions; otherwise the Present Infinitive is used: as, disco nātāre, *I learn swimming.*

EXERCISE LIX.

1. Saepissime pernicioſa est plura habendi cupiditas. 2. Vehementer ardebat juvenis studio omnia cognoscendi et experiendi. 3. Quidam canes venandi gratia comparantur. 4. Beate vivendi studiosi sumus omnes. 5. Aqua marina haud utilis est bibendo. 6. Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. 7. Hominis mens discendo et cogitando alitur. 8. Caesarī dare jucundissimum erat. 9. Inter bibendum de variis rebus colloquebamur. 10. Quid potest esse jucundius quam inter ambulandum libere de variis rebus colloqui?

1. Very many persons burn with the desire of having more (*pl.*). 2. Epaninondas was eager-after hearing (*gen.*). 3. All are not zealous of living well. 4. He got together very many horses and (que) dogs for-the-sake-of hunting. 5. Do not attempt to obtain friends by flattering. 6. Do not attempt to preserve your life by lying. 7. Bodies are nourished by eating and drinking. 8. The soul is nourished by thinking (*cogito*), feeling, acting. 9. Conversing (*i. fin.*) about (de) these things is most delightful. 10. It is becoming in a youth (*acc.*) to burn with a zeal for knowledge (*gen. of gerund*).

XLIII.—USE OF THE GERUNDIVE.

RULE 30.—The Gerundive is a Passive Verbal Adjective: as, scribendus, a, um, *to be written, necessary or fit to be written.*

The Gerundive may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, amandus sum, *I am to be loved, or I ought to be loved*; amandus eram, *I was to be loved, or I ought to have been loved, &c.* This is called the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation*.

When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes governs an Accusative Case, the Gerundive agrees with the Nomi-

native Case of its Noun : as, *scribenda est mihi epistolā, a letter must be or ought to be written by me, or I must or ought to write a letter.*

The person by whom the thing is *to be done* is put in the Dative (see preceding example).

EXERCISE LX.

1. Diligenter sunt emendandi puerorum mores. 2. Sapientia non solum paranda est nobis, sed etiam fruenda. 3. Prae omnibus rebus adhibenda est prudentia. 4. Agenda est omnibus aetas non sine periculis. 5. Ciceroni in arduis temporibus gerenda erat respublica. 6. Strenue nobis excolenda sunt corpus, mens, animus. 7. Habendus est delectus, comparandae sunt naves. 8. Non sunt ea nobis contemnenda; sunt diligentissime providenda. 9. Prae omnibus aliis observandi et colendi sunt pueris parentes. 10. Utrum amandi an timendi reges sunt?

1. Virtue must be cultivated. 2. Who doubts that the gods are to be feared? 3. A parent (*dat.*) ought so (*ita*) to train-up (*his*) son that he may obey the laws of virtue. 4. Those persons are to be admired who have dared to die for (*pro*) their-country. 5. (We) must preserve the state; (we) must crush the conspiracy. 6. Virtue must not only be cultivated, but also loved. 7. These things must not be passed over by us (*dat.*). 8. Before (*prae*) all other things (*res*) the war must be carried on vigorously. 9. We (*dat.*) ought to read the orators and poets. 10. A man (*dat.*) should not despise death.

RULE 31.—But when the Verb from which the Gerundive comes is intransitive or governs any other Case than the Accusative, the Gerundive is used impersonally in the Nominative Case Singular Neuter. The Object is put in the case which the Verb governs, and the Subject in the Dative Case: as, *obtempĕrandum est nobis (dative) virtūtis praeceptis (dative), we must obey the lessons of virtue; cuique (dative) utendum est iudiciō suō (ablative), each one must use his own judgment.*

N.B. The Dative of the Agent is not always expressed.

EXERCISE LXI.

1. Omnibus moriendum est. 2. Ita bellandum est ut pax peti videatur. 3. Mihi utendum est iudicio meo. 4. Nobis quoque ingrediendum est istuc quo pervenisti. 5. Ita nobis vivendum est ut ad mortem parati simus. 6. Non longius progrediendum est, commilitones, ne comitatibus nostris intercludamur. 7. Non

dubium est quin bono civi legibus sit obtemperandum. 8. Profiscendum mihi erat illo ipso die. 9. Magnopere est curandum ne nobis consilium defuisse videatur. 10. Cognoscendum est quid de illo homine factum sit.

1. Must (we) not (bonne) all die? 2. We must die bravely, fellow-soldiers! 3. Boys ought to strive hard to please their parents. 4. We must strive with (our) utmost zeal that the commonwealth may be preserved. 5. We must not believe all men in everything. 6. We must set out immediately. 7. It is greatly to be desired that the war may be brought-to-an-end. 8. We must take great care (see No. 9 above) that we are not (ne) shut off from all help. 9. What must we do, citizens? Which-of-the-two (dut.) should we trust? 10. We ought so to learn as (ut) not immediately to forget.

EXERCISE LXII.

N.B. The Gerundive is employed more frequently than the Gerund. The Gerund is chiefly used where an ambiguity would be occasioned by the use of the Gerundive: as, *studium plūri cognoscendī*, the desire of learning more, rather than *studium plūrium cognoscendōrum*, which would leave it doubtful whether things or men were meant.

1. Bellum suscepit Catilina reipublicae delendae causa. 2. Timotheus erat civitatis regendae peritus. 3. Consilium iniit Catilina urbis incendendae. 4. Conservandae libertatis gratiā initio creabantur consules. 5. Tiberius quasi ad firmandam valetudinem in Campaniam concessit. 6. Occupatus sum in litteris scribendis. 7. Studiosi solent esse juvenes equorum canumque alendorum. 8. Consilium inierunt Brutus et Cassius libertatis recuperandae. 9. Hostes in spem venerant potiendorum castrorum. 10. Oculis probe affectus est ad suum munus fungendum.

1. The Roman youth (pl.) were trained-up for (ad) managing the commonwealth. 2. Cicero formed a plan for crushing the conspiracy (gen.). 3. Nature has endowed (instruo) the mind with senses prepared for perceiving objects (res). 4. He burned with the desire of destroying his country. 5. Those wicked men formed a design of slaying the consul. 6. Virtue is especially (maxime) discerned in despising pleasure. 7. The first book is written (perf.) on-the-subject-of (de) despising death. 8. The utmost pleasure is derived (capio) from (ex) reading books. 9. A husbandman ought (oportet) to devote himself to cultivating his lands. 10. Cicero devoted himself with the utmost zeal to preserving the commonwealth.

A SHORT SYNTAX.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE RULES ALREADY GIVEN.

First Concord.

§ 1. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in Number and Person : as, *puellā currit, the girl runs; puellae currunt, the girls run.*

Second Concord.

§ 2. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case: as, *servūs timīdūs, a timid slave; puellā timīdā, a timid girl; parvum oppīdum, a small town.*

Third Concord.

§ 3. The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case: as, *Felix est rex quem omnēs civēs laudant, Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Apposition.

§ 4. When two Nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition* : as, *Rōmūlūs, rex Rōmānōrum, Romulus, king of the Romans.*

Nominative Case.

§ 5. The Nominative case denotes the Subject.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by *sum, fio, vīdēor, vōcōr*, and similar Verbs, they are put in the same case: as, *Britanniā est insulā, Britain is an island.*

Accusative Case.

§ 6. The Accusative case denotes the Object.—Transitive Verbs govern the Accusative: as, *āquilā alās habēt, the eagle has wings.*

§ 7. The answers to the questions, *How long? How far? How high? How deep? How broad? How old?* are put in the Accusative: as, *sex et vigintī annōs regnāvīt, he reigned twenty-six years; aggērem lātum pēdēs trēcentōs, altum pēdēs quinquāgintā exstruxērunt, they heaped up a mound 300 feet broad and 50 feet high.*—The Accusative, answering the question *How long?* is called the Accusative of *duration of time.*

Genitive Case.

§ 8. The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive when one is dependent upon the other: as, *Britanniā est insulā Eurōpae*, *Britain is an island of Europe.*

§ 9. Verbs signifying *to remember, to forget, to pity*, are commonly followed by the Genitive: as, *misērōrum hōmīnum misērēbimūr*, *we will pity the wretched men.*

Dative Case.

§ 10. The Dative indicates the person who gains or receives anything: as, *māgistēr cōlumbam pūērō dāt*, *the master gives a dove to the boy.*

Ablative Case.

§ 11. The Ablative indicates—(1) The instrument or means by which something is done: as, *dōminūs hastā servum occidit*, *the lord kills the slave with a spear.*

(2) The time when something is done or takes place: as, *noctēs hiēmē longae sunt*, *the nights are long in winter.*

§ 12. But when the Ablative indicates the place *where*, it is used with the Preposition *in*, *in*: as, *hostēs in plānitē ērant*, *the enemies were in the plain.*

§ 13. *Ūtōr, frūōr, vescōr, fungōr*, govern the Ablative: as, *sāpientēr ūtīmīnī tempōrē*, *use time wisely.*

§ 14. When a subordinate clause has a different subject from the subject of the principal clause, the English Verb in the subordinate clause is in Latin often expressed by a Substantive and Participle in the Ablative Case. This construction is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE: as, *sōlē ortō, Rōmānī hostēs vidērunt*, *when the sun had risen* [lit. *the sun having risen*], *the Romans saw the enemy.* (See also p. 89.)

Construction of the Names of Towns.

§ 15. In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Accusative without prepositions: as, *Consul Rōmam prōfectūs est*, *the Consul set out for Rome.*

§ 16. In answer to the question *Whence?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Ablative without prepositions: as, *Consul Rōmā Athēnās prōfectūs est*, *the Consul set out from Rome to Athens.*

§ 17. In answer to the question *Where?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Genitive, if the Noun be of the First or Second Declension and Singular; in all other cases in the Ablative without a preposition; as, Rōmae Consulēs, Athēnīs Archontes, Carthāginē Suffētēs, sive iudicēs, quōtannis creābantūr, *At Rome Consuls, at Athens Archons, at Carthage Suffetes, or judges, were elected annually*; Diōnysius Cōrinthī puērōs docēbāt, *Dionysius taught boys at Corinth*.

Comparative Degree.

§ 18. The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin *quam*: as, aestatē diēs longiōrēs sunt *quam* noctēs, *in summer the days are longer than the nights*.

§ 19. The Ablative is also used after the Comparative instead of *quam* with the Nominative or Accusative: as, vilīus argentum est aurō, *silver is more common than gold*.

Indicative Mood.

§ 20. The Indicative Mood speaks of a thing without any condition or doubt: as, aedīfīco dōmum, *I am building a house*; hābitābo in ēā, *I shall dwell in it*.

Subjunctive Mood.

§ 21. The Subjunctive Mood speaks of a thing with some condition or doubt: as, [aedīfīco dōmum] ūt in ēā hābitem, [*I am building a house*] *in order that I may dwell in it*. Here there is no doubt about the act of *building*; but whether the person building will *dwell* in the house or not is uncertain and depends upon circumstances.

§ 22. The Conjunctions ūt, *that, in order that*, and nē, *that not*, are construed with the Subjunctive: as, ēo ūt spectem lūdōs, *I am going in order that I may look at the games*; haec faciō nē mē inīmicum tibi pūtēs, *these things I do that you may not think me your enemy*.

§ 23. The Conjunction quīn is used with the Subjunctive after *negative propositions and propositions expressing doubt*: as, diēs nullūs est, quīn littērās scribam, *there is no day that I do not write a letter*; nōn dūbito quīn vērum dixērīs, *I do not doubt that you have spoken the truth*.

§ 24. The Conjunction quō is used for ūt ēō with the

Subjunctive, and signifies *that thereby, in order that, so that*: *haec lex datā est, quō māl'fici dēterrērentūr, this law was given (enacted) that thereby evil-doers might be deterred.*

§ 25. The Conjunction *quōmīnūs*, *that not*, is used with the Subjunctive after verbs of *hindering, preventing, resisting, &c.*, and must be frequently translated in English by *from* and a verbal substantive: as, *aetās nōs non impēdit quōmīnūs littērās tractēmūs, age does not prevent us from cultivating literature.*

§ 26. The Subjunctive is used in an Indirect Question; that is, a question quoted as having been asked, or one dependent upon some word expressing doubt, uncertainty, or wonder, in the former part of the sentence: as, *Rōgābo quīd factum sīt, I will ask what has been done*; *Mīrum est quae fūērīt causā, It is strange what the reason may have been*; *Vidēbo num rēdiērīt, I will see whether he has returned.*

NOTE.—The Rule for the sequence of tenses in the Subjunctive Mood is given on pp. 95, 96.

The Infinitive.

§ 27. The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, *Caesār hostēs sup̄erārē pōtest, Caesar is able to overcome the enemy.*

§ 28. The Accusative Case and the Infinitive are used:

I. After words of *saying, hearing, seeing, feeling, perceiving, thinking, knowing*: as, *histōriā narrāt Rōmiam ā Rōmūlō conditam essē, history relates that Rome was founded by Romulus*: *sentīmūs cālērē ignem, nīvem essē albam, dulcē (essē) mēl, we perceive that fire is hot, that snow is white, that honey is sweet.*

II. After such expressions as *nōtum est, it is known*; *justum est, it is just*; *vērīsīmīlē est, it is probable*; *constāt, it is agreed, it is certain, &c.*: as, *constāt Rōmam ā Rōmūlō conditam essē, it is agreed that Rome was founded by Romulus.*

The Supines.

§ 29. The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion: as, *Lācēdaemōniī Āgēsīlāum bellātum īn Āsiam mīsērunt, the Lacedaemonians sent Agesilaus into Asia to make war.*

The Supine in *ū* is used after many adjectives: as, *fācīlis,*

easy, difficīlis, difficult, dulcis, sweet, &c., and with fas est, it is lawful, nēfās est, it is unlawful, ōpūs est, it is necessary : as, rēs difficīlis factū est, the thing is difficult to be done.

The Gerund.

§ 30. The Gerund is a Neuter Verbal Noun, governing the same case as the Verb from which it comes. It corresponds to the English Verbal Nouns in *ing*; as *writing, walking.*

It is declined in the Singular only, and is not used in the Nominative case, the Present of the Infinitive taking the place of the Nominative: as,

Nom. Lēgere pulchrā carminā suāve est, *reading (to read) beautiful poems is delightful.*

Gen. Ars pūrōs ēdūcandi difficīlis est, *the art of educating boys is difficult.*

Dat. Scribendō ōpēram dāt, *he devotes his care to writing.*

Acc. Nātūs ad āgendum, *born for acting.*

Abl. Littērās tractandō mens ācūtūr, *the wits are sharpened by dealing with letters.*

Obs. The Accusative Case of the Gerund is used only with Prepositions; otherwise the Present Infinitive is used: as, *disco nātāre, I learn swimming.*

The Gerundive.

§ 31. The Gerundive is a Passive Verbal Adjective: as, *scribendus, a, um, to be written, necessary or fit to be written.*

When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes governs an Accusative Case, the Gerundive agrees with the Nominative Case of its Noun: as, *scribenda est mihi ēpistolā, a letter must be or ought to be written by me, or I must or ought to write a letter.*

The person by whom the thing is *to be done* is put in the Dative (see preceding example).

§ 32. But when the Verb from which the Gerundive comes is intransitive or governs any other case than the Accusative, the Gerundive is used impersonally in the Nominative Case Singular Neuter. The Object is put in the case which the Verb governs, and the Subject in the Dative Case: as, *obtempērandum est nobis (dative) virtūtis praeceptis (dative), we must obey the lessons of virtue: cuique (dative) utendum est iudiciō suō (ablative), each one must use his own judgment.*

N.B. The Dative of the Agent is not always expressed.

APPENDIX.

A. GREEK NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

	Fem.	Masc.	Masc.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ēpītōm-ē, <i>abridgment.</i>	Aenē-ās (proper name)	Anchīs-ēs (proper name)
<i>Gen.</i>	Ēpītōm-ēs	Aenē-ae	Anchīs-ae
<i>Dat.</i>	Ēpītōm-ae	Aenē-ae	Anchīs-ae
<i>Acc.</i>	Ēpītōm-ēn	Aenē-ān (am)	Anchīs-ēn (am)
<i>Voc.</i>	Ēpītōm-ē	Aenē-ā	Anchīs-ē (ā, ā)
<i>Abl.</i>	Ēpītōm-ē.	Aenē-ā.	Anchīs-ē (ā).

SECOND DECLENSION.

<i>Nom.</i>	Orpheūs	Orpheūs
<i>Gen.</i>	Orphēi, Orphēi	Orphēōs
<i>Dat.</i>	Orphēō	Orphēi, Orphēi
<i>Acc.</i>	Orphēum	Orphēa
<i>Voc.</i>	Orphēū	Orphēū.
<i>Abl.</i>	Orphēō.	
<i>Nom.</i>	Dēlōs	Andrōgēōs
<i>Gen.</i>	Dēlī	Andrōgēi, Andrōgēō
<i>Dat.</i>	Dēlō	Andrōgēō
<i>Acc.</i>	Dēlōn, Dēlum	Andrōgēōn, Andrōgēō
<i>Voc.</i>	Dēlē	Andrōgēōs
<i>Abl.</i>	Dēlō.	Andrōgēō.

Obs. Substantives in *ōs* sometimes form their Accusatives in *ōnā* : as, *Andrōgēōnā* : so, *Nom.* *Athōs*, *Acc.* *Athōnā*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

	Sing.		Sing.
<i>Nom.</i>	Pēriclēś		Pallas
<i>Gen.</i>	Pēriclēś, Pēriclēi		Pallādīs, Pallādōs
<i>Dat.</i>	Pēriclēi		Pallādi
<i>Acc.</i>	Pēriclem, Pēriclēā		Pallādem, Pallādā
<i>Voc.</i>	Pēriclēś, Pēriclēś, Pēriclē		Pallas
<i>Abl.</i>	Pēriclē.		Pallādē.
<i>Nom.</i>	Pārīs		Sapphō
<i>Gen.</i>	Pārīdīs, Pārīdōs		Sapphūs, Sapphōnīs
<i>Dat.</i>	Pārīdī		Sapphō, Sapphōnī
<i>Acc.</i>	Pārīdem, Pārīdā, Pārīn		Sapphō, Sapphōnem
<i>Voc.</i>	Parī		Sapphō
<i>Abl.</i>	Parīdē.		Sapphōnē.
	Sing.		Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	chlāmŷs, <i>a cloak.</i>		chlāmŷdēs or -ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	chlāmŷdīs, chlāmŷdōs		chlāmŷdum
<i>Dat.</i>	chlāmŷdī		chlāmŷdībūs
<i>Acc.</i>	chlāmŷdem, chlāmŷdā		chlāmŷdēs, chlāmŷdās
<i>Abl.</i>	chlāmŷdē.		chlāmŷdībūs.
<i>Pr.</i>	L. L		L

B. THE GENDERS OF NOUNS.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Males, Mountains, Months, Winds, and Rivers, are *Masculine*.

2. Females, Countries, Islands, Towns, and Trees, are *Feminine*.

3. Indeclinable Nouns, as, *fās*, *permitted by heaven*, *něfās*, *not permitted by heaven*, *nīhīl*, *nothing*, are *Neuter*.

4. Nouns denoting both the male and the female, as, *conjux*, *husband or wife*, are *Common*.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE DECLENSIONS.

I. FIRST DECLENSION.—All Nouns of the First Declension are *Feminine*, unless they designate males: as, *nauta*, *a sailor*.

II. SECOND DECLENSION.—Nouns in *us* and *er* are *Masculine*; those in *um* are *Neuter*.

A few Nouns in *us* are *Feminine*: names of trees, as *mālus*, *an apple-tree*: also, *alvus*, *the belly*; *cōlus*, *a distaff*; *hūmus*, *the ground*; *vannus*, *a winnowing fan*; *arctus*, *the constellation Bear*; *carbāsus*, *fine flax*.

Three Nouns in *us* are *Neuter*: as, *vīrus*, *poison*; *vulgus*, *the multitude*; *pělāgus*, *the (open) sea*.

III. THIRD DECLENSION.—Nouns of the Third Declension are *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Neuter*. Their gender must be learned by practice. But the following terminations indicate genders:—

1. *Masculine*.—(a) Nouns in *or* derived from verbs: as, *ām-or*, *love*, from *āmo*, *I love*.

(b) Nouns in *tor* derived from verbs: as, *āmā-tor*, *a lover*, from *āmo*, *I love*; *vīc-tor*, *a conqueror*, from *vinco*, *I conquer*.

2. *Feminine*. — (a) Nouns in *io* and *tio* derived from verbs: as, *audī-tio*, *hearing*, from *audio*, *I hear*.
- (b) Nouns in *tūs* derived from Nouns: as, *vir-tus*, *manliness*, from *vir*, *a man*.
- (c) Nouns in *tās* derived from Nouns and Adjectives: as, *cīvī-tas*, *citizenship*, from *cīvis*, *a citizen*; *crūdēlī-tas*, *cruelty*, from *crūdēlis*, *cruel*.
- (d) Nouns in *tūdo* derived from Adjectives: as, *longī-tūdo*, *length*, from *longus*, *long*.
- (e) Nouns in *trix* derived from Nouns in *tor*: as, *vic-trix*, *a female conqueror*, from *vic-tor*.
3. *Neuter*. — (a) Nouns in *e*: as, *mārē*, *the sea*.
- (b) Nouns in *mēn* derived from Verbs: as, *flū-men*, *a river*, from *flu-ere*, *to flow*.
- (c) Nouns in *ūs* and *ūr*: as, *opus*, *a work*; *fulgur*, *lightning*.

IV. FOURTH DECLENSION.—Nouns in *ūs* are Masculine: those in *u* are Neuter.

A few Nouns in *us* are Feminine: namely, *tribus*, *a tribe* (a division of the Roman people); *ācus*, *a needle*; *porticus*, *a portico*; *dōmus*, *a house*; *nūrus*, *a daughter-in-law*; *ānus*, *an old woman*; *socrus*, *a mother-in-law*; *idūs* (*pl.*), *the Idēs* (a division of the Roman month); *mānus*, *a hand*.

V. FIFTH DECLENSION.—All are Feminine except *diēs* (*day*), which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, and always Masculine in the Plural; and *mēridiēs*, *midday*, which is always Masculine.

C. PERFECTS AND SUPINES.

1. THE FIRST OR A CONJUGATION.

The Perfects and the Supines of the First Conjugation end regularly in *āvi*, *ātum*: *as*, *āmo*, *āmāvi*, *āmātum*, *āmāre*, *to love*. The following are exceptions:—

Crēpo,	crēpui,	crēpītum,	crēpāre,	<i>to creak.</i>
Cūbo,	cūbui,	cūbītum,	cūbāre,	<i>to lie.</i>
Dōmo,	dōmui,	dōmītum,	dōmāre,	<i>to tame.</i>
Sōno, ¹	sōnui,	sōnītum,	sōnāre,	<i>to sound</i>
Vēto,	vētui,	vētītum,	vētāre,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Tōno,	tōnui,	—	tōnāre,	<i>to thunder.</i>
Mīco,	mīcui,	—	mīcāre,	<i>to glitter.</i>
Plico,	plīcui,	{plīcītum, plīcātum,}	plīcāre,	<i>to fold.</i>
Frīco,	frīcui,	frīctum,	frīcāre,	<i>to rub.</i>
Sēco, ²	sēcui,	sectum,	sēcāre,	<i>to cut.</i>
Jūvo, ³	jūvi,	jūtum,	jūvāre,	<i>to assist.</i>
Lāvo,	lāvi,	{lāvātum, lautum,}	lāvāre,	<i>to wash.</i>
Do,	dēdi,	dātum,	dāre,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	stēti,	statum,	stāre,	<i>to stand.</i>

NOTE.—Future Participles, as a general rule, are formed from the Supines; but

1. Sōno	has	sōnāturus.
2. Sēco	"	sēcāturus.
3. Jūvo	"	jūvāturus.

II. THE SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.

The Perfects and Supines of the Second Conjugation end regularly in *uī* and *itum*: *as*, *mōneo*, *mōnui*, *mōnītum*, *mōnēre*, *to advise*. The following are exceptions:—

1. Perfect—ui. Supine—tum.

Dōceo,	dōcui,	docum,	docēre,	<i>to teach.</i>
Tēneo,	tēnui,	tenum,	tēnēre,	<i>to hold.</i>
Misceo,	miscui,	{mixtum, mixtum,}	miscēre,	<i>to mix.</i>
Torreo,	torrui,	torrem,	torrere,	<i>to roast.</i>
Sorbeo,	{sorbui, sorbui,}	—	sorbēre,	<i>to suck up.</i>
Censeo,	censui,	censum,	censēre,	<i>to assess, think.</i>

2. Perfect—ēvi. Supine—ētum.

Dēleo,	dēlēvi,	dēlētum,	dēlere,	<i>to blot out, destroy.</i>
Fleo,	flēvi,	flētum,	flere,	<i>to weep.</i>
Nec,	nēvi,	nētum,	nere,	<i>to spin.</i>
{Pleo, only in composition.				
{Compleo.	complēvi,	complētum,	comple-re,	<i>to fill up</i>
Abōleo,	abōlēvi,	abōlītum,	abōlere,	<i>to abolish</i>

3. Perfect

rēgē
sūgēpine—sum.

Prandeo,	prandi,	pransum,	tēgēre,	to breakfast.
Sēdeo,	sēdi,	essum,	sēdēre,	to sit.
Vīdeo,	vidi,	visum,	vīdēre,	to see.
Strīdeo,	strīdi,	—	strīdēre,	to creak.

With Reduplication in the Perfect Tenses.

Mordeo,	mordi,	morsum,	mordēre,	to bite.
Pendeo,	axi endi,	versum,	ahēre,	to hang.
Spondeo,	axi endi,	ponsum,	spondēre,	to promise.
Tondeo,	axi endi,	tonsum,	tondēre,	to shear.

4. Perfect—i (vi). Supine—tum.

Cāveo,	cāvi,	cautum,	cāvēre,	to guard oneself
Fāveo,	fāvi,	faatum,	fāvēre,	to favour.
Fōveo,	fōvi,	fōtum,	fōvēre,	to cherish.
Mōveo,	mōvi,	mōtum,	mōvēre,	to move.
Vōveo,	vōvi,	vōtum,	vōvēre,	to vow.

Without Supine.

Pāveo,	pāvi,	—	pāvēre,	to fear.
Ferveo,	{ fervi, ferbui, }	—	fervēre,	to boil.
Connīveo,	{ connīvi, connizi, }	—	connīvēre,	to wink.

In Infinitive and Supine—tum and sum

Augeo,	auxi,	auctum,	augēre,	to increase.
Indulgeo,	indulsi,	indultum,	indulgēre,	to indulge.
Torqueo,	torsi,	tortum,	torquere,	to twist.
Ardeo,	arsī,	arsum,	ardēre,	to blaze.
Haereo,	haesi,	haesum,	haerēre,	to stick.
Jūbeo,	jussi,	jussum,	jūbēre,	to order.
Māneo,	mansi,	mansum,	mānēre,	to remain.
Mulceo,	mulsi,	mulsum,	muleēre,	to stroke.
Mulgeo,	mulsi,	muletum,	mulgēre,	to milk.
Rīdeo,	risi,	risum,	ridēre,	to laugh.
Suādeo,	suāsi,	suāsum,	suādēre,	to advise.
Tergeo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergēre,	to wipe.
Algeo,	alsi,	—	algēre,	{ to be cold.
Frigeo,	frixi,	—	frigēre,	
Fulgeo,	fulsi,	—	fulgēre,	to shine.
Lūceo,	luxi,	—	lucēre,	to be light.
Lūgeo,	luxi,	—	lūgēre,	to grieve.
Turgeo,	(tursi),	—	turgēre,	to swell.
Urgeo,	ursi,	—	urgēre,	to press.

6. The Neuter-Passives.

Audeo,	ausus sum,	—	audēre,	to dare.
Gaudeo,	gāvisus sum,	—	gaudēre,	to rejoice.
Sōleo,	sōlītus sum,	—	sōlēre,	to be accustomed.

III. THE THIRD (CONSONANT OR U) CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation are best classified according to the final consonants of the Stems.

1. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Labials B, P.*

(a). Perfect—si. Supine—tum.

NOTE.—B becomes p before s and t.

Carpō,	carpsi,	carptum,	carpēre,	to pluck.
Glūbō,	glupsi,	gluptum,	glūbēre,	to peel.
Nūbō,	nupsi,	nuptum,	nūbēre,	to marry.
Rēpō,	repsi,	reptum,	rēpēre,	to creep.
Scalpō,	scalpsi,	scalptum,	scalpēre,	to scratch.
Scribō,	scripsi,	scriptum,	scribēre,	to write.
Serpō,	serpsi,	serptum,	serpēre,	to crawl.

(b). Perfect—ui. Supine—tum or itum.

Cumbo,	incūbui,	incūbitum,	incumbēre,	to lie upon.
Incumbo,	strēpui,	strēpitum,	strēpēre,	to make a noise.

(c). Perfect—i. Supine—tum or wantum.

Rumpō,	rupi,	rūptum,	rumperē,	to burst.
Bibō,	bibi,	—	bibēre,	to drink.
Lambō,	lambi,	—	lambēre,	to lick.
Scābō,	scābi,	—	scābēre,	to scratch.

2. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Gutturals C, G, H, Q, X.*

(a). Perfect—si. Supine—tum.

NOTE.—Cs and gs become x. G becomes c before t.

Dīco,	dixi,	dictum,	dīcēre,	to say.
Dūco,	duxī,	ductum,	dūcēre,	to lead.
Cōquo,	coxi,	coctum,	cōcēre,	to cook.
Cingo,	cinxi,	cinctum,	cingēre,	to surround.
(Fligo, not used),	—	—	—	to strike.
Affligo,	afflixī,	afflictum,	affligēre,	to strike to the ground.
Frigo,	frixī,	(fritum, frixum,)	frigēre,	to parch to fry,
Jungo,	junxi,	junctum,	jungēre,	to join.
Lingo,	linxi,	linctum,	lingēre,	to lick.
(Mungo, not used)	—	—	—	—
Emungo,	ēmunxi,	ēmunctum,	ēmungēre,	to blow the nose.
Plango,	plauxi,	placatum,	plangēre,	to beat.

Rēgo,	rexī,	rectum,	rēgēre,	<i>to direct, rule.</i>
Sūgo,	suxī,	suctum,	sūgēre,	<i>to suck.</i>
Tēgo,	texī,	tectum,	tēgēre,	<i>to cover.</i>
{Tingo,	tinxi,	tinctum,	{tingēre,	<i>to dip.</i>
{Tinguo,			{tinguēre,	
{Ungo,	unxi,	unctum,	{ungēre,	<i>to anoint,</i>
{Unguo,			{unguēre,	
(Stinguo, not used.)				
Exstinguo,	exstinxi,	exstinctum,	exstinguēre,	<i>to extinguish.</i>
Trāho,	traxī,	tractum,	trāhēre,	<i>to drag.</i>
Vēho,	vexī,	vectum,	vēhēre,	<i>to carry, to draw.</i>
Ango,	anxi,	—	angēre,	<i>to vex.</i>
Ningit,	ninxit,	—	ningēre,	<i>to snow.</i>
Fingo,	finxi,	fictum,	figēre,	<i>to form, to invent.</i>
Pingo,	pinxi,	pietum,	pingēre,	<i>to paint.</i>
Stringo,	strinxi,	strictum,	stringēre,	<i>to grasp.</i>

(b). Perfect—si. Supine—sum and xum.

Mergo,	mersi,	mersum,	mergēre,	to sink.
Spargo,	sparsi,	sparsum,	spargēre,	to scatter.
Tergo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergēre,	to wipe.
Figo,	fixi,	fixum,	figēre,	to fix.
Flecto,	flexi,	flexum,	flectēre,	to bend.
Necto,	nexi,	nexum,	nectēre,	to bind.
Pecto,	pexi,	pexum,	pectēre,	to comb.
Plecto,	plexi,	plexum,	plectēre,	to plait.

(c). Perfect—i (with Reduplication). Supine—sum and tum.

Pango,	pēpīgi,	pactum,	pangēre,	to fix.
Parco,	pēperci,	parsum,	parcēre,	to spare.
Pungo,	pūpīgi,	punctum,	pungēre,	to prick.
Tango,	tētīgi,	tactum,	tangēre,	to touch.
Disco,	dīdīci,	—	discēre,	to learn.
Posco,	pōposci,	—	poscēre,	to demand.

(d). Perfect—i (with vowel of Stem lengthened).

Ago,	ēgi,	actum,	āgēre,	to do.
Frango,	frēgi,	fractum,	frangēre,	to break.
Ico,	īci,	ictum,	icēre,	to strike.
Lēgo,	lēgi,	lectum,	lēgēre,	to read.
Linquo,	līqui,	(lictum),	linquēre,	to leave.
Vinco,	vīci,	victum,	vincēre,	to conquer.

(e). Perfect—ui. Supine—tum.

Texo,	texui,	textum,	texēre,	to weave.
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(f). Guttural Stem disguised.

Fluo,	fluxi,	fluctum,	fluēre,	to flow.
Struo,	struxi,	structum,	struēre,	to pile up.
Vivo,	vixi,	victum,	vivēre,	to live.

3. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Dentals D, T.*(a). *Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*NOTE.—*D* and *t* are generally dropped before *s*, but are sometimes changed into *s*.

Claudo,	clausi,	clausum,	claudere,	to shut.
Divido,	divisi,	divisum,	dividere,	to divide.
Laedo,	laesi,	laesum,	laedere,	to strike, to injure.
Ludo,	lusi,	lusum,	ludere,	to play.
Plaudo,	plausi,	plausum,	plaudere,	to clap the hands.
Rado,	rasi,	rasum,	radere,	to scrape.
Rodo,	rosi,	rosum,	rodere,	to gnaw.
Trudo,	trusi,	trusum,	trudere,	to thrust.
Vado,	[compounds, -si, -sum]		vadere,	to go.
Invado,	invasi,	invasum,	invadere,	to go against
Cedo,	cessi,	cessum,	cedere,	to yield.
Mitto,	misi,	missum,	mittere,	to send.

(b). *Perfect with Reduplication.*

Cado,	cœdi,	casum,	cadere,	to fall.
Caedo,	cœdi,	caesum,	caedere,	to strike, to cut.
Pendo,	pœdi,	pensum,	pendere,	to hang, to weigh.
Tendo,	tœdi,	{ tensum, tentum,	{ tendere,	to stretch.
Tundo,	tœdi,	{ tunsum, tûsum,	{ tundere,	to beat.
Do in compos.,				to put.
Abdo,	abdidi,	abdîtum,	abdere,	to put away, to hide.
Addo,	addidi,	addîtum,	addere,	to put to, to add.
Condo,	condidi,	condîtum,	condere,	to put together, to build, conceal.
Dedo,	dœdi,	dêdîtum,	dedere,	to put down, to surrender.
Edo,	œdi,	êdîtum,	edere,	to put forth, to publish.
Indo,	indidi,	indîtum,	indere,	to put on.
Perdo,	perdidi,	perdîtum,	perdere,	to ruin, to lose.
Prôdo,	prœdidi,	prœdîtum,	prœdere,	to betray.
Reddo,	reddidi,	reddîtum,	reddere,	to put back, to restore.
Subdo,	subdidi,	subdîtum,	subdere,	to put under, to substitute.
Trado,	trœdidi,	trœdîtum,	trœdere,	to put across, to deliver.
Crêdo,	crœdidi,	crœdîtum,	crœdere,	to believe.
Vendo,	vendidi,	vendîtum,	vendere,	to sell.
Sisto,	stîti,	stâtum,	sistere,	to cause to stand.

(c). *Perfect—i. Supine—sum.*

Accendo,	accendi,	accensum,	accendere,	to set on fire.
Cûdo,	cûdi,	cûsum,	cûdere,	to hammer

Ēdo,	ēdi,	ēsūm,	ēdere,	<i>to eat.</i>
(Fendo, not used,				<i>to strike.)</i>
Dēfendo,	dēfendi,	dēfensum,	dēfendere,	<i>to ward off, to defend.</i>
Offendo,	offendi,	offensum,	offendere,	<i>to strike against, to assault.</i>
Fundo,	fūdi,	fūsum,	fundere,	<i>to pour.</i>
Incendo,	incendi,	incensum,	incendere,	<i>to burn.</i>
Mando,	mandi (rare),	mansum,	mandere,	<i>to chew.</i>
Pando,	pandi,	{ pansum or passum, }	pandere,	<i>to spread.</i>
Prēhendo,	prēhendi,	prēhensum,	prēhendere,	<i>to grasp.</i>
Scando,	scandi,	scansum,	scandere,	<i>to climb.</i>
{ Strido,	strīdi,	—	stīdere,	<i>to creak.</i>
{ Strideo,				
Verto,	verti,	versum,	vertere,	<i>to turn.</i>
Findo,	fīdi,	fissum,	findere,	<i>to cleave.</i>
Scindo,	scīdi,	scissum,	scindere,	<i>to tear.</i>
{ Fendo,	—	fressum,	frendere,	<i>to gnash the teeth.</i>
{ Frendeo,	—	frēsūm,		

(d). Other Forms.

Mēto,	messui,	messum,	mētēre,	<i>to mow.</i>
Pēto,	{ pētīvi or pētīi, }	pētītum,	pētēre,	<i>to seek.</i>
Sīdo,	{ sēdi (rarely) sīdi, }	—	sīdere,	<i>to sit down.</i>
Sterto,	stertui,	—	stertēre,	<i>to snore.</i>
Fīdo,	fīsus sum,	—	fīdere,	<i>to trust.</i>

4. Verbs the Stems of which end in the Liquids L, M, N.

(a). Perfect—ui. Supine—ītum or tum.

Ālo,	ālui,	{ ālītum or altum, }	ālēre,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Cōlo,	cōlui,	cultum,	cōlēre,	<i>to till.</i>
Consūlo,	consūlui,	consultum,	consūlēre,	<i>to consult.</i>
Mōlo,	mōlui,	mōlitum,	mōlēre,	<i>to grind.</i>
Occūlo,	occūlui,	occultum,	occūlēre,	<i>to conceal.</i>
Vōlo,	vōlui,	—	velle,	<i>to wish.</i>
Frēmo,	frēmui,	frēmītum,	frēmēre,	<i>to roar.</i>
Gēmo,	gēmui,	gēmītum,	gēmēre,	<i>to groan.</i>
Trēmo,	trēmui,	—	trēmēre,	<i>to tremble.</i>
Vōmo,	vōmui,	vōmītum,	vōmēre,	<i>to vomit.</i>
Gigno,	gēnui,	gēnītum,	gignēre,	<i>to produce.</i>

(b). Perfect with Reduplication.

Fallo,	fēfelli,	falsum,	fallēre,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Pello,	pēpūli,	pulsum,	pellēre,	<i>to drive.</i>
Cāno,	cēcīni,	cantum,	cānēre,	<i>to sing.</i>

(c). *Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

Cōmo,	compsi,	comptum,	cōmēre,	<i>to adorn.</i>
Dēmo,	dempsi,	demptum,	dēmēre,	<i>to take away.</i>
Prōmo,	prompsi,	promptum,	prōmēre,	<i>to take forth.</i>
Sūmo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	sūmēre,	<i>to take up.</i>
Temno,	tempsi,	temptum,	temnēre,	<i>to despise.</i>

(d). *Other Forms.*

Percello,	percūli,	perculsum,	percellēre,	<i>to strike down.</i>
Psallo,	psalli,	—	psallēre,	<i>to play on a stringed instrument.</i>
Vello,	velli,	vulsum,	vellēre,	<i>to pluck.</i>
Tollo,	sustūli,	sublātum,	tollēre,	<i>to raise up.</i>
Ēmo,	ēmi,	emptum,	ēmēre,	<i>to take or buy.</i>
Prēmo,	pressi,	pressum,	prēmēre,	<i>to press.</i>
Līno,	lēvi or livi	lītum,	līnēre,	<i>to smear.</i>
Sīno,	sīvi,	sītum,	sīnēre,	<i>to permit.</i>

5. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Liquid R.*

Cerno,	crēvi,	crētum,	cernēre,	<i>to sift, to divide.</i>
Sperno,	sprēvi,	sprētum,	spernēre,	<i>to despise.</i>
Sterno,	strāvi,	strātum,	sternēre,	<i>to strew.</i>
Gēro,	gessi,	gestum,	gērēre,	<i>to carry.</i>
Ūro,	ussi,	ustum,	ūrēre,	<i>to burn.</i>
Curro,	cūcurri,	cursum,	currēre,	<i>to run.</i>
Fēro,	tūli,	lātum,	ferre,	<i>to bear, carry.</i>
Quaero,	quaesīvi,	quaesītum,	quaerēre,	<i>to seek.</i>
Sēro,	sēruī,	sertum,	sērēre,	<i>to put in rows, to plait.</i>
Sēro,	sēvi,	sātum,	sērēre,	<i>to sow.</i>
Tēro,	trīvi,	trītum,	tērēre,	<i>to rub.</i>
Verro,	verri,	versum,	verrēre,	<i>to sweep.</i>

6. *Verbs the Stems of which end in S, X.*

Depso,	depsui,	depstum,	depsēre,	<i>to knead.</i>
Pinso,	{ pinsui,	pinsītum,	} pinsēre,	<i>to pound.</i>
	{ pinsi,	pinsum,		
Piso,	—	pistum,	pīsēre,	<i>to pound.</i>
Viso,	vīsi,	—	vīsēre,	<i>to visit.</i>
Pōno,	pōsui,	pōsītum,	pōnēre,	<i>to place.</i>
Arcesso,	arcessīvi,	arcessītum,	arcessēre,	<i>to send for.</i>
Cāpresso,	cāpessīvi,	cāpessītum,	cāpessēre,	<i>to take in hand.</i>
Fācesso,	fācessi,	fācessītum,	fācessēre,	<i>to make, to cause.</i>
Lācesso,	lācessīvi,	lācessītum,	lācessēre,	<i>to provoke.</i>

7. *Verbs the Stems of which end in U, V.**Perfect—i. Supine—tum.*

Ācuo,	ācui,	ācūtum,	ācuēre,	<i>to sharpen.</i>
Arguo,	argui,	argūtum,	arguēre,	<i>to prove.</i>

Imbuo,	imbui,	imbūtum,	imbuere,	<i>to soak.</i>
Induo,	indui,	indūtum,	induere,	<i>to put on.</i>
Exuo,	exui,	exūtum,	exuere,	<i>to put off.</i>
Minuo,	minui,	minūtum,	minuere,	<i>to lessen.</i>
Rao,*	rui,	rūtum,	ruere,	<i>to rush.</i>
Spuo,	spui,	spūtum,	spuere,	<i>to spit.</i>
Stātuo,	stātui,	stātūtum,	stātuere,	<i>to set up.</i>
Suo,	sui,	sūtum,	suere,	<i>to sew.</i>
Tribo,	tribui,	tribūtum,	tribuere,	<i>to distribute.</i>
Lāvo,	lāvi,	lantum,	lāvère,	<i>to wash.</i>
(See also 1 Conj.)		lōtum,		
Solvo,	solvi,	sōlūtum,	solvère,	<i>to loosen.</i>
Volvo,	volvi,	vōlūtum,	volvère,	<i>to roll.</i>
Congruo,	congrui,	—	congruere,	<i>to agree.</i>
Luo,†	lui,	—	luere,	<i>to alone.</i>
(Nuo,				<i>to nod.)</i>
Abnuo,	abnui,	—	abnuere,	<i>to refuse.</i>
Annuo,	annui,	—	annuere,	<i>to assent.</i>
Mēto,	mētui,	—	mētuere,	<i>to fear.</i>
Pluit,	{ pluit or plūvit, }	—	pluere,	<i>to rain.</i>
Sternuo,	sternui,	—	sternuere,	<i>to sneeze.</i>
* rāo, <i>Fut. Participle</i> ruītūrus.				† lūo, <i>Fut. Participle</i> luītūrus.

8. Verbs the Present Tense of which ends in *sco*.

Verbs ending in *sco* are *Inceptive*; that is, denote the beginning of an action. They are formed from Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives. Inceptives formed from Verbs have the Perfects of the Verbs from which they are derived, but usually no Supines: as, *incālesco*, *incālui*, *incālescere*, *to grow warm*, from *cāleo*, *cālui*, *cālere*, *to be warm*. The following Inceptives are exceptions and have Supines:—

Ābōlesco,*	ābōlēvi,	ābōlītum,	ābōlescere,	<i>to grow out of use.</i>
Ādōlesco,*	ādōlēvi,	ādultum,	ādolescere,	<i>to grow up.</i>
Exōlesco,*	exōlēvi,	exōlītum,	exōlescere,	<i>to grow old.</i>
(Cōalesco,	cōālui,	cōālītum,	cōālescere,	<i>to grow together.</i>

(ālo)
Concūpisco, concūpīvi, concūpītum, concūpiscere, *to desire.*

Convālesco, convālui, convālītum, convālescere, *to grow strong.*
(vāleo)

Exardesco, exarsi, exarsum, exardescere, *to take fire.*
(ardeo)

Invētērasco, invētērāvi, invētērātum, invētērascere, *to grow old.*
(invētēro)

Rēvivisco, rēvixi, rēvictum, rēviviscere, *to come to life*
(vivo) *again.*

Scisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscere, *to seek to know, to*
(scio) *enact.*

* Ābōlesco, ādōlesco, exōlesco are formed from an obsolete verb *ōleo*, *to grow*.

Inceptives formed from Nouns and Adjectives have either Perfects in *ui* and no Supines, or they want both Perfects and Supines : as,

Consēnesco, consēnui, (sēnex)	—	consēnescēre, to grow old.
Ingrāvesco, — (grāvis)	—	ingrāvescēre, to grow heavy.
Jūvēnesco, — (jūvēnis)	—	jūvēnescēre, to grow young.
Mātūresco, mātūrui, (mātūrus)	—	mātūrescēre, to grow ripe.
Obmūtesco, obmūtui, (mūtus)	—	obmūtescēre, to grow dumb.

The following Verbs in *sco* are derived from forms no longer in use, and are therefore treated as underived Verbs :—

Cresco, crēvi,	crētum,	crescēre, to grow.
Glisco, —	—	gliscēre, to swell.
Hisco, —	—	hiscēre, to gape.
Nosco,* nōvi,	nōtum,	noscēre, to learn, to know.
Pasco, pāvi,	pastum,	pascēre, to feed.
Quiesco, quiēvi,	quiētum,	quiescēre, to become quiet.
Suesco, suēvi,	suētum,	suescēre, to grow accustomed.

* The Present signifies *I learn* ; the Perfect, *I know* ; the Pluperfect, *I knew*.

THIRD CONJUGATION WITH I IN CERTAIN TENSES.

Cāpio, cēpi,	captum,	cāpēre, to take.
Fācio, feci,	factum,	fācēre, to make.
Jācio, jeci,	jactum,	jācēre, to throw.
Fūgio, fūgi,	fūgitum,	fūgēre, to flee.
Fōdio, fōdi,	fossum,	fōdēre, to dig.
Rāpio, rāpui,	raptum,	rāpēre, to seize.
Pārio,* pēpēri,	partum,	pārēre, to bring forth.
Quātio, (no perfect),	quassum,	quātēre, to shake.
Cūpio, cūpīvi,	cūpītum,	cūpēre, to desire.
Sāpio, sāpīvi,	—	sāpēre, to taste.
Lācio, —	—	lācēre, {to draw, } rare, except
Spēcio, —	—	spēcēre, {entice } in compo-
		{to look } sition.

* pārio, *Future Participle* pāritūrus.

IV. THE FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.

In the Fourth Conjugation the Perfect ends regularly in *ivi*, the Supine in *itum* : as, audio, audīvi, auditum, audīre, to hear. The following are exceptions :—

Farcio, farsī,	{fartum, (fartum)}	farcēre, to cram.
Fulcio, fulsi,	fultum.	fuleīre, to prop.

Haurio,	hausi,	haustum,	haurīre,	<i>to draw (water).</i>
Sancio,	sanxi,	{ sancitum or sanctum, }	sancīre,	<i>to ratify.</i>
Sarcio,	sarsi,	sartum,	sarcīre,	<i>to patch.</i>
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentīre,	<i>to feel, to think.</i>
Saepio,	saepsi,	saepum,	saepīre,	<i>to fence in.</i>
Vincio,	vinxi,	vinctum,	vincīre,	<i>to bind.</i>
Ēo,	īvi,	ītum,	īre,	<i>to go.</i>
Sālio,	{ sālui or sālii, }	saltum,	sālīre,	<i>to leap.</i>
Sēpēlio,	sēpēliui,	sēpultum,	sēpēlīre,	<i>to bury.</i>
Vēnio,	vēni,	ventum,	vēnīre,	<i>to come.</i>
Āmīcio,	{ āmīcui or amixi, }	āmictum,	āmīcīre,	<i>to clothe.</i>
Āpērio,	āpēruī,	āpertum,	āpērīre,	<i>to open.</i>
Ōpērio,	ōpēruī,	ōpertum,	ōpērīre,	<i>to cover.</i>

V. DEPONENTS.

1. In the First Conjugation the Perfects and Supines are all regular.

2. Second Conjugation :

Fāteor,	fassus sum,	fātēri,	<i>to confess.</i>
Līceor,	licētus sum,	licēri,	<i>to bid at a sale.</i>
Mēdeor,	—	mēdēri,	<i>to heal.</i>
Mēreor,	mērītus sum,	mērēri,	<i>to earn, to deserve.</i>
Mīsēreor,	{ mīsērītus sum or miserus sum, }	mīsērēri,	<i>to take pity on.</i>
Polliceor,	pollicētus sum,	pollicēri,	<i>to promise.</i>
Reor,	rātus sum,	rēri,	<i>to think.</i>
Tueor,	tuītus sum,	tuēri,	<i>to protect.</i>
Vēreor,	vērītus sum,	vērēri,	<i>to fear.</i>

3. Third Conjugation :

Fruor,*	{ frūītus sum or fructus sum, }	frui,	<i>to enjoy.</i>
Fungor,	functus sum,	fungi,	<i>to perform.</i>
Grādior,	gressus sum,	grādi,	<i>to step.</i>
Lābor,	lapsus sum,	lābi,	<i>to slip.</i>
Līquor,	—	līqui,	<i>to melt.</i>
Lōquor,	lōcūtus sum,	lōqui,	<i>to speak.</i>
Mōrior,†	mortuus sum,	mōri,	<i>to die.</i>
Nītor,	{ nixus sum or nisus sum, }	nīti,	<i>to strain.</i>
Pātor,	passus sum,	pāti,	<i>to suffer.</i>
Quēror,	questus sum,	quēri,	<i>to complain.</i>

* fruor, *Future Participle* frūītūrus.
† mōrior, " " mōrītūrus.

Ringor,	—	ringi,	<i>to show the teeth.</i> <i>to snarl.</i>
Sęquor,	sęcृतus sum,	sęqui,	<i>to follow.</i>
Ưtor,	ưsus sum,	ưti,	<i>to use.</i>
(Verto)			
Ręvertor,	(ręversus sum),	ręverti,	<i>to return.</i>
(Plecto)			
Amplector,	amplexus sum,	amplecti,	<i>to embrace.</i>
Complector,	complexus sum,	complecti,	<i>to embrace.</i>
Ąpiscor,	aptus sum,	ąpisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Ąđipiscor,	ądeptus sum,	ąđipisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Commńniscor,	commentus sum,	commńnisci,	<i>to devise.</i>
Ręmńniscor,	—	ręmńnisci,	<i>to remember.</i>
Dęfętiscor,	dęfessus sum,	dęfętisci,	<i>to grow weary.</i>
Expergiscor,	experectus sum,	expergisci,	<i>to wake up.</i>
Įrascor,	—	įrasci,	<i>to be angry.</i>
Nanciscor,	nactus sum,	nancisci,	<i>to obtain by chance.</i>
Nascor,	nātus sum,	nasci,	<i>to be born.</i>
Obliviscor,	oblitus sum,	oblivisci,	<i>to forget.</i>
Pęciscor,	pactus sum,	pęcisci,	<i>to make an agreement.</i>
Pręciscor,	pręcetus sum,	pręcisci,	<i>to set out.</i>
Ulciscor,	ultus sum,	ulcisci,	<i>to avenge.</i>
Vescor,	—	vesci,	<i>to eat.</i>

4. Fourth Conjugation :

Assentior,	assensus sum,	assentiri,	<i>to agree to.</i>
Blandior,	blanditus sum,	blandiri,	<i>to flatter.</i>
Expęrior,	expertus sum,	expęriri,	<i>to try.</i>
Largior,	largitus sum,	largiri,	<i>to give bountifully.</i>
Mentior,	mentitus sum,	mentiri,	<i>to lie.</i>
Mętiar,	mensus sum,	mętiri,	<i>to measure.</i>
Męliar,	męlitus sum,	męliri,	<i>to labour.</i>
Oppęrior,	{oppertus sum, oppęritus sum,	{oppęriri.	<i>to wait for.</i>
Ordior,	orsus sum,	ordiri,	<i>to begin.</i>
Orior,*	ortus sum,	ęriri,	<i>to rise.</i>
Partior,	partitus sum,	partiri,	<i>to divide.</i>
Pętiar,†	pętitus sum,	pętiri,	<i>to obtain possession of.</i>
Sortior,	sortitus sum,	sortiri,	<i>to take by lot.</i>

* ęrior, *Future Participle* ęriturus. In some tenses the forms are borrowed from the 3rd Conjugation: *Pres. Indic.* ęręris or ęriris, ęritur, ęrimur. In the *Imperf. Subj.* both ęrerer and ęrirer are found.

† In the *Imperf. Subj.* both pętirer and pęrerer are found.

D. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are such as want many Tenses and Persons.

- I. Coepī, *I began.*
 II. Mēmīnī, *I remember.*
 III. Ōdī, *I hate.*

INDICATIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Coepī	Mēmīnī	Ōdī.
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Coepēram	Mēmīnēram	Ōdēram.
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Coepēro	Mēmīnēro	Ōdēro.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Coepērim	Mēmīnērim	Ōdērim.
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Coepissem	Mēmīnissem	Ōdissem.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Future.</i>	(wanting.)	Memento Mementōtē	(wanting.)
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INFINITIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Coepissē	Mēmīnissē	Ōdissē.
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PARTICIPLE.

<i>Future.</i>	Coeptūrūs	(wanting.)	Ōsūrūs.
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PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Coeptūs sum.	<i>Pluperf.</i>	Coeptūs ēram.
	<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Coeptūs ēro.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Coeptūs sim.	<i>Pluperf.</i>	Coeptūs essem.
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INFINITIVE.

Perfect. Coeptūs essē.

N.B.—The Passive forms are used when the Infinitive which follows is in the Passive voice: as, *Saguntum coeptum est oppugnārī. Saguntum was begun to be besieged.*

IV. Āio, *I say* :—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
		<i>Present.</i>			<i>Imperfect.</i>
S.	Āio	—	S.	Āiebam	—
	Āīs	Āiās		Āiebās	—
	Āit	Āiāt		Āiebāt	—
P.	—	—	P.	Āiebāmūs	—
	—	—		Āiebātīs	—
	Āiunt	Āiant		Āiebant.	—
PRESENT PARTICIPLE,—Āiens.					

V. Inquam, say I:—

INDICATIVE.		Future.	Perfect.
Present.	Imperfect.	—	—
Inquam	Inquĭēbam	Inquĭēs	Inquisti
Inquĭs	Inquĭēbās	Inquĭēt	Inquĭt
Inquĭt	Inquĭēbāt	IMPERATIVE.	
Inquĭmūs	Inquĭēbāmūs	Present.	Future.
Inquĭtis	Inquĭēbātis	Inquē	Inquĭto.
Inquĭunt	Inquĭēbant	Inquĭtē	

Obs. Inquam, like the English *say I, says he*, is always used after other words in a sentence.

VI. Fāri, to speak, a Deponent:—

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.
<i>Present.</i>	—	<i>Present. S.</i> Fārē	Fārī
Fatur	—	PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Future.</i>	—	<i>Present.</i> Fantis, &c. (without a Nom.)	
Fābōr, fābitūr	—	<i>Perfect.</i> Fātus (ā, um)	
<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Gerundive.</i> Fandūs (ā, um)	
Fātus sum, &c.	Fātus sim, &c.	SUPINE—Fātū.	
<i>Pluperfect.</i>		GERUND—Fandī,	
Fātūs ēram	Fātūs essem	Fandō.	

VII. THE FOLLOWING IMPERATIVES.

1. Āvē (or hāvē), āvētē, *hail.* INFIN. āvērē
2. Salvē, salvētē, *hail, welcome.* INFIN. salverē.
3. Cēdō, cēditē (or cettē), *give me.*
4. Āpāgē, āpāgītē, *begone.*

VOCABULARIES.

<i>m.</i>	=	masculine.
<i>f.</i>	=	feminine.
<i>n.</i>	=	neuter.
<i>c.</i>	=	common gender, that is, masculine and feminine.

Vocabulary 1.

<i>āla, f.</i>	<i>a wing.</i>
<i>āquīla, f.</i>	<i>an eagle.</i>
<i>cōlōnia, f.</i>	<i>a colony.</i>
<i>cōlumba, f.</i>	<i>a dove.</i>
<i>cōrōna, f.</i>	<i>a crown.</i>
<i>fēmīna, f.</i>	<i>a woman.</i>
<i>filīa, f.</i>	<i>a daughter.</i>
<i>insūla, f.</i>	<i>an island.</i>
<i>mensa, f.</i>	<i>a table.</i>
<i>ōra, f.</i>	<i>a coast.</i>
<i>pēcūnia, f.</i>	<i>money.</i>
<i>porta, f.</i>	<i>a gate.</i>
<i>pūella, f.</i>	<i>a girl.</i>
<i>rēgina, f.</i>	<i>a queen.</i>
<i>Rōma, f.</i>	<i>Rome (the city).</i>
<i>rōsa, f.</i>	<i>a rose.</i>

Vocabulary 2.

<i>agrīcōla, m.</i>	<i>a husbandman.</i>
<i>amicitia, f.</i>	<i>friendship.</i>
<i>Britannia, f.</i>	<i>Britain.</i>
<i>causa, f.</i>	<i>a cause.</i>
<i>Eurōpa, f.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>
<i>Gallia, f.</i>	<i>Gaul (now France).</i>
<i>glōria, f.</i>	<i>glory.</i>
<i>Graecia, f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>
<i>incōla, c.</i>	<i>an inhabitant.</i>
<i>inimicitia, f.</i>	<i>enmity.</i>
<i>Italia, f.</i>	<i>Italy.</i>
<i>navita, m.</i>	<i>a sailor.</i>
<i>patria, f.</i>	<i>a native land, country.</i>
<i>pōeta, m.</i>	<i>a poet.</i>
<i>pugna, f.</i>	<i>a battle.</i>
<i>Sicilia, f.</i>	<i>Sirily.</i>
<i>vita, f.</i>	<i>life.</i>

Vocabulary 3.

<i>amicus, m.</i>	<i>a friend.</i>
<i>avus, m.</i>	<i>a grandfather.</i>
<i>dōminus, m.</i>	<i>a lord, master.</i>
<i>equus, m.</i>	<i>a horse.</i>
<i>filius, m.</i>	<i>a son.</i>
<i>fluvius, m.</i>	<i>a river.</i>
<i>gladius, m.</i>	<i>a sword.</i>
<i>hortus, m.</i>	<i>a garden.</i>
<i>inimicus, m.</i>	<i>an enemy.</i>
<i>Rhenus, m.</i>	<i>the Rhine.</i>
<i>Rhodanus, m.</i>	<i>the Rhone.</i>
<i>ripa, f.</i>	<i>a bank.</i>
<i>servus, m.</i>	<i>a slave.</i>
<i>taurus, m.</i>	<i>a bull.</i>

Vocabulary 4.

<i>ager, m.</i>	<i>a field, land.</i>
<i>gēner, m.</i>	<i>a son-in-law.</i>
<i>liber, m.</i>	<i>a book.</i>
<i>māgister, m.</i>	<i>a master, teacher.</i>
<i>minister, m.</i>	<i>a servant.</i>
<i>pūer, m.</i>	<i>a boy.</i>
<i>sōcer, m.</i>	<i>a father-in-law</i>

Note. Minister, liber, āger are declined like māgister. Sōcer, gēner are declined like pūer.

Vocabulary 5.

<i>argentum, n.</i>	<i>silver.</i>
<i>aurum, n.</i>	<i>gold.</i>
<i>bellum, n.</i>	<i>war.</i>
<i>coelum, n.</i>	<i>heaven.</i>
<i>diligentia, f.</i>	<i>diligence.</i>
<i>dōnum, n.</i>	<i>a gift.</i>
<i>gaudium, n.</i>	<i>joy.</i>
<i>mētallum, n.</i>	<i>a metal.</i>
<i>oppidum, n.</i>	<i>a town.</i>

praemium, <i>n.</i>	<i>a reward.</i>
regnum, <i>n.</i>	<i>a kingdom.</i>
scutum, <i>n.</i>	<i>a shield.</i>
templum, <i>n.</i>	<i>a temple.</i>
*Dēus, <i>m.</i>	<i>a god.</i>
discipulus, <i>m.</i>	<i>a pupil. scholar.</i>
morbis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a disease.</i>
mūrus, <i>m.</i>	<i>a wall.</i>
Rōmānus, <i>m.</i>	<i>a Roman.</i>
terra, <i>f.</i>	<i>the earth, land.</i>

* Vocative Singular same as Nom.:
Dēus: see p. 22.

Vocabulary 6.

ācūtus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>sharp.</i>
albus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>white.</i>
altus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>high, deep.</i>
bellicōsus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>warlike.</i>
bōnus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>good.</i>
grātus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>pleasing.</i>
lātus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>wide, broad.</i>
longus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>long.</i>
magnus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>great.</i>
malus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>bad, wicked.</i>
mōlestus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>troublesome.</i>
multus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>much, many.</i>
noxius, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>hurtful, inju- rious.</i>
parvus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>small, little.</i>
rāpidus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>rapid.</i>
splendīdus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>splendid, bright.</i>
tīmīdus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>timid.</i>
aeger, <i>gra, grum</i>	<i>sick.</i>
miser, <i>ēra, ērum,</i>	<i>wretched.</i>
niger, <i>gra, grum,</i>	<i>black.</i>
pulcher, <i>cra, crum,</i>	<i>beautiful.</i>
sacer, <i>cra, crum,</i>	<i>sacred.</i>
tēner, <i>ēra, ērum,</i>	<i>tender.</i>
exemplum, <i>n.</i>	<i>an example.</i>
hasta, <i>f.</i>	<i>a spear.</i>
numerus, <i>m.</i>	<i>a number.</i>
perīculum, <i>n.</i>	<i>danger.</i>

Note. Grātus, mōlestus, noxius are fol-
lowed by the Dative case.

Vocabulary 7.

hiems, hīemis, <i>f.</i>	<i>winter.</i>
trabs, trābis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a beam.</i>
urbs, urbis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a city.</i>
arx, arcis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a citadel.</i>
dux, dūcis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a leader, general.</i>

pax, pācis, <i>f.</i>	<i>peace.</i>
jūdex, jūdēis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a judge.</i>
lex, lēgis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a law.</i>
rex, rēgis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a king.</i>
bēnignus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>kind.</i>
firmus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>strong.</i>
jūcundus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>pleasant.</i>
justus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>just.</i>
Rōmulus, <i>m.</i>	<i>Romulus.</i>
sēvērus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>severe.</i>

Vocabulary 8.

cōmes, cōmītis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a companion.</i>
custos, custōdis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a guardian.</i>
ēques, ēquītis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a horse-soldier.</i>
lāpis, lāpīdis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a stone.</i>
mīles, milītis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a soldier.</i>
mors, mortis, <i>f.</i>	<i>death.</i>
obses, obsīdis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a hostage.</i>
pēdes, pēdītis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a foot-soldier.</i>
aestas, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a summer.</i>
cīvitas, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a state, citizen ship.</i>
tempestas, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a tempest.</i>
vōluntas, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a wish, will.</i>
nox, noctis, <i>f.</i>	<i>night.</i>
auctumnus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>autumn.</i>
nātūra, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nature.</i>
clārus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>clear, renowned.</i>

Vocabulary 9.

frāter, tris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a brother.</i>
māter, tris, <i>f.</i>	<i>a mother.</i>
pāter, tris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a father.</i>
ager, ēris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a mound.</i>
cālor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>heat.</i>
clāmor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a shout.</i>
cōlor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>colour.</i>
lābor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>labour, hardship</i>
ōdor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a smell, scent.</i>
sōror, ōris, <i>f.</i>	<i>a sister.</i>
victor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a conqueror.</i>
flōs, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a flower.</i>
sōl, sōlis, <i>m.</i>	<i>the sun.</i>
castra, ōrum, <i>n.pl.</i>	<i>a camp.</i>
tōtus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>whole.</i>
fossa, <i>ac, f.</i>	<i>a ditch.</i>
mūnimentum, <i>i, n.</i>	<i>a fortification.</i>
praeda, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>booty.</i>
vārius, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>different, va- rious.</i>

Vocabulary 10.

lĕo, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a lion.</i>
Jūno, ōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>Juno.</i>
pāvo, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a peacock.</i>
sermo, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a discourse.</i>
consuetūdo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>habit.</i>
hōmo, īnis, <i>c.</i>	<i>{ a man, a woman.</i>
multitūdo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a multitude.</i>
virgo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a maiden.</i>
ōrātor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>an orator.</i>
*alter, ĕra, ĕrum,	<i>second.</i>
certus, a, um,	<i>certain.</i>
dĕa, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>a goddess.</i>
doctus, a, um,	<i>learned.</i>
infinītus, a, um,	<i>unbounded, infinite.</i>
Mīnerva, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Minerva.</i>
vālīdus, a, um,	<i>strong.</i>

* The Genitive Singular of *alter* is *altĕri*, *Dat.* *altĕri*.

Vocabulary 11.

cīvis, is, <i>c.</i>	<i>a citizen.</i>
classis, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a fleet.</i>
hostis, is, <i>c.</i>	<i>an enemy (public enemy).</i>
turris, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a tower.</i>
vallis, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a valley.</i>
vestis, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a garment.</i>
clādes, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>slaughter.</i>
nūbes, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a cloud.</i>
rūpes, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a rock.</i>
angustus, a, um,	<i>narrow.</i>
āter, atra, atrum,	<i>black.</i>
dūrus, a, um,	<i>hard.</i>
nix, nivis, <i>f.</i>	<i>snow.</i>
nōtus, a, um,	<i>known.</i>
pĕritus, a, um,	<i>skillful.</i>
Rōmānus, a, um,	<i>Roman.</i>

Vocabulary 12.

grāmen, īnis, <i>n.</i>	<i>grass.</i>
nōmen, īnis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a name.</i>
gĕnus, ĕris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a race, a class.</i>
opus, ĕris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a work.</i>
sidus, ĕris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a star, constellation.</i>
scĕlus, ĕris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a crime.</i>
dĕcus, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>an ornament.</i>
corpus, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a body.</i>

frīgus, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>cold.</i>
litus, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a shore.</i>
tempus, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>time.</i>
cāput, itis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a head.</i>
crūs, crūris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a leg.</i>
fulgur, ūris, <i>n.</i>	<i>lightning.</i>
os, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a mouth.</i>
rĕte, is, <i>n.</i>	<i>a net.</i>
māre, is, <i>n.</i>	<i>the sea.</i>
ānimāl, ālis, <i>n.</i>	<i>an animal.</i>
calcār, āris, <i>n.</i>	<i>a spur.</i>
vectigāl, ālis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a tax.</i>
annus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>a year.</i>
antīquus, a, um,	<i>ancient.</i>
aurĕus, a, um,	<i>golden.</i>
bālaena, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>a whale.</i>
Carthāgo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>Carthage (a city of Africa).</i>
Cicĕro, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Cicero (a celebrated Roman orator).</i>

dōmicilium, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>abode.</i>
ēlēphantus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>an elephant.</i>
īra, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>anger.</i>
nōvus, a, um,	<i>new.</i>
ocūlus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>an eye.</i>
piscis, is, <i>m.</i>	<i>a fish.</i>
prōfundus, a, um,	<i>deep.</i>

Vocabulary 13.

ācer, cris, cre,	<i>keen, sharp.</i>
cĕler, ĕris, ĕre,	<i>swift.</i>
brĕvis, e,	<i>short.</i>
dulcis, e,	<i>sweet.</i>
difficilis, e,	<i>difficult.</i>
fācilis, e,	<i>easy.</i>
fīdĕlis, e,	<i>faithful.</i>
lĕvis, e,	<i>light.</i>
omnis, e,	<i>all, every.</i>
ūtīlis, e,	<i>useful.</i>
audax, ācis,	<i>bold.</i>
rāpax, ācis,	<i>rapacious.</i>
fĕlix, icis,	<i>fortunate, successful.</i>
vĕlox, ōcis,	<i>swift.</i>
ingens, entis,	<i>immense.</i>
praesens, entis,	<i>present.</i>
praestans, antis,	<i>excellent.</i>
pōtens, entis,	<i>powerful.</i>
prūdens, entis,	<i>prudent.</i>
arma, ōrum, <i>n. pl.</i>	<i>arms.</i>
carmen, īnis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a song.</i>

-consilium, ii, n.	plan, counsel.	† segnitēs, ēī, f.	slothfulness, in-
-fūror, ōris, m.	madness. —		dolence.
hūmānus, a, um,	human.	spes, ēī, f.	hope.
-initium, ii, n.	a beginning. —	crēātor, ōris, m.	a creator.
uāvis, is, f.	a ship.	-dōmīna, ae, f.	a mistress.
Persa, ae, m.	a Persian.	fortūna, ae, f.	a fortune.
-sagitta, ae, f.	an arrow.	rārus, a, um,	rare.
vīa, ae, f.	a way, a road.	-sērēnus, a, um,	clear.
-vētus, vētēris,	old.	-victōria, ae, f.	a victory.
vīnum, i, n.	wine.		
vulnus, ēris, n.	a wound.		

Vocabulary 14.

ācus, ūs, f.	a needle.
arcus, ūs, m.	a bow.
auditus, ūs, m.	hearing.
-cursus, ūs, m.	running.
-ēquitātus, ūs, m.	cavalry. —
-exercitus, ūs, m.	an army. —
-ficus, ūs, f.	a fig.
-fructus, ūs, m.	fruit.
māgistrātus, ūs, m.	a magistrate.
mānus, ūs, f.	a hand.
-peditatus, ūs, m.	infantry.
-portus, ūs, m.	a harbour.
-quercus, ūs, f.	an oak.
sensus, ūs, m.	a sense.
vīsus, ūs, m.	seeing. —
cornu, ūs, n.	a horn.
gēnu, ūs, n.	a knee.
auris, is, f.	an ear.
cervus, i, m.	a stag. —
coelestis, e,	belonging to the heavens: hence

arcus coelestis,	the rainbow.
iustrūmentum, i, n.	an instrument.
magnificus, a, um,	magnificent.
-tūtus, a, um,	safe. —
Scythā, ae, m.	a Scythian.
-Scythae, ārum,	the Scythians.
m. pl.	
-sēdes, is, f.	a seat.
-voluptas, tātis, f.	pleasure. —

Vocabulary 15.

ācies, ēī, f.	a line of battle.
dies, ēī, m. & f.	a day.
-fācies, ēī, f.	a countenance.
-fīdes, ēī, f.	faith, fidelity.
-plānitēs, ēī, f.	a plain.
rēs, ēī, f.	a thing.

Vocabulary 16.

arbor, ōris, f.	a tree. —
bestia, ae, f.	a beast.
cānis, is, c.	a dog.
conscientia, ae, f.	conscience.
dēbilis, e,	feeble.
-divitiae, ārum, f.	riches. —
(only pl.)	
flūmen, īnis, n.	a current, river.
fortis, e,	strong, brave.
fulmen, īnis, n.	lightning, a thunderbolt.
-fūnus, ēris, n.	a funeral.
immortālis, e,	immortal.
jūvēnis, is, c.	a young man or woman.
mōnūmentum, i, n.	a monument.
mortālis, e,	mortal.
Neptūnus, i, m.	Neptune.
-paucus, a, um,	few.
plēnus, a, um,	full.
(with gen.)	
silva, ae, f.	a wood.

Vocabulary 17.

culpa, ae, f.	blame, fault.
Graecus, a, um,	Graecian, Greek.
hōnor, ōris, m.	an honour.
indoctus, a, um,	unlearned.
inimicus, a, um,	unfriendly.
laus, laudis, f.	praise.
mēmōrābilis, e,	to be remembered, memorable.
-vērus, a, um,	true.
-virtūs, ūtis, f.	valour, virtue

Vocabulary 18.

-adulatio, ōnis, f.	flattery.
-amābilis, e,	lovely.
āmor, ōris, m.	love.

asper, ěra, ěrum,	rough, rugged.	cōhors, rtis, f.	a cohort.
Cāto, ōnis, m.	Cato, a noble Roman.	consul, ūlis, m.	a consul.
ferrum, i, n.	iron.	injustus, a, um,	unjust.
Helvētia, ae, f.	the country of the Helvetii (in Switzerland).	lēgio, ōnis, f.	a legion.
hibernus, a, um,	wintry, of winter.	Mācedo, ōnis, m.	a Macedonian.
īmāgo, īnis, f.	a likeness, portrait, image.	mālus, i, f.	an apple-tree.
imprōbus, a, um,	dishonest, wicked.	mālum, i, n.	an apple.
īter, ītineris, n.	a journey. [ed.]	mānipūlus, i, m.	a maniple.
lēpus, ōris, m.	a hare.	mensis, is, m.	a month.
lūna, ae, f.	the moon.	mītis, e,	mild.
lux, lūcis, f.	light.	ōs, ossis, n.	a bone.
*mēus, a, um,	my, mine.	pars, partis, f.	a part.
mons, montis, m.	a mountain.	pīrus, i, f.	a pear-tree.
nīhil, indec. n.	nothing.	pīrum, i, n.	a pear.
nōn, adv.	not.	prūnus, i, f.	a plum-tree.
ōdium, ii, n.	hatred.	prūnum, i, n.	a plum.
perniciōsus, a, um,	destructive.	sāpiens, ntis, adj.	wise, a wise man.
quam, adv. & conj.	than, as.	Xerxēs, īs, m.	Xerxes, a famous king of Persia.
rādix, īcis, f.	a root.		
sāpiētia, ae, f.	wisdom.		
semper, adv.	always, ever.		
sīmūlatiō, ōnis, f.	a pretence.		
sōnitus, ūs, m.	a sound.		
spērātus, a, um,	hoped for.		
suāvis, e,	sweet, delightful.		
sūus, a, um,	his, hers, its, their own.		
tēnūis, e,	slender.		
tranquillus, a, um,	calm.		
tūus, a, um,	thy, thine.		
vēr, vēris, n.	the spring.		
vultur, ūris, m.	a vulture.		

* The Vocative Sing. Masc. of *meus* is *mi*.

Vocabulary 19.

Ālexander, dri, m.	Alexander, a famous king of Macedonia.
†Augustus, i, m.	Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.
centūria, ae, f.	a century.
cērāsus, i, f.	a cherry-tree.
cērūm, i, n.	a cherry.

† The month of August, previously called Sextilis, was named after the emperor Augustus.

Vocabulary 20.

attentus, a, um,	attentive.
bēātus, a, um,	happy.
cārus, a, um,	dear.
contentus, a, um,	contented.
diligens, ntis,	diligent, careful.
dīves, ītis,	rich.
ignāvia, ae, f.	cowardice.
jūs, jūris, n.	right, law.
laetus, a, um,	joyful.
liber, ěra, ěrum,	free.
mēmōr, ōris,	mindful.
noster, tra, trum,	our, ours.
nunc, adv.	now.
pauper, ěris,	poor.
praeceptor, ōris, m.	a teacher.
prōbus, a, um,	good, upright.
sālus, ūtis, f.	safety.
sors, rtis, f.	a lot.
Tītus, i (T.), m.	Titus, a common Roman fore-
tristis, e,	sad. [nome
vester, tra, trum,	your, yours.
sī, conj.	if.

Vocabulary to Ex. 21, 22, 23.

ānīmus, i, m.	mind, the soul courage, tem- per, the feel- ings.
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auctōritas, ā is, f.	authority.
*autem, conj.	but.
auxīlium, ii, n.	help, aid.
cūpīditas, ātis, f.	desire, passion.
Dēmōsthēnēs, is, m.	Demosthenes, the famous Athenian orator.
industrius, a, um,	industrious, busy.
īners, rtis,	helpless, sluggish.
libēri, ōrum, m. pl.	children.
mēmōria, ae, f.	memory.
pārens, entis, c.	a parent.
planta, ae, f.	a sprout, plant.
proelium, ii, n.	a battle.

* The proper position of *autem* is after the first word of the clause to which it belongs.

Vocabulary 24.

addictus, a, um,	devoted.
aeternus, a, um,	eternal.
bellua, ae, f.	a great beast.
Cimbri, ōrum, m.	the Cimbrians, a formidable Celtic tribe.
cōr, cordis, n.	a heart.
ēlēgans, ntis,	elegant, exquisite.
fīdēlis, e, }	faithful.
fīdus, a, um, }	
fons, ntis, m.	a fountain.
Līvius, ii, m.	Livy, a Roman historian.
luscīnia, ae, f.	a nightingale.
mūlier, ēris, f.	a woman, wife.
*Sallustius, ii, m.	Sallust, a Roman historian.
salvus, a, um,	safe.
sanguis, īnis, m.	blood.
scriptor, ōris, m.	a writer, author.

* Proper Names ending in *ius* make *i* in the Vocative: e.g. Voc. *Līvi*, *Sallusti*. So also *filius* makes Voc. *fili*, and *gēnus*, a guardian deity, *gēni*.

Vocabulary 25.

(A, B, C.)

aedīfīco, āvi, ātum, 1.	I build.
ambūlo, āvi, ātum,	I walk.
castīgo, āvi, ātum,	I chastise.
crēo, āvi, ātum,	I create, make.
cūro, āvi, ātum,	I take care, pains.

do, dēdi, dātum,	I give.
dāre,	
ēmendo, āvi, ātum,	I improve.
ēmīgro, āvi, ātum,	I depart from.
expugno, āvi, ātum,	I take by storm
fīrmo, āvi, ātum,	I strengthen.
flo, āvi, ātum,	I blow.
hābito, āvi, ātum,	I dwell.
intro, āvi, ātum,	I enter.
jūdicō, āvi, ātum,	I judge.
laudo, āvi, ātum,	I praise.
mūto, āvi, ātum,	I change.
oppugno, āvi, ātum,	I attack, assault.
orno, āvi, ātum,	I adorn.
pāro, āvi, ātum,	I prepare, get, gain.
pugno, āvi, ātum,	I fight.
rēcresco, āvi, ātum,	I refresh.
vasto, āvi, ātum,	I lay waste.
vīgīlo, āvi, ātum,	I watch, I am awake.
vītūpēro, āvi, ātum,	I blame, find fault with.

aedīfīcium, ii, n.	a building.
Cōrinthus, i, f.	Corinth.
dīlīgenter, adv.	carefully.
dum, conj.	while.
fraus, fraudis, f.	dishonesty.
jam, adv.	now, already.
libertas, tātis, f.	freedom, liberty.
lītēra, ae, f.	a letter of the alphabet.
lītērae, arum, f.	letters, learning: also, an epistle, letter.
mōs, mōris, m.	a manner, custom.
nēmō, īnis, c.	nobody. [tom.]
ōpūlentus, a, um,	wealthy.
plācidus, a, um,	quiet.
prōbitas, ātis, f.	honesty, integrity.
quum, adv. & conj.	when. [rity.]
somnus, i, m.	sleep.
tīmor, ōris, m.	fear.
vālētūdo, īnis, f.	health.
ventus, i, m.	wind

(D, E, F.)

advento, āvi, ātum, 1.	I am on the point of arriving.
canto, āvi, ātum,	I sing.

dēlecto, āvi, ātum, *I delight, amuse.*
 dimīco, āvi, ātum, *I fight (a battle).*
 dubito, āvi, ātum, *I doubt.*
 erro, āvi, ātum, *I err, make a mistake.*

exhilaro, āvi, ātum, *I cheer.*

impēro, āvi, ātum, *I command.*

(with dat.)

libēro, āvi, ātum, *I free, deliver.*

occūpo, āvi, ātum, *I seize upon.*

opto, āvi, ātum, *I wish, desire.*

porto, āvi, ātum, *I carry.*

rēdamo, āvi, ātum, *I love in return.*

rēnovo, āvi, ātum, *I make new again, restore.*

servo, āvi, ātum, *I preserve, save.*

sūpēro, āvi, ātum, *I overcome.*

tracto, āvi, ātum, *I handle, deal with.*

ab (ā, abs), prep. *from, by.*

(with abl.)

dubius, a, um, *doubtful.*

fortiter, adv. *bravely.*

fortissimē, adv. *very bravely.*

Hannibal, ālis, m. *Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general.*

hērī, adv. *yesterday.*

interitus, ūs, m. *destruction.*

itā, adv. (from is, id) *in that way, thus.*

māiores, um, m. pl. *ancestors.*

rectus, a, um, *straight, right.*

saepē, adv. *often.*

statio, ōnis, f. *a post, station.*

terror, ōris, m. *terror, alarm.*

Vocabulary 26.

cōercēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I restrain, curb.*

dēbeo, ūi, itum, 2. *I owe, ought.*

dēlēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *I destroy.*

displicēo, ūi, itum, *I displease.*

2. (with dat.)

dōcēo, docui, doc-

tum, 2.

exercēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I exercise.*

flēo, flēvi, flētum, 2. *I weep.*

flōrēo, ūi, 2. *I bloom, flourish.*

*gaudēo, gāvīsus

sum, 2.

* The Verb *gaudeo* belongs to the class of Neuter-passives. (See p. 85.)

hābēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I have.*

mērēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I deserve.*

mōnēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I advise, warn.*

nōcēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I hurt, harm.*

(with dat.)

pārēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I obey.*

(with dat.)

plācēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I please.*

(with dat.)

praebeo, ūi, itum, 2. *I furnish, afford, exhibit.*

terrēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I terrify, frighten, alarm.*

vālēo, ūi, itum, 2. *I am strong, in good health.*

ars, artis, f.

art, handicraft.

avis, is, f.

a bird.

Athēnensis, e,

Athenian.

bēnē, adv.

well.

Caesar, āris, m.

Caesar, a famous Roman.

cantus, ūs, m.

a song.

dīū, adv.

a long time.

dīvīnus, a, um.

belonging to the gods, divine.

Lātīnus, a, um,

Latin.

lingua, ae, f.

tongue, language.

praeceptum, i, n.

precept, instruction, lesson.

Pompēius, ēii, m.

Pompey, the rival of Caesar

quīā, } conj.

because.

quōd, }

saepissimē, adv.

very often.

sēnectūs, ūtis, f.

old age.

Sōlon, ōnis, m.

Solon, the Athenian law-giver.

tēmērītas, ātis, f.

recklessness, rashness.

Vocabulary 27.

absūmo, sumpsī, *I consume, eat*

sumptum, 3. *off.*

cingo, cīuxi, cīnc-

tum, 3.

contemno, tempsi, *I despise.*

temptum, 3.

contrāho, traxi, *I draw together.*

tractum, 3.

convolo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I fly or rush together.*

corrigo, rexi, rec-tum, 3. *I correct.*

dēfendo, di, sum, 3. *I defend.*

dēsēro, rūi, rtum, 3. *I abandon.*

dētēgo, xi, ctum, 3. *I discover.*

dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *I say, speak.*

disco, didici, —, 3. *I learn.*

dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *I lead.*

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *I buy.*

excōlo, cōlūi, cul-tum, 3. *I cultivate carefully.*

instīto, ūi, ūtum, 3. *I appoint, institute.*

instrūo, xi, ctum, 3. *I arrange, draw up in order.*

jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. *I join.*

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *I gather, read.*

narro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I relate.*

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *I paint, embroider.*

rēgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *I rule.*

scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *I write.*

solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *I loosen, pay.*

specto, āvi, ātum, 1. *I look at, look on.*

tēgo, texi, tectum, 3. *I cover.*

trāho, traxi, tractum, 3. *I draw, drag.*

*trīumpho, āvi, ātum, 1. *I triumph.*

volo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I fly.*

Cāmillus, i, m. *Camillus, a Roman general.*

Cātīlina, ae, m. *Catiline, a conspirator.*

conjūrātio, ōnis, f. *a conspiracy.*

eōpia, ae, f. *plenty.*

eōpiæ, ārum, f. pl. *forces.*

currus, ūs, m. *a chariot.*

fērē, adv. *almost, commonly.*

Hellespontus, i, m. *the Hellespont (now the Dardanelles).*

impērātor, ōris, m. *a military commander, a general.*

in, prep. (with acc.) *into.*

incendium, ii, n. *a fire, conflagration.*

innūmerus, a, um, *innumerable.*

lōcus, i, m., pl. -i, *a place.*

m., and -a, n.

mens, mentis, f. *the mind.*

mundus, i, m. *the world.*

obsīdio, ōnis, f. *a siege, blockade.*

ōrātio, ōnis, f. *oration, speech.*

pallium, ii, n. *a cloak.*

*pons, ntis, m. *a bridge.*

simul ac (atque), *as soon as.*

or in one word,

simulac, conj.

vix, adv. *scarcely.*

* Observe the phrase *jungere flumen ponte*, to throw a bridge over a river.

Vocabulary 28.

custōdio, īvi, itum, 4. *I guard, keep guard.*

dormio, īvi, itum, 4. *I sleep.*

ērudio, īvi, itum, 4. *I train up, educate.*

fīnio, īvi, itum, 4. *I limit, put an end to.*

mollio, īvi, itum, 4. *I soften, assuage.*

mūnio, īvi, itum, 4. *I fortify.*

nescio, īvi & ii, itum, 4. *I am ignorant of.*

nūtrio, īvi, itum, 4. *I nourish, nurture.*

obēdio, īvi, itum, 4. *I obey.*

(with dat.)

pūnio, īvi, itum, 4. *I punish.*

rēpērio, pēri, per-itum, 4. *I find.*

scio, īvi, itum, 4. *I know.*

sēpēlio, īvi and ii, pultum, 4. } *I bury.*

vēnio, vēni, ven-itum, 4. *I come.*

vestio, īvi, itum, 4. *I clothe.*

vincio, vinxi, vinc-itum, 4. *I bind.*

Alpēs, ūm, m. pl. *the Alps.*

* A triumph (triumphus) was a grand procession of a Roman general through the streets of Rome.

Cornēlia, ae, f.	Cornelia, a Roman matron.
crūdēlis, e,	cruel.
diligentissimē, adv.	most carefully.
dōlor, ōris, m.	pain, grief.
ētiā, conj.	also, even.
fīnis, is, m.	end, limit, in pl. territories.
gnāvītēr, adv.	actively, vigor-
Libya, ae, f.	Africa. [ously.
licitor, ōris, m.	a lictor (attendant on a magistrate).
longinquus, a, um,	long, distant.
longinquitas, atis, f.	length, distance.
membrāna, ae, f.	thin skin, membrane.
mollis, e,	soft, mellow.
mortuus, a, um,	dead.
olim, adv.	formerly, once upon a time.
quāquē, conj.	also, even.
tēnūis, e,	thin, delicate.
turpis, e,	base, disgraceful.
vestimentum, i, n.	clothing.
vinculum, i, n.	a chain, bond.
vox, vōcis, f.	a voice.

Vocabulary 29.

ēdūco, āvi, ātum, 1.	I educate.
ēdūco, xi, ctum, 3.	I lead out.
fūgo, āvi, ātum, 1.	I put to flight.
vulnēro, āvi, ātum, 1.	I wound.

Antiochus, i, m.	Antiochus, a name of several kings of Syria. [nent.
ēgrēgius, a, um,	excellent, emi-
grāvītēr, adv.	heavily, severely, grievously.
Lycurgus, i, m.	Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator.

Trōja, ae, f.	Troy, the city.
Vesta, ae, f.	Vesta, the goddess of fire and the hearth.

Vocabulary 30.

mānēo, mansi, 2.	I remain.
mōvēo, mōvi, 2.	I move, disturb.
mōtum, 2.	
timeo, ūi, —, 2.	I fear.
adventus, ūs, m.	arrival.
Nēro, ōnis, m.	Nero, a Roman emperor.
strēnūus, a, um,	vigorous.
strēnūē, adv.	vigorously.
stūdium, ii, n.	zeal, pursuit, study.
sūbitus, a, um,	sudden.

Vocabulary 31.

affligo, xi, ctum, 3.	I cast down, prostrate.
cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3.	I cultivate, cherish, &c.
diligo, lexi, lectum, 3.	I esteem, love.
finco, finxi, fectum, 3.	I frame, feign, invent.
stūdeō, ūi, —, 2.	I am eager, zealous.
vēho, veki, vectum, 3.	I carry, in Pass. I ride.
vinco, vici, victum, 3.	I conquer.
vivo, vixi, victum, 3.	I live.

clādes, is, f.	disaster, defeat.
fābula, ae, f.	a fable, story.
nōbilis, e,	distinguished.
perversus, a, um,	wilful, perverse.
Phaëthon, ōntis, m.	Phaëthon, a son of Apollo.
prōbē, adv.	rightly, properly.
quidem, adv.	indeed.
rātio, ōnis, f.	reason.
Scipio, ōnis, m.	Scipio, a noble Roman.
vēhementēr, adv.	vehemently, warmly.

Vocabulary 32.

cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, 3.	I fall.
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āēr, āēris, <i>m.</i>	<i>the air.</i>
Africānus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Africanus, a surname of the Scipios.</i>
cognītio, ōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>inquiry, knowledge.</i>
ērūdītus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>trained, educated.</i>
Gracchus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Gracchus, a noble Roman.</i>
injustē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>unjustly.</i>
justē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>justly.</i>
lāpīdēus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>of stone.</i>
nēgōtīum, <i>ii, n.</i>	<i>business.</i>
pellis, <i>is, f.</i>	<i>skin (of an animal).</i>
prīus, <i>adv.</i>	<i>sooner, before.</i>
Pūnicus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>Punic, Carthaginian.</i>
Sōcrātēs, <i>is, m.</i>	<i>Socrates, the sage of Athens.</i>
solum, <i>adv.</i>	<i>only.</i>
summus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>highest, utmost, greatest.</i>
Tībērīus, <i>ii, m. (Ti.)</i>	<i>Tiberius, a common Roman fore-name.</i>

Vocabulary 33.

absurdus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>absurd.</i>
bōna, ōrum, <i>n. pl.</i>	<i>goods.</i>
celsus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>lofty, tall.</i>
margārita, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>a pearl.</i>
nēcessārius, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>necessary, needful.</i>
nīdus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>a nest.</i>
versus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>a line, a verse.</i>

Vocabulary 34.

admīror, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I wonder at, I admire.</i>
aspernor, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I reject, despise.</i>
cōnor, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I attempt.</i>
contemplor, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I observe carefully, contemplate.</i>
hortor, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I urge, exhort, encourage.</i>
mēdītōr, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I meditate on, study.</i>
mīror, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I wonder at, admire.</i>

vēnērōr, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I reverence, worship.</i>
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dēmum, <i>adv.</i>	<i>indeed.*</i>
pōtestas, ātis, <i>f.</i>	} <i>power.†</i>
pōtentia, <i>ae, f.</i>	
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam or quidam,	} <i>a certain, certain one.</i>
tum, <i>adv.</i>	

* As, tum demum, then indeed; then and not till then.

† Potestas is the regular power of a magistrate; Potentia, the power which arises out of personal weight and influence.

Vocabulary 35.

*accīpio, cēpi, cep- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I receive.</i>
*confītēor, fessus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I confess.</i>
*dēcīpio, cēpi, cep- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I deceive.</i>
*ējīcio, jēcī, jec- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I cast forth.</i>
fātēor, fassus, <i>2.</i>	<i>I confess.</i>
īmītor, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I imitate.</i>
intūēor, itus, <i>2.</i>	<i>I look upon, into.</i>
mīsērēor, itus or rtus, <i>2.</i>	<i>I pity, have pity on.</i>
pollīcēor, itus, <i>2.</i>	<i>I promise.</i>
rēcōrdor, ātus, <i>1.</i>	<i>I call to mind.</i>
tūēor, itus, <i>2.</i>	<i>I gaze, guard, protect.</i>
vērēor, itus, <i>2.</i>	<i>I fear, reverence.</i>

* Observe the change of ā to i when a preposition is prefixed in composition: as, accīpio = ad + cāpio; confiteor = con + fātēor, etc.

Āsia, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>Asia.</i>
Dārīus, <i>ii, m.</i>	<i>Darius, a king of Persia.</i>
ex, ē, <i>prep. (with abl.)</i>	<i>out of.</i>
fācīnus, ōris, <i>n.</i>	<i>bold or daring deed, crime.</i>
Plīnīus, <i>ii, m.</i>	<i>Pliny, the name of two Roman authors.</i>

praetēritus, a, um, *past.*
rēus, i, m. *an accused man,
defendant.*

Vocabulary 36.

abūtor, ūsus, 3. *I abuse.*
adhortor, ātus, 1. *I urge, exhort.*
ādīpīscor, ādeptus, 3. *I acquire, at-
tain to, obtain.*
allōquor, lōcūtus, 3. *I speak to.*
committo, mīsi, *I send together,*
missum, 3. *join (fight)
battle.*
dēfīagro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to be burnt down.*
fruor, frūitus and *I enjoy.*
fructus, 3. *fructus, 3.*
fungor, functus, 3. *I discharge.*
gēro, gessi, gēstum, 3. *I carry on (war),
wage (war).*
incūso, āvi, ātum, 1. *I accuse, find
fault with.*
jūbēo, jussi, jus- *I order, bid.*
sum, 2. *sum, 2.*
lōquor, lōcūtus, 3. *I speak.*
mōriōr, mortūus *I die.*
(*fut. part. mōri-
tūrus, about to
die*), 3. *I die.*
nascor, nātus, 3. *I am born.*
oblīviscor, litus, 3. *I forget.*
pātior, passus, 3. *I endure, suffer.*
prōfīcīscor, fectus, 3. *I set out.*
rēmīnīscor, 3. *I remember.*
sēquor, cūtus, 3. *I follow.*
ūtor, ūsus, 3. *I use.*
vescor, —, 3. *I feed, live on.*

ād, *prep. (with acc.) to, at, near.*
ālīquando, *adv. sometimes.*
āpūd, *prep. (with
acc.) at, near.*
bēnīgnē, *adv. kindly.*
cāro, carnis, *f. flesh.*
cāsēus, i, m. *cheese.*
consulātus, ūs, m. *office of consul,
consulate.*
cruciātus, us, m. *torture.*
Dīāna, ae, *f. Diana.*

Eurīpīdes, ia, m. *Euripides, an
Athenian tra-
gic poet.*
immortālītas, ātis, *immortality.*

f. *f.*
Lābīēnus, i, m. *Labiēnus, one of
Caesar's lieu-
tenants.*
lac, lactis, *n. milk.*
lācus, ūs, m. *a lake.*
laetītia, ae, *f. joy.*
Mēnāpīi, ōrum, m. *Menāpii, a Gal-
lic tribe.*
mox, *adv. soon, shortly.*
mūnus, ēris, *n. a gift, duty,
function.*
nēvē, *conj. (with
subj.) nor, and lest.*
nīmīs, *adv. too, too much.*
pēr, *prep. (with
acc.) through.*
poena, ae, *f. punishment.*
Poenī, ōrum, m. *the Carthagi-
nians.*
pristīnus, a, um, *former, older.*
rārō, *adv. seldom.*
Rēgūlus, i, m. *Regulus, a fa-
mous Roman.*
Sālāmis, īnis, *f. Salamis, an is-
land near
Athens.*
tantum, *adv. only.*
Trāsīmēnus, i, m. *Lake Trasimene,
in Italy.*

Vocabulary 37.

blandīor, itus (with *I flatter, win
dat.), 4. upon.*
expērīor, rtus, 4. *I try, experience.*
mētīor, mensus, 4. *I measure.*
mentīor, itus, 4. *I lie, tell a lie.*
ordīor, orsus, 4. *I begin.*
partīor, itus, 4. *I share, divide.*
pōtīor, itus, 4. *I obtain pos-
(with abl.) session of.*

cīvīlis, e, *adj. belonging to a
citizen, civil.*
Ēpāmīnondas, ae, *m. Epaminondas,
a famous The-
ban.*

frons, frontis, *f.* the forehead,
nunquam, *adv.* never. [brow.
vultus, ūs, *m.* a countenance,
looks.

Vocabulary 38.

flūo, fluxi, fluxum, *I flow.*

3.
mīgro, āvi, ātum, *I migrate, de-*
1. *part.*

mētus, ūs, *m.* fear.
occīdens, ntis, *m.* the west (the set-
ting sun).
permulti, ae, *a,* very many.
primo, *adv.* at first.
primum, *adv.* first, in the first
place.

Vocabulary 39.

divīdo, vīsi, vīsum, *I divide, sepa-*
3. *rate.*
mitto, mīsi, mis- *I send.*
sum, 3.

cēterī (caet.), cē- the rest.
tērae, cētera, *pl.*
Germāni, ōrum, *m.* the Germans.
Helvētīus, a, um, *Helvetian.* (See
Voc. 18.)
lēgātus, i, *m.* ambassador,
lieutenant.
ōcēānus, i, *m.* the ocean.

Vocabulary 40.

fulgēo, lsi, lsum, 2. *I shine.*
prōfēro, tūli, lātum, *I extend.* (See
ferre, 3. *v. irr.* p. 80.)

Aegyptus, i, *f.* Egypt.
impēriūm, ii, *n.* empire.
Indī, ōrum, *m. pl.* Indians, the peo-
ple of India.

marmor, ōris, *n.* marble.
servītus, ūtis, *f.* slavery.
tābernāculum, i, *n.* a tent.
uxor, ōris, *f.* a wife.

Vocabulary 41.

accēdo, cessi, ces- *I approach.*
sum, 3.

āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *I lead, act, do.*
excēdo, cessi, ces- *I depart from.*
sum, 3.

incīpio, cēpi, cep- *I begin.*
tum, 3.

perdo, didi, dītum, *I destroy.*
3.

rēsisto, stīti, stī-
tum, 3. (with *I resist.*
dat.)

atque, ac, *conj.* and.
attentē, *adv.* attentively.
audactēr, *adv.* boldly, daringly.
Hasdrūbal, ālis, *m.* Hasdrubal, the
brother of
Hannibal.

jūventūs, ūtis, *f.* youth.
lātē, *adv.* widely, wide.
longē, *adv.* far.
Roscius, ii, *m.* Roscius, a Ro-
man name.
sātis, *adv.* enough, suffi-
ciently.
tigris, is or īdis, *c.* a tiger, tigris.

Vocabulary 42.

infringo, frēgi, *I break, impair.*
fractum, 3.
obscūro, āvi, ātum, *I darken, ob-*
1. *scure.*
rēlinquo, liqui, *I leave, quit.*
lictum, 3.

aequus, a, um, level, even, just.
cur, *adv.* why?
impētus, ūs, *m.* an onset, attack.
invidīa, ae, *f.* envy, ill-will.
splendor, ōris, *m.* brightness, bril-
liancy.
tŷrannus, i, *m.* a despot, tyrant.

Vocabulary 43.

cōmītor, ātus, 1. *I accompany.*
immōlo, āvi, ātum, *I sacrifice.*
1.
indulgēo, dulsi, *I indulge.*
dultum, 2. (with
dat.)
lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3. *I play.*
mētūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *I fear.*

oro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I entreat, pray.*
salto, āvi, ātum, 1. *I dance.*
sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, *I sit.*

2.

vīdēor, vīsus, 2. *I seem, appear.*

Āpollo, īnis, m. *Apollo, a Roman divinity.*

hostia, ae, f. *a victim.*

nōbilis, e, *distinguished, noble.*

Pŷthagōras, ae, m. *Pythagoras, a famous Greek philosopher.*

Vocabulary 44.

sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3. *I plant, sow.*

aerumna, ae, f. *trouble, affliction.*

frūges, um, f. pl. *fruits, a crop.*

īnops, ōpis, *destitute.*

onus, ēris, n. *a load, burden.*

pātientēr, adv. *patiently.*

paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty.*

prudentia, ae, f. *knowledge, prudence.*

Phrase:—

Auxilium ferre, to render assistance.

Vocabulary 45.

occīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *I kill, slay.*

stātuo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *I fix, determine.*

atrox, ōcis, *stern, sanguinary, cruel.*

fācilē, adv. *easily.*

fāmēs, is, f. *hunger.*

hīlāris, e, *cheerful.*

ignāvē, adv. *indolently.*

orāculum, i, n. *an oracle.*

silentium, ii, n. *silence.*

suprēmus, a, um, *last.*

unquam, adv. *at any time, ever.*

Vocabulary 46.

adjuvo, jūvi, jūtum, *I assist.*

1.

nēquēo, quīvi and *I am unable,*
īi, ītum, nēquīre, *cannot.*
(like eo,) 4.

cāsus, ūs, m. *chance, accident.*

infectus, a, um, *undone.*

grāvis, e, *heavy, severe.*

noxius, a, um, *guilty.*

socius, ii, m. *a partner, ally, companion.*

Thēmistocles, m. *Themistocles, a famous Athenian.*

Vocabulary 47.

addisco, addidici, *I learn in ad-*
3. *dition.*

bībo, bībi, bībītum, *I drink.*

3.

conservo, āvi, *I preserve,*
ātum, 1. *maintain.*

curro, cūcurri, cur- *I run.*

sum, 3.

interficiō, fēci, *I put to death,*
fectum, 3. *kill.*

āliquis, quīd, pron. *some one, some-*
thing.

Carthāgīniensis, e, *Carthaginian.*

nāvālis, e, *naval.*

Nilus, i, m. *the river Nile.*

nonnullus, a, um, *some.*

quōtidīe, adv. *every day.*

tam, adv. *so, to such a de-*
gree.

Phrase:—

In legem jurāre, to swear to a law.

Vocabulary 48.

dēplōro, āvi, ātum, *I lament over.*
1. *deplore.*

īrascor, īrātus, 3, *I am angry.*
dep.

tācēo, ūi, ītum, 2. *I am silent.*

tribūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. *I give, assign.*

Arīōvistus, i, m. *Ariovistus, a*
German king.

fortē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>by chance.</i>
infāmia, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>infamy.</i>
minimē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>in the least de- gree.</i>
nec, nūquē, <i>conj.</i>	<i>neither, nor.</i>
stultitia, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>folly.</i>

Vocabulary 49.

cunctus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>all, all together.</i>
dissimilis, <i>e,</i>	<i>unlike.</i>
fērox, ōcis,	<i>fierce, spirited.</i>
ignōrātio, ōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>ignorance.</i>
inferior, ius (<i>comp.</i>)	<i>lower, inferior.</i>
mālum, <i>i, n.</i>	<i>an evil.</i>
perfectus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>finished, perfect.</i>
Phīdīas, <i>ae, m.</i>	<i>Phidias, a fa- mous Athe- nian sculptor.</i>
pracstābilis, <i>e,</i>	<i>excellent.</i>
proximus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>nearest, next.</i>
sciētia, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>knowledge.</i>
sēd, <i>conj.</i>	<i>but.</i>
similis, <i>e,</i>	<i>like.</i>
simulācrum, <i>i, n.</i>	<i>an image, statue.</i>
vilis, <i>e,</i>	<i>cheap, common.</i>

Vocabulary 50.

cognosco, nōvi, nī- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I learn, ascer- tain.</i>
comprehendo, di, sum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I seize.</i>
conficō, fēci, fec- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I finish, accom- plish.</i>
conscendo, di, sum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I mount, go on board (ship).</i>
contendo, di, sum and tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I strain, hasten.</i>
convoco, āvi, ātum, <i>1.</i>	<i>I call together.</i>
effloresco, flōrui, <i>3.</i>	<i>to blossom forth.</i>
expōno, pōsui, pō- situm, <i>3.</i>	<i>I put forth, disembark (troops).</i>
intūmesco, tūmui, <i>3.</i>	<i>I swell.</i>
lābor, lapsus, <i>3,</i> <i>v. dep.</i>	<i>I glide, pass away, fall.</i>
ōrior, ortus, ōriri, <i>4, v. dep. : see</i> <i>p. 122.</i>	<i>I rise.</i>
perlēgo, lēgi, lec- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I read through.</i>

perrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I burst through.</i>
praemitto, mīsi, missum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I send on before.</i>
rēcito, āvi, ātum, <i>1.</i>	<i>I read aloud.</i>
rēcūpēro, āvi, ātum, <i>1.</i>	<i>I recover, get back.</i>
regno, āvi, ātum, <i>1.</i>	<i>I reign, am king.</i>
sentio, si, sum, <i>4.</i>	<i>I feel, perceive.</i>
subsequor, sēcūtus, <i>3, v. dep.</i>	<i>I follow up.</i>
suscipio, cēpi, cep- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I undertake.</i>
vexo, āvi, ātum, <i>1.</i>	<i>I vex, harass.</i>

aetas, ātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>age, time of life.</i>
Arbēla, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>Arbela, a town in Assyria.</i>
Cassivelaunus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Cassivelaunus, a British chief.</i>
dēlectus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>a levy.</i>
hīberna, ōrum, <i>n.</i>	<i>winter-quarters. pl.</i>
infirmus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>infirm, feeble.</i>
Pisistrātus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Pisistratus, a despot of Athens.</i>
sēnātus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>the senate.</i>
stātīm, <i>adv.</i>	<i>immediately.</i>

Phrases:—

Delectum habēre,	<i>to hold a levy.</i>
Maxima itinēra,	<i>forced marches.</i>
Navem (naves) conscendēre,	<i>to embark.</i>

Vocabulary 51.

extrūo, struxi, structum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I heap up.</i>
obsidēo, sēdi, ses- sum, <i>2.</i>	<i>I blockade, lay siege to.</i>
pōno, pōsui, pōsi- tum, <i>3.</i>	<i>I place.</i>
Āthēnae, ārum, <i>f.</i>	<i>Athens.</i>
bestiola, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>a small animal, insect.</i>
campus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>a plain.</i>
dōminātus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>rule, sovereignty</i>
hōra, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>an hour.</i>

Harmo, ōnis, m.	Hanno, a Carthaginian.
Marāthon, ōnis, m.	Marathon, a plain near Athens.
nātus, a, um, part.	born, aged.
passus, ūs, m.	a pace (about five feet).
Plāto, ōnis, m.	Plato, a famous Greek philosopher.
Sāguntīni, ōrum, m.	Saguntines, the people of Saguntum, in Spain.

Phrases:—

Castra ponere,	to pitch a camp.
Murum, aggerem ducere,	to carry a wall or mound along, i.e. construct.

Vocabulary 52.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.	<i>I yield, retire.</i>
confēro, tūli, col-lātum, 3. v. irr.	<i>I bring together, betake.</i>
oppōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3.	<i>I set against, oppose.</i>
pervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4.	<i>I arrive at.</i>
pēto, īvi and īi, itum, 3.	<i>I seek.</i>
revertō, īi, sum, rēvertor, versus, v. dep.	<i>I turn back, re-turn.</i>

Alcībīades, is, m.	Alcibiades, a celebrated Athenian.
Aeschines, is, m.	Aeschines, an orator.
Cūrius, īi, m.	Curius, a Roman general.
Canusium, īi, n.	Canusium, a town in Apulia.
Capua, ae, f.	Capua, a city of Campania.
Crēta, ae, f.	Crete, an island of Greece.
exilium, īi, n.	banishment, exile.

ibi, adv. (fr. is, id), there.	
Lacēdaemōn, ōnis, f.	Lacedaemon or Sparta.
Lēōnidas, ae, m.	Leonidas, a king of Sparta.
Lūcēria, ae, f.	Luceria, a town in Apulia.
Lūcius, īi (L.), m.	Lucius, a Roman fore-name.
mandātum, ī, n.	a charge, commission.
perpētūus, a, um,	continual.
Rhōdus, ī, f.	Rhodes.
rūs, rūris, n.	the country.
Sparta, ae, f.	Sparta.

Phrase:—

Exilium agere, to live in exile.

Vocabulary 53.

constitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3.	<i>I settle, determine.</i>
consūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3.	<i>I consume, waste away.</i>
expello, pūli, pulsum, 3.	<i>I drive out.</i>
hiēmo, āvi, ātum, 1.	<i>I winter.</i>
jacēo, ūi, ītum, 2.	<i>I lie.</i>

Āpollōnia, ae, f.	Apollonia, a town in Epirus.
Āristīdes, is, m.	Aristides, a noble Athenian.
Arpīnum, ī, n.	Arpinum, a town in Latium.
Bābylōn, ōnis, f.	Babylon, a city of Assyria.
Cannae, ārum, f. pl.	Cannae, a village in Apulia.
Cōnōn, ōnis, m.	Conon, an Athenian general.
Cūnae, ārum, f. pl.	Cumae, a city in Campania.
Cyprus, ī, f.	Cyprus, an island off Cilicia.
Delphī, ōrum, m. pl.	Delphi, a city in Greece.
Dīōnysius, īi, m.	Dionysius, a tyrant of Syracuse.

Dyrrāchium, ii, n.	<i>Dyrrachium, a town in Epirus.</i>
Fabrīciūs, ii, m.	<i>Fabricius, a noble Roman.</i>
Hōrātius, ii, m.	<i>Horace, a Roman poet.</i>
Lesbus, i, f.	<i>Lesbos, an island off Asia Minor.</i>
Mārius, ii, m.	<i>Marius, a Roman general.</i>
quālis, e, pron. adj.	<i>of what sort, as.</i>
Syrācūsae, ārum, f. pl.	<i>Syracuse.</i>
tālis, e, pron. adj.	<i>of that sort, such.</i>
Timōthēus, i, m.	<i>Timotheus, a famous Greek.</i>
Vēnūsia, ae, f.	<i>Venusia, a town in Italy.</i>

Phrase:—

Morbo consūmi,	<i>to be carried off by illness.</i>
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Vocabulary 54.

advēnio, vēni, ventum, 4.	<i>I arrive.</i>
animadverto, ti, sum, 3.	<i>I observe.</i>
confugio, fugi, 3.	<i>I flee to.</i>
constat, stitit, 1. v. impers.	<i>it is evident, it is agreed, it is certain.</i>
continēo, ūi, tentum, 2.	<i>I hold together.</i>
nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1.	<i>I deny.</i>
pārio, pēpēri, partum, 3.	<i>I bring forth.</i>
prōdo, dīdi, dītum, 3.	<i>I hand down, betray.</i>
pūto, āvi, ātum, 1.	<i>I think.</i>
trādo, dīdi, dītum, 3.	<i>I hand down, deliver.</i>
vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2.	<i>I see.</i>

caecus, a, um,	<i>blind.</i>
causā (abl.),	<i>for the sake of.</i>
crēdibilis, e,	<i>credible.</i>
Dēlos, i, f.	<i>Delos, an island of Greece.</i>

Dīāna, ae, f.	<i>Diana, a goddess.</i>
flōrens, entis,	<i>flourishing.</i>
Hōmērus, i, m.	<i>Homer.</i>
imprudentia, ae, f.	<i>ignorance, imprudence.</i>
Lātōna, ae, f.	<i>Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.</i>
mānifestus, a, um,	<i>evident, manifest.</i>
nisi, conj.	<i>unless, except.</i>
quondam, adv.	<i>sometime, formerly.</i>
stella, ae, f.	<i>a star.</i>
Thāles, ētis, m.	<i>Thales, the philosopher.</i>
Trōjānus, a, um,	<i>Trojan, of Troy.</i>
vērissimilis, e,	<i>likely, probable.</i>

Vocabulary 55.

consentio, sensi, sensum, 4.	<i>I agree.</i>
crēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3.	<i>I believe.</i>
diripio, rīpi, reptum, 3.	<i>I plunder, pilage.</i>
intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3.	<i>I understand.</i>
respondēo, di, sum, 2.	<i>I answer.</i>
bēnēvolus, a, um,	<i>well-wishing, benevolent.</i>
bōnum, i, n.	<i>a good, a blessing.</i>
dīvīnus, a, um,	<i>of the gods, divine.</i>
ēlōquens, tis,	<i>eloquent. [fire.]</i>
ignēus, a, um,	<i>fiery, made of</i>
Lūcrētius, ii, m.	<i>Lucretius, a Roman poet.</i>
mālēvolus, a, um,	<i>ill-wishing, malevolent.</i>
mendax, ācis,	<i>lying, false. Used as a subst., a liar.</i>
primārius, a, um,	<i>first-rate, eminent.</i>
stultus, a, um,	<i>foolish. [nent.]</i>
sūperus, a, um,	<i>upper.</i>
(see p. 25)	
turpītudo, īnis, f.	<i>disgrace,</i>

Vocabulary 56.

abjēcio, jēci, jec-	<i>I cast away.</i>
tum, 3.	
antēpōno, pōsui, <i>I prefer.</i>	
pōsītum, 3.	
conjēcio, jēci, jec-	<i>I fling (together).</i>
tum, 3.	
ēvēnio, vēni, ven-	<i>I happen.</i>
tum, 4.	
nūmēro, āvi, ātum, <i>I count.</i>	
1.	
quaero, quaesīvi, <i>I seek, enquire.</i>	
sītum, 3.	
rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>I ask.</i>	
spēcūlor, ātus, 1. <i>I spy out.</i>	
vīso, visi, vīsum, 3. <i>I go to see, visit.</i>	
Blaesus, i, m. <i>Blaesus, a Roman name.</i>	
Chaerēphon, on-	<i>Chaerephon, a</i>
tis, m. <i>disciple of So-</i>	<i>crates.</i>
Croesus, i, m. <i>Croesus, a king</i>	<i>of Lydia.</i>
cur, adv. <i>why? to what</i>	<i>end?</i>
fēlicītēr, adv. <i>luckily.</i>	
incertus, a, um, <i>uncertain.</i>	
infāmis, e, <i>infamous.</i>	
injustus, a, um, <i>unjust.</i>	
Laeca, ae, m. <i>Laeca, a Roman.</i>	
mortuus, a, um, <i>dead.</i>	
nōvus, a, um, <i>new.</i>	
philōsōphus, i, m. <i>a philosopher.</i>	
plānē, adv. <i>altogether.</i>	
quaestio, ōnis, f. <i>a question.</i>	
quantus, a, um, <i>how great.</i>	
quārē, adv. <i>why, on what</i>	<i>account.</i>
quōt, indec. adj. <i>how many.</i>	
saepēnūmēro, adv. <i>oftentimes.</i>	
subdifficilis, e, <i>somewhat diffi-</i>	<i>cult.</i>
tēlum, i, n. <i>a dart, weapon,</i>	<i>missile.</i>
abi, adv. <i>where.</i>	
Xenōphon, ontis, <i>Xenophon, an</i>	<i>Athenian.</i>
m.	

Vocabulary 57.

accīdo, idi, —, 3. <i>to happen.</i>	
cerno, crēvi, crē-	<i>I see, discern.</i>
tum, 3.	

PR. L. I.

cōhortor, ātus, 1. <i>I encourage.</i>	
*confido, fīsus	<i>I trust.</i>
sum, 3.	
dēterreo, ūi, itum, <i>I frighten, de-</i>	<i>ter.</i>
2.	
*diffīdo, fīsus sum, <i>I distrust.</i>	
3.	
dimitto, mīsi, mis-	<i>I let go, dis-</i>
sum, 3. <i>miss.</i>	
ēnarro, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>I relate.</i>	
ēnītor, nīsus and <i>I strive hard.</i>	
nīxus, 3.	
exclāmo, āvi, aiūm, <i>I cry out.</i>	
1.	
intrōdo, īvi & īi, <i>I enter.</i>	
itum, 4.	
nītor, nīsus & nīxus, <i>I strive.</i>	
3.	
*obsto, stīti, stī-	<i>I oppose, pre-</i>
tum, 1. <i>vent.</i>	
opprīmo, pressi, <i>I press upon,</i>	<i>overwhelm,</i>
pressum, 3. <i>crush.</i>	
*persuādēo, suāsi, <i>I persuade.</i>	
suāsum, 2.	
praevenio, vēni, <i>I anticipate.</i>	
ventum, 4.	
prēmo, pressi, <i>I press.</i>	
pressum, 3.	
prōhibēo, ūi, itum, <i>I keep off, pro-</i>	<i>hibit.</i>
2.	
rēcūso, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>I object, refuse.</i>	
spēro, āvi, ātum, 1. <i>I hope.</i>	
sto, stēti, stātum, 1. <i>I stand.</i>	
*suādeo, suāsi, <i>I advise.</i>	
suāsum, 2.	
tēneo, ūi, tentum, 2. <i>I hold, retain.</i>	
transdūco, duxi, <i>I lead across.</i>	
ductum, 3.	
ventīto, āvi, ātum, <i>I come fre-</i>	<i>quently.</i>
1.	

* With Dative.

Bībūlus, i, m. <i>Bibulus, a Roman.</i>	
fōrum, i, n. <i>market-place,</i>	<i>forum.</i>
impērītus, a, um, <i>unskillful.</i>	
impransus, a, um, <i>unbreakfasted.</i>	
infirmītas, ātis, f. <i>weakness.</i>	
latro, ōnis, m. <i>a robber.</i>	
lūdus, i, m. <i>play, game,</i>	<i>school.</i>

N

magnōpērē, <i>adv.</i>	greatly, earnestly.
mīrus, a, um,	wonderful.
mōdus, i, m.	a measure, manner.
moenia, ium, <i>n. pl.</i>	fortifications.
Nerviī, ōrum, <i>m. pl.</i>	the Nerviī, a Gallic tribe.
praealtus, a, um,	very high.
Satrius, ii, m.	Satrius, a Roman.
signum, i, <i>n.</i>	a sign, signal.
Trēbōnius, ii, m.	Trebonius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

Phrases :—

Sēquitur (with acc. and *inf.* or *ut* and *subj.*), it follows. Fācērē nōn possum quīn, I cannot but. Per me (te) stētīt (quōmīnus), it was owing to me or you (that something did not happen). Mīnīmum ābest quīn sim, very little is wanting that I should be; I am very near being.

Vocabulary 58.

āquor, ātus, 1.	I fetch water.
bello, āvi, ātum, 1.	I wage war.
consūlo, sūlūi, sul-	I consult.
tum, 3.	
convēnio, vēni,	I assemble.
ventum, 4.	
gusto, āvi, ātum, 1.	I taste.
pābūlor, ātus, 1.	I forage.
postūlo, āvi, ātum,	I demand.
1.	
progrēdior, gres-	I advance.
sus, 3.	
— — —	
Aedūi, ōrum, <i>m. pl.</i>	the Aedui, a Gallic tribe.
Āgēsīlāus, i, m.	Agésilas, a king of Sparta.
Divitiācus, i, m.	Divitiacus, a Gaul.
Fābīus, ii, m.	Fabius, a Roman name.
Lācēdaemōnīi, ōrum, <i>m. pl.</i>	the Lacedaemonians.
longīus, <i>adv.</i>	farther, too far.
(comp.)	
lūdi, ōrum, <i>m. pl.</i>	games.

Maxīmus, i, m.	Maximus, (the greatest,) a surname of Fabius.
nēfās, <i>n. indec.</i>	wickedness, impiety, impious.
ōpūs, <i>n. indec.</i>	need, necessity.
publicus, a, um,	public.
Vēientes, um, <i>m. pl.</i>	the people of Veii, near Rome.
quisnam, quae-	who, what?
nam, etc., like	
quis,	

Phrases :—

Nēfās est, it is or would be an impiety.
Ōpūs est, there is need of (with *abl.*).

Vocabulary 59.

ācūo, ūi, ūtum, 3.	I sharpen.
ālo, ūi, itum and	I nourish.
altum, 3.	
ardēo, arsi, arsum,	I burn, am on
2.	fire.
cōgīto, āvi, ātum,	I think, medi-
1.	tate.
collōquor, cūtus, 3.	I converse.
compāro, āvi, ātum,	I get together.
1.	
ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3.	I eat.
vēnor, ātus, 1.	I hunt.
— — —	
bēātē, <i>adv.</i>	happily.
grātīa, ae, <i>f.</i>	favour.
grātīa, <i>abl.</i>	for the sake of.
haud, <i>adv.</i>	not.
libērē, <i>adv.</i>	freely.
mārinus, a, um,	of the sea.
ōpēra, ae, <i>f.</i>	pains, labour.
plūs, ūris, <i>adj. n.</i>	} more.
in <i>sing.</i> ; in <i>pl.</i>	
plūres, -a.	
stūdīōsus, a, um,	zealous, eager
	after.

Phrases :—

Opēram dāre, to give one's whole energies to anything; to devote oneself to it. Intē: bībendum, &c., whilst drinking, &c.

Vocabulary 60.

adhībēo, ūi, itum, *I employ.*

2.

obseruo, āvi, ātum, *I observe, re-*
spect.

1.

prōvīdēo, vīdi, *I foresee, pro-*
vīsum, 2. *vide.*

—

ardūus, a, um, *lofty, steep,*
difficult.

Phrase:—

Āgēre aetātem, *to spend one's life.*

Vocabulary 61.

ingrēdīor, gressus, *I enter.*

3.

interclūdo, si, sum, *I shut off, inter-*
cept.

3.

obtempēro, āvi, *I obey, comply*
ātum, 1. *with.*

—

commēātus, ūs, m. *provisions, sup-*
*plies.*commīlito, ōlis, m. *a fellow-soldier,*
*comrade.*istūc, adv. (*from to-that-place*
iste) (*where you are*).iūdicium, ii, n. *judgment.*pārātus, a, um, *prepared, ready*quisque, quaeque, } *every one.*
quodque & quid-
que, pron.quō, adv. *whither.*

Phrase:—

Fieri de aliquo, *to become of one; as,*
quid factum est de illo, *what has become of*
that man?

Vocabulary 62.

concedo, cessi, ces- *I yield, retire.*
sum, 3.incendo, di, sum, *I burn.*

3.

percipio, cēpi, *I perceive.*
ceptum, 3.

—

affectus, a, um, *made, disposed.*Brūtus, i, m. *Brutus, a Ro-*
*man.*Cassius, ii, m. *Cassius, a Ro-*
*man.*Campānia, ae, f. *Campania, a*
*part of Italy.*occūpātus, a, um, *engaged, busy.*
quāsi, adv. *as if.*

Phrases:—

Consilium inire, *to enter on, form, a*
design. In spem venire, *to conceive a hope*

INDEX I. TO VOCABULARIES.

LATIN WORDS.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i>	=	ablative.	<i>interj.</i>	=	interjection.
<i>acc.</i>	=	accusative.	<i>inter.</i>	=	interrogative.
<i>adj.</i>	=	adjective.	<i>irr.</i>	=	irregular.
<i>adv.</i>	=	adverb.	<i>m.</i>	=	masculine.
<i>c. or com.</i>	=	common gender.	<i>n.</i>	=	neuter.
<i>comp.</i>	=	comparative.	<i>p.</i>	=	page.
<i>conj.</i>	=	conjunction.	<i>part.</i>	=	participle.
<i>dat.</i>	=	dative.	<i>pl.</i>	=	plural.
<i>dep.</i>	=	deponent.	<i>prep.</i>	=	preposition.
<i>f.</i>	=	feminine.	<i>pron.</i>	=	pronoun, pronominal.
<i>freq.</i>	=	frequentative.	<i>rel.</i>	=	relative.
<i>gen.</i>	=	genitive.	<i>sing.</i>	=	singular.
<i>incep.</i>	=	inceptive.	<i>sup.</i>	=	superlative.
<i>indec.</i>	=	indeclinable.	<i>v.</i>	=	verb.
<i>indef.</i>	=	indefinite.			

1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the conjugation of a verb.

A.	AERUMNA.	ALIUS.
A		
<i>āb</i> (<i>ā</i> , <i>abs</i>), <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl.</i> , from, by.	<i>ādēo</i> , <i>īi</i> , <i>ītum</i> , 4, <i>I go to</i> .	<i>Aeschīnes</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>Aeschines</i> , an orator.
<i>ābēo</i> , <i>īi</i> , <i>ītum</i> , <i>īre</i> , 4, <i>I go away</i> .	<i>ādhibēo</i> , <i>ūi</i> , <i>ītum</i> , 2, <i>I employ</i> .	<i>aestas</i> , <i>ātis</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>summer</i> .
<i>abīcīo</i> , <i>jēcī</i> , <i>jectum</i> , 3, <i>I cast away</i> .	<i>ādhortor</i> , <i>ātus</i> , 1, <i>v. dep.</i> , <i>I urge, exhort</i> .	<i>aetas</i> , <i>ātis</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>age, time of life</i> .
<i>absum</i> , <i>abfui</i> , <i>abesse</i> , <i>I am absent</i> .	<i>ādīpiscor</i> , <i>eptus</i> , 3, <i>v. dep.</i> , <i>I acquire, attain to, obtain</i> .	<i>aeternus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>eternal</i> .
<i>absūmo</i> , <i>sumpsi</i> , <i>sumptum</i> , 3, <i>I consume, cut off</i> .	<i>adiūvo</i> , <i>jūvi</i> , <i>jūtum</i> , 1, <i>I assist</i> .	<i>affectus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> , <i>made, disposed</i> .
<i>absurdus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>absurd</i> .	<i>admiror</i> , <i>ātus</i> , 1, <i>v. dep.</i> , <i>I wonder at, I admire</i> .	<i>affero</i> , <i>attuli</i> , <i>allātum</i> , <i>afferre</i> , 3, <i>v. irr.</i> , <i>I bring to</i> .
<i>ābūtor</i> , <i>ūsus</i> , 3, <i>v. dep.</i> , <i>I abuse</i> .	<i>adsum</i> , <i>adfui</i> , <i>adesse</i> , <i>I am present, stand by, side with</i> .	<i>affligo</i> , <i>flixī</i> , <i>flictum</i> , 3, <i>I cast down; prostrate</i> .
<i>accēdo</i> , <i>cessi</i> , <i>cessum</i> , 3, <i>I approach</i> .	<i>ādūlātio</i> , <i>ōnis</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>flattery</i> .	<i>Africānus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>Africanus</i> , a surname of the Scipios.
<i>accīdo</i> , <i>īdi</i> (no <i>supine</i>), 3, <i>n. v.</i> , <i>I happen</i> .	<i>advēnio</i> , <i>vēni</i> , <i>ventum</i> , 4, <i>I arrive</i> .	<i>āger</i> , <i>grī</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>a field, land; in pl., territories</i> .
<i>accipio</i> , <i>cēpi</i> , <i>ceptum</i> , 3, <i>I receive</i> .	<i>advento</i> , <i>āvi</i> , <i>ātum</i> , 1, <i>v. freq.</i> , <i>I am on the point of arriving</i> .	<i>Agēsīlaus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>Agésilas</i> , a king of Sparta.
<i>acer</i> , <i>cris</i> , <i>cre</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>keen, sharp</i> .	<i>adventus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>arrival</i> .	<i>agger</i> , <i>ēris</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>a mound</i> .
<i>acies</i> , <i>ēi</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>a line of battle</i> .	<i>adversus</i> or <i>um</i> , <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i> , <i>towards, against</i> .	<i>ago</i> , <i>ēgi</i> , <i>actum</i> , 3, <i>I lead, act, do. Agere aetatem, to spend one's life</i> .
<i>aciō</i> , <i>ūi</i> , <i>ūtum</i> , 3, <i>I sharpen</i> .	<i>aedificium</i> , <i>īi</i> , <i>n.</i> , <i>a building</i> .	<i>agricōla</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>a husband-ala</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>a wing</i> . [<i>man.</i>]
<i>acus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>a needle</i> .	<i>aedūi</i> , <i>ōrum</i> , <i>m. pl.</i> , <i>the Aedui, a Gallic tribe</i> .	<i>albus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>white</i> .
<i>acūtus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>sharp</i> .	<i>aeger</i> , <i>gra</i> , <i>grum</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>sick</i> .	<i>Alcibiādes</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>Alcibiades</i> , a celebrated Athenian.
<i>ad</i> , <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i> , <i>to, at, near</i> .	<i>Aegyptus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>Egypt</i> .	<i>Alexander</i> , <i>dri</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>Alexander</i> , a famous king of Macedonia. [<i>times.</i>]
<i>addictus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> , <i>devoted</i> .	<i>aecius</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> , <i>leavened, just</i> .	<i>aliquando</i> , <i>adv.</i> , <i>some-when</i> .
<i>addisco</i> , <i>addīdici</i> (no <i>supine</i>), 3, <i>I learn in addition to</i> .	<i>aēr</i> , <i>aēris</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>the air</i> .	<i>aliquis</i> , <i>quid</i> , <i>pron.</i> , <i>some one, something</i> .
	<i>aerumna</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>trouble, affliction</i> .	<i>alius</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>ud</i> , <i>irr. adj.</i> ,

ALLOQUOR.

one of any number, one, another.

aliquor, locutus, 3, v. dep., I speak to.

alo, alui, al tum and altur, 3, I nourish.

Alpes, ium, m. pl., the Alps.

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. (gen. sing. ius, dat. i), one of two, the other, second.

altus, a, um, adj., high, deep.

amābilis, e, adj., lovely.

ambulo, avi, atum, 1, I walk.

amicitia, ae, f., friendship.

amicus, i, m., a friend.

amor, oris, m., love.

angustus, a, um, adj., narrow.

animadverto, ti, sum, 3, I observe.

animāl, ālis, n., an animal.

animus, i, m., mind, the soul, courage, temper, the feelings.

annus, i, m., a year.

antē, prep. with acc., before.

antēpono, pōtū, pōsitum, 3, I prefer.

Antiochus, i, m., Antiochus, a name of several kings of Syria.

antiquus, a, um, adj., ancient.

Apollo, Inis, m., Apollo, a Roman divinity.

Apollonia, ae, f., Apollonia, a town in Epirus.

apud, prep. with acc., at, near.

āqua, ae, f., water.

āquila, ae, f., an eagle.

āquor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I fetch water.

Arbēla, ae, f., Arbela, a town in Assyria.

arbor, oris, f., a tree.

arcus, ūs, m., a bow.

arcus coelestis, m., a rainbow.

ardēo, arsi, arsum, 2, I burn, am on fire.

ardūs, a, um, adj., lofty, steep, difficult.

argēum, i, n., silver.

Ariovistus, i, m., Ariovistus, a German king.

Āristides, is, m., Aristides, an Athenian.

BENEVOLUS.

arma, ōrum, n. pl., arms.

Arpinum, i, n., Arpinum, a town in Latium.

ars, artis, f., art, handicraft.

arx, arcis, f., a citadel.

Āsia, ae, f., Asia.

asper, ēra, ērum, adj., rough, rugged.

asperor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I reject, despise.

āter, ātra, ātrum, adj., black.

Āthēnae, ārum, f. pl., Athens.

Athēniensis, e, adj., Athenian.

atque, ac, conj., and.

atrox, ōcis, adj., stern, sanguinary, cruel.

attentē, adv., attentively.

attentus, a, um, adj., attentive.

auctoritas, ātis, f., authority.

autumnus, i, m., autumn.

audacter, adv., boldly, daringly.

audax, ācis, adj., bold.

audeo, ausus sum, audente, 2, I dare, venture.

auditus, ūs, m., a hearing.

aufero, abstuli, ablātum, auferre, 3, v. irr., I carry away.

Augustus, i, m., Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.

aurēus, a, um, adj., golden.

auris, is, f., an ear.

aureum, i, n., gold.

autem, conj., but (placed after the first word of the clause to which it belongs).

auxilium, ii, n., help, aid, assistance.

avis, is, f., bird.

avus, i, m., a grandfather.

B

Bābylōn, ōnis, f., Babylon, a city of Assyria.

balaena, ae, f., a whale.

beatē, adv., happily.

beātus, a, um, adj., happy.

bellicosus, a, um, adj., warlike.

bello, avi, atum, 1, I wage war.

bellūa, ae, f., a great beast.

bellum, i, n., war.

bene, adv., well.

benevolus, a, um, adj., well-wishing, benevolent.

CASTRA.

bēnignē, adv., kindly.

bēnignus, a, um, adj., kind.

bestia, ae, f., a beast.

bestiola, ae, f., a small animal, insect.

bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3, I drink.

Bibulus, i, m., Bibulus, a Roman.

Blaesus, i, m., Blaesus, a Roman.

blandior, itus, with dat., 4, v. dep., I flatter, win upon.

bōna, ōrum, n. pl., goods.

bōnum, i, n., a good.

bōnus, a, um, adj., good.

brēvis, e, adj., short.

Britannia, ae, f., Britain.

Brutus, i, m., Brutus, a Roman.

C

cado, cecidi, cāsum, 3, I fall.

caecus, a, um, adj., blind.

caedes, is, f., slaughter.

Caesar, āris, m., Caesar, a famous Roman.

Caius (C.), Caius, a Roman praenomen.

calcār, āris, n., a spur.

calor, oris, m., heat.

Cāmillus, i, m., Camillus, a Roman general.

Campania, ae, f., Campania, a part of Italy.

canis, is, m., a plain.

canis, is, c., a dog.

Caninae, ārum, f. pl., Caninae, a village in Apulia.

canto, avi, atum, 1, I sing.

cantus, ūs, m., a song.

Canusium, ii, n., Canusium, a town in Apulia.

Capua, ae, f., Capua, a city of Campania.

caput, itis, n., a head.

carmen, Inis, n., a song.

cāro, carnis, f., flesh.

Carthaginiensis, e, adj., Carthaginian.

Carthago, Inis, f., Carthage, a city of Africa.

cārus, a, um, adj., dear.

casēus, i, m., cheese.

Cassius, ii, m., Cassius, a Roman.

Cassivelaunus, i, m., Cassivelaunus, a British chief.

castigo, avi, atum, 1, I chastise.

castra, ōrum, n. pl., a camp.

CASUS.

cāsus, ūs, m., chance, accident.

Catīlīna, ae, m., Catiline, a conspirator.

Cātō, ōnis, m., Cato, a noble Roman.

causa, ae, f., a cause. In abl., on account of.

cautus, a, um, adj. and part., cautious, secured.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, I yield, retire.

cēler, ēris, ēre, adj., swift.

celsus, a, um, adj., lofty, tall.

centūriā, ae, f., a century.

cērāsum, i, n., a cherry.

cērāsus, i, f., the cherry-tree.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, I see, discern.

certus, a, um, adj., certain.

cervus, i, m., a stag.

cēteri (caet.), cēterae, cēterā, adj. pl., the rest.

Chaerēphōn, ontis, m., Chaerephon, a disciple of Socrates.

Cicēro, ōnis, m., Cicero, a celebrated Roman orator.

Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl., the Cimbrians, a formidable Celtic tribe.

cingo, cinxī, cinctum, 3, I surround.

circā, circum, prep. with acc., around.

circēter, prep. with acc., about.

cis, citrā, prep. with acc., on this side of.

civilis, e, adj., belonging to a citizen, civil.

civis, is, com., a citizen.

civitas, tātis, f., the state, citizenship.

clādes, is, f., slaughter, disaster.

clām, prep. with acc. or abl., secretly, without the knowledge of.

clāmor, ōris, m., a shout.

clārus, a, um, adj., clear, renowned.

classis, is, f., a fleet.

coelestis, e, adj., belonging to the heavens.

coelum, i, n., heaven.

coeno, āvi and ātus sum, 1, I sup, dine. See p. 85.

cōeo, ivi or ii, itum, 4, I join together.

cōercō, ūi, itum, 2, I restrain, curb.

CONSTAT.

cōgīto, āvi, ātum, 1, I think, meditate.

cognitio, ōnis, f., knowledge.

cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3, I learn, ascertain.

cōhors, tis, f., a cohort.

cōhortor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I encourage.

colloquor, cūtus, 3, v. dep., I converse.

cōlo, cōlūt, cultum, 3, I cultivate, cherish, dwell.

cōlōnia, ae, f., a colony.

cōlor, ōris, m., colour.

cōlumba, ae, f., a dove.

cōmes, itis, com., a companion.

cōmītor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I accompany.

commēatus, ūs, m., provisions, supplies.

commīlito, ōnis, m., fellow-soldier, comrade.

committo, mīsi, missum, 3, I send together, join (fight) battle.

compāro, āvi, ātum, 1, I get together.

comprēhendo, di, sum, 3, I seize.

concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, I yield, retire.

confēro, tūll, collātum, conferre, 3, v. irr., I bring together, betake.

conficō, feci, fectum, 3, I finish, accomplish.

confido, isus sum, 3, with dat., I trust. See p. 85.

confitēor, fessus, 2, v. dep., I confess.

confūgio, fūgi, 3, I flee to.

conicio, jeci, jectum, 3, I fling (together).

coniuratio, ōnis, f., a conspiracy.

Cōnōn, ōnis, m., Conon, an Athenian general.

cōnor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I attempt.

conscendo, di, sum, 3, I mount, go on board (ship).

conscientia, ae, f., conscience.

consentio, nsi, nsum, 4, I agree.

conservo, āvi, ātum, 1, I preserve, maintain.

consilium, i, n., a plan, counsel.

constat, stitit, 1, impers. v., it is evident, it is agreed, it is certain.

CUPIDITAS.

constitutio, ūi, ūtum, 3, I settle, determine, resolve.

consuetudo, inis, f., habit.

consul, ūlis, m., a consul.

consulatus, ūs, m., office of consul, consulate.

consulo, lūi, lūtum, 3, I consult.

consumo, sumpsi, sump-tum, 3, I consume, waste, end.

contemno, tempsi, temp-tum, 3, I despise.

contemplor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I observe carefully, contemplate.

contendo, di, sum and tum, 3, I strain, hasten.

contentus, a, um, adj., contented.

continēo, ūi, tentum, 2, I hold together.

contrā, prep. with acc., against, contrary to.

contraho, traxi, tractum, 3, I draw together.

convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, I assemble.

convoco, āvi, ātum, 1, I call together.

cōpia, ae, f., plenty.

cōpiāe, ārum, f. pl., forces.

cōr, cordis, n., the heart.

cōram, prep. with abl., in the presence of.

Cōrinthus, i, f., Corinth.

Cōrnēlia, ae, f., Cornelia, a Roman matron.

cornu, ūs, n., a horn.

cōrona, ae, f., a crown.

corpus, ōris, n., a body.

corrigo, rexi, rectum, 3, I correct.

crēator, ōris, m., a creator.

crēdibilis, e, adj., credible.

crēdo, didi, ditum, 3, I believe.

crēo, āvi, ātum, 1, I create, make.

Crēta, ae, f., Crete, an island of Greece.

Croesus, i, m., Croesus, a king of Lydia.

cruciatus, ūs, m., torture.

crūdēlis, e, adj., cruel.

crūs, crūris, n., a leg.

culpa, ae, f., blame, fault.

cum, prep. with abl., with.

Cūmae, ārum, f. pl., Cumae, a city in Campania.

cunctus, a, um, adj., all, all together.

cūpiditas, ātis, f., desire, passion.

CUPIO.

cūpio, i, m. or f., *desire*.
 cūr, adv., *why*.
 cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I take care, pains*.
 curro, cecurri, cursum, 3, *I run*.
 currus, ūs, m., *a chariot*.
 cursus, ūs, m., *running*.
 custodio, i, m., *guard*.
 custos, custodis, c., *a guardian*.
 Cyprus, i, f., *Cyprus, an island off Cilicia*.

D

Dārius, i, m., *Darius, a king of Persia*.
 dē, prep. with abl., *down from, from, concerning*.
 dea, ae, f., *a goddess*.
 debēo, ūi, itum, 2, *I owe, ought*.
 debilis, e, adj., *feeble*.
 decet, decuit, decere, 2, *impers. v., it is seemly, becoming*.
 decipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I receive*.
 decus, ōris, n., *an ornament*.
 dēdecet, decuit, decere, 2, *v. impers., it is unseemly, unbecoming*.
 defendo, di, sum, 3, *I defend*.
 deflagro, āvi, ātum, 1, *to be burnt down*.
 deicio, jeci, jectum, 3, *I cast down*.
 delecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I delight, amuse*.
 delectus, ūs, m., *a levy*.
 delēo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *I destroy*.
 Delos, i, f., *Delos, an island of Greece*.
 Delphi, ōrum, m. pl., *Delphi, a city in Greece*.
 Demosthenēs, is, m., *Demosthenes, the famous Athenian orator*.
 dēum, adv., *indeed*.
 deploro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I lament over, deplore*. [*don.*]
 desero, ūi, tum, 3, *I abandon*.
 desum, fui, esse, with dat., *I am wanting*.
 detego, texi, tectum, 3, *I discover*.
 deterrēo, ūi, itum, 2, *I frighten, deter*.

DUM.

Dēus, i, m., *God*.
 Diana, ae, f., *Diana, a goddess*.
 dico, dixi, dictum, 3, *I say, speak*.
 dies, ei, m. and f., *day*.
 difficilis, e, adj., *difficult*.
 diffido, fisis sum, 3, with dat., *I distrust*. See p. 85.
 diligens, ntis, adj., *diligent, careful*.
 diligentē, adv., *carefully*.
 diligentia, ae, f., *diligence*.
 diligentissime, adv., *most carefully*.
 diligo, lexi, lectum, 3, *I esteem, love*.
 dimico, āvi, ātum, 1, *I fight (a battle)*.
 dimitto, misi, missum, 3, *I let go, dismiss*.
 Dionysius, ii, m., *Dionysius, a tyrant of Syracuse*.
 diripio, ripui, reptum, 3, *I plunder, pillage*.
 discipulus, i, m., *a pupil, scholar*.
 disco, didici, 3, *I learn*.
 displiceo, ūi, itum (with dat.), 2, *I dislike*.
 dissimilis, e, adj., *unlike*. See p. 25.
 diu, adv., *a long time*.
 dives, itis, adj., *rich*.
 divido, visi, visum, 3, *I divide, separate*.
 divinus, a, um, adj., *belonging to the Gods, divine*.
 Divitiacus, i, m., *Divitiacus, a Gaul*.
 divitiæ, ārum, f. pl., *riches*.
 do, dedi, datum, dare, 1, *I give*.
 doceo, ūi, ctum, 2, *I teach*.
 doctus, a, um, adj., *learned*.
 dolor, ōris, m., *pain, grief*.
 domicilium, ii, n., *an abode*.
 dōmīna, ae, f., *a mistress*.
 dōmīnatus, ūs, m., *rule, sovereignty*.
 dōminus, i, m., *a lord, master*.
 dōnum, i, n., *a gift*.
 dormio, i, m., *I sleep*.
 dubito, āvi, ātum, 1, *I doubt*.
 dubius, a, um, adj., *doubtful*. [*lead*]
 dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *I lead*.
 dulcis, e, adj., *sweet*.
 dum, adv., *while*.

EXCEDO.

dūrus, a, um, adj., *hard*.
 dux, dūcis, com., *a leader, general*.
 Dyrrachium, ii, n., *Dyrrachium, a town in Epirus*.

E

ē, ex, prep. with abl., *out of, from*.
 ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, *I eat*.
 edūco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I educate*.
 edūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *I lead out*.
 effero, extūli, elātum, efferre, 3, v. irr., *I carry out*.
 effloresco, florui, 3, *I blossom forth*.
 egregius, a, um, adj., *excellent, eminent*.
 eicio, jeci, jectum, 3, *I cast forth*.
 elegans, ntis, adj., *elegant, exquisite*.
 elephantus, i, m., *an elephant*.
 eloquens, ntis, adj., *eloquent*.
 emendo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I improve*.
 emigro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I depart from*.
 enio, ēni, emptum, 3, *I buy*.
 enarro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I relate*.
 enitor, ntis or nixus, 3, v. dep., *I strive hard*.
 Epaminondas, ae, m., *Epaminondas, a famous Theban*.
 eques, itis, m., *a horse-soldier*.
 equitatus, ūs, m., *cavalry*.
 equus, i, m., *a horse*.
 erga, prep. with acc., *towards (only of the feelings)*.
 erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I err, make a mistake*.
 erudio, i, m., *I train up, educate*.
 eruditus, a, um, adj., *trained, educated*.
 etiam, conj., *also, even*.
 Euripides, is, m., *Euripides, an Athenian tragic poet*.
 Europa, ae, f., *Europe*.
 evenio, vveni, ventum, 4, *I happen*.
 ex or ē, prep. with abl., *out of, from*.
 excedo, cessi, cessum, 3, *I go out, depart from*.

EXCLAMO.

exclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I cry out.*

excōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3, *I cultivate carefully.*

exemplum, i, n., *an example.* [go out.

exēo, īvi or īi, itum, 4, *I exercise.*

exercitus, ūs, m., *an army.*

exhilaro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I cheer.*

exilium, ii, n., *banishment, exile.*

expello, pūli, pulsūm, 3, *I drive out.*

expērior, pertus, 4, v. dep., *I try, experience.*

expōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, *I put forth, disembark (troops).*

expugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I take by storm.*

exstruo, struxi, structum, 3, *I heap up.*

extra, prep. with acc., *outside of.*

F

Fābius, ii, m., *a Roman name.*

Fabricius, ii, m., *Fabrics, a noble Roman.*

fābula, ae, f., *a fable, story.*

fācies, ei, f., *countenance.*

fācile, adv., *easily.*

fācilis, e, adj., *easy.*

fācinus, ōris, n., *a bold act, daring deed, crime.*

fācio, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3, *I make.*

fāmēs, is, f., *hunger.*

fātēor, fassus, 2, v. dep., *I confess.*

fēlicitēr, adv., *luckily.*

fēlix, icis, adj., *fortunate, successful.*

fēmīna, ae, f., *a woman.*

fērē, adv., *almost, commonly.*

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3, v. irreg., *I bear, carry, endure.*

ferox, ōcis, adj., *fierce, spirited.*

ferrum, i, n., *iron.*

ficus, ūs, f., *a fig, fig-tree.*

fidēlis, e, adj., *faithful.*

fides, ei, f., *faith, fidelity.*

fido, fisis sum, fidere, 3, v. n. (usu. with dat.), *I trust.* See p. 85.

fidus, a, um, adj., *faithful.*

filia, ae, f., *a daughter.*

filius, ii, m., *a son.*

GAUDEO.

finġo, finxi, fictum, 3, *I frame, feign, invent.*

finio, īvi, itum, 4, *I limit, put an end to.*

finis, is, m., *end, limit (in pl. territories).*

fio, factus sum, fieri, 3, v. irr., *I become, am made.*

fīrmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I strengthen, make strong.*

fīrmus, a, um, adj., *strong.*

fīēo, fīēvi, fīētum, 2, *I weep.*

fīo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I blow.*

fīōrens, ntis, adj., *flourishing.*

fīōrēo, ūi, 2, *I bloom, flourish.*

flos, ōris, m., *a flower.*

fīumen, inis, n., *a current, river.*

fīūo, fluxi, fluxum, 3, *I flow.*

fīuvius, ii, m., *a river.*

fōdio, fōdi, fossūm, fōdēre, 3, *I dig.*

fons, ntis, m., *a fountain.*

forte, adv., *by chance.*

fortis, e, adj., *strong, brave.*

fortissimē, adv., *very bravely.*

fortitēr, adv., *bravely.*

fortūna, ae, f., *fortune.*

forum, i, n., *market-place, forum.*

fossa, ae, f., *a ditch.*

frater, tris, m., *a brother.*

fraus, fraudis, f., *dishonesty.*

frigus, ōris, n., *cold.*

frons, ntis, f., *the forehead, brow.*

fructus, ūs, m., *fruit.*

frūges, um, f. pl., *fruits, a crop.*

fruor, frūtus and fructus, 3, v. dep., *I enjoy.*

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3, *I flee, escape.*

fūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I put to flight.*

fulgēo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, *I shine.*

fulgūr, ūris, n., *lightning.*

fūncor, functus, 3, v. dep., *I discharge.*

fūnus, ōris, n., *a funeral.*

fūror, ōris, m., *madness.*

G

Gallia, ae, f., *Gaul.*

gaudeo, gāvius sum, gaudēre, 2, v. n., *I rejoice.* See p. 85.

HIEMS.

gaudium, ii, n., *joy.*

gēner, ēri, m., *a son-in-law.*

gēnu, ūs, n., *a knee.*

gēnus, ēris, n., *a race, class.*

Germāni, ōrum, m. pl., *the Germans.*

gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, *I carry on, wage (war).*

glādius, ii, m., *a sword.*

glōria, ae, f., *glory.*

gnāvītēr, adv., *actively, vigorously.*

Gracchus, i, m., *Gracchus, a noble Roman.*

grācilis, e, adj., *thin.*

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece.*

Gracicus, a, um, adj., *Grecian, Greek.*

grāmen, inis, n., *grass.*

grandinat, i, v. impers., *it hails.*

grātia, abl. sing., *for the sake of.*

grātus, a, um, adj., *pleasing.*

grāvis, e, adj., *heavy, severe.*

grāvītēr, adv., *heavily, severely, grievously.*

gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I taste.*

H

hābēo, ūi, itum, 2, *I have.*

hābito, āvi, ātum, 1, *I dwell.*

Hannibal, ālis, m., *Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general.*

Hanno, ōnis, m., *Hanno, a Carthaginian.*

Hasdrubal, ālis, m., *Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal.*

hasta, ae, f., *a spear.*

haud, adv., *not.*

Hellespontus, i, m., *the Hellespont (now the Dardanelles).*

Helvētia, ae, f., *the country of the Helvetii (in Switzerland).*

Helvētius, a, um, adj., *Helvetian.*

hērī, adv., *yesterday.*

hiberna, ōrum, n. pl., *winter quarters.*

hibernus, a, um, adj., *of winter, wintry.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter.*

HIEMO.

hiēmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I winter*.
hiāris, e, adj., *cheerful*.
hōmērus, i, m., *Homer, a Greek poet*.
hōmo, inis, com., *a man, woman*.
hōnor, ōris, m., *an honour*.
hōra, ae, f., *an hour*.
Hōrātius, ii, m., *Horatius, a Roman poet*.
hortor, ātus, 1, v. dep., *I urge, exhort, encourage*.
hortus, i, m., *a garden*.
hostia, ae, f., *a victim*.
hostis, is, com., *an enemy, public enemy*.
hūmānus, a, um, adj., *human*.
hūmīlis, e, adj., *low*. See p. 25.

I

ibi, adv., *there*.
ignāvē, adv., *indolently*.
ignāvia, ae, f., *cowardice*.
ignēus, a, um, adj., *fiery, made of fire*.
ignorātio, ōnis, f., *ignorance*.
imāgo, inis, f., *a likeness, portrait, image*.
imītor, ātus, 1, v. dep., *I imitate*.
immōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I sacrifice*.
immortalis, e, adj., *immortal*.
immortālitas, ātis, f., *immortality*.
imōrātor, ōris, m., *a military commander, a general*.
imprītus, a, um, adj., *unskilful*.
impērium, ī, n., *empire*.
impēro, āvi, ātum, 1, with dat., *I command*.
impētus, ūs, m., *an attack, onset*.
impransus, a, um, adj., *unbreakfasted*.
imprōbus, a, um, adj., *dishonest, wicked*.
imprudentia, ae, f., *ignorance, imprudence*.
in, prep. with acc., *into; with abl., in*.
incendium, ii, n., *a fire, conflagration*.
incendo, di, sum, 3, *I set fire to, burn*.

INTER.

incertus, a, um, adj., *uncertain*.
incīpiō, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I begin*.
incōla, ae, com., *an inhabitant*.
incūso, āvi, ātum, 1, *I accuse, find fault with*.
Indi, ōrum, m. pl., *Indians, people of India*.
indoctus, a, um, adj., *unlearned*.
indulgēo, dūlsi, dultum, 2, with dat., *I indulge*.
industrius, a, um, adj., *industrious, busy*.
inēo, ii, itum, 4, *I go into, enter*.
iners, tis, adj., *helpless, sluggish*.
infāmia, ae, f., *infamy*.
infamis, e, adj., *infamous*.
infectus, a, um, adj., *undone*.
inferior, ius, comp. of infērus, adj., *lower, inferior*.
infēro, intūli, illātum, inferre, 3, v. irr., *I carry into*.
infinītus, a, um, adj., *unbounded, infinite*.
infirmītas, ātis, f., *weakness*.
infirmus, a, um, adj., *weak, infirm, feeble*. [low.]
infrā, prep. with acc., *be- infringo*, frēgi, fractum, 3, *I break, impair*.
ingens, entis, adj., *immense*.
ingrēdiōr, gressus sum, 3, v. dep., *I enter*.
inimicitia, ae, f., *enmity*.
inimicus, a, um, adj., *unfriendly*.
initium, ii, n., *a beginning*.
injustē, adv., *unjustly*.
injustus, a, um, adj., *unjust*.
innūmērus, a, um, adj., *innumerable*.
ino, s, ōpis, adj., *destitute*.
institūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, *I appoint, institute*.
instrūmentum, i, n., *an instrument*.
instrūo, xi, ctum, 3, *I arrange, draw up in order*.
insūla, ae, f., *an island*.
insum, fui, esse, v. irr., with dat., *I am in or upon*.
intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3, *I understand*.
intēr, prep. with acc., *between, among*.

JUXTA.

interclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, *I shut off, intercept*.
intēreo, ii, itum, 4, *I perish*.
interficiō, feci, fectum, 3, *I put to death, kill*.
intērītus, ūs, m., *destruction*.
intersum, fui, esse, v. irreg., with dat., *I am among*.
intrā, prep. with acc., *inside of, within*.
intro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I enter*.
intrōo, ii, itum, 4, *I go into, enter*.
intūdeō, itus sum, 2, v. dep., *I look upon, into*.
intāmesco, ūi, 3, v. incep., *I swell*.
invidiā, ae, f., *envy, ill-will*.
ira, ae, f., *anger*.
irascor, irātus, 3, v. dep., *I am angry*.
istūc, adv., *to-that-place, thither (where you are)*.
itā, adv., *in that way, thus*.
Itālia, ae, f., *Italy*.
iter, itinēris, n., *a journey*.

J

jācēo, ūi, itum, 2, *I lie*.
jācio, jēci, jactum, 3, *I throw*.
jam, adv., *now, already*.
jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2, *I order, bid*.
jūcundus, a, um, adj., *pleasant*.
jūcundē, adv., *delightfully, pleasantly*.
jūdex, icis, com., *a judge*.
jūdicium, ii, n., *judgment*.
jūdicō, āvi, ātum, 1, *I judge*.
jungo, junxi, junctum, 3, *I join*.
Jūno, ōnis, f., *Juno, a goddess*.
jūro, āvi or ātus sum, 1, *I swear*. See p. 85.
jūs, jūris, n., *right, law*.
jusiūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, n., *an oath*.
justē, adv., *justly*.
justus, a, um, adj., *just*.
jūvēnis, is, com., *a young man or woman*.
jūventūs, ūtis, f., *youth*.
juxta, prep. with acc., *near, hard by, next to*.

LABIENUS.

L

Labiēnus, i, m., Labienus, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

lābor, ōris, m., labour, hardship.

lābor, lapsus, 3, v. dep., I glide, pass away, fall.

lāc, lactis, n., milk.

Lacēdaemon, ōnis, f., Lacēdaemon or *paria*.

Lacēdaemonii, ōrum, m., the Lacēdaemonians.

lācio, lacere, 3, I draw, entice (rare). See p. 120.

lōcus, ūs, m., a lake.

Laeca, ae, m., Laeca, a Roman.

laetitia, ae, f., joy.

laetus, a, um, adj., joyful.

lāpis, idis, m., a stone.

lāpideus, a, um, adj., of stone.

lātē, adv., widely, wide.

Lātinus, a, um, adj., Latin.

Lātōna, ae, f., Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.

latro, ōnis, m., a robber.

lātus, a, um, adj., wide, broad.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1, I praise.

laus, laudis, f., praise.

lēgātus, i, m., ambassador, lieutenant.

lēgiō, ōnis, f., a legion.

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, I gather, read.

lēo, ōnis, m., a lion.

Lēonidas, ae, m., Leonidas, a king of Sparta.

lēpus, ōris, m., a hare.

Lesbus, i, f., Lesbos, an island off Asia Minor.

lēvis, e, adj., light.

lex, legis, f., a law.

liber, bri, m., a book.

liber, ūra, ōrum, adj., free.

liberē, adv., freely.

liberi, ōrum, m. pl., children.

līlērō, āvi, ātum, 1, I free, deliver.

libertas, ātis, f., freedom, liberty.

libet, libuit and libitum est, libere, 2, v. impers., with dat., it pleases.

Libya, ae, f., Africa.

licet, licuit and licitum est, licere, 2, v. impers., with dat., it is lawful, allowed.

MAGNUS.

lietor, ōris, m., a lictor.
lingua, ae, f., tongue, language.

liquet, liquere, 2, v. impers., with dat., it is clear, evident.

litēra, ae, f., a letter of the alphabet.

litērae, ārum, f. pl., letters, learning, also an epistle, letter.

litus, ōris, n., a shore.

Livius, ii, m., Livy, a Roman historian.

locus, i, m., a place (in pl.

loci, single places; loca, places connected with one another, regions).

longē, adv., far, far off.

longinquitas, ātis, f., length, distance.

longinquus, a, um, adj., long, distant.

longius, adv., comp. of longē, farther, too far.

longus, a, um, adj., long.

loquor, locutus, 3, v. dep., I speak.

Lūcēria, ae, f., Luceria, a town in Apulia.

lūcescit, (iliuxit), lūcescere, 3, v. impers., it becomes light.

Lūcius, ii, m., Lucius, a Roman fore-name.

Lūcrētius, ii, m., Lucretius, a Roman poet.

lūdi, ōrum, m. pl., games.

lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, I play.

lūdus, i, m., play, game, school.

lūna, ae, f., the moon.

lusciniā, ae, f., a nightingale.

lux, lucis, f., light.

Lycurgus, i, m., Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator.

M

Mācēdo, ōnis, m., a Macedonian.

māgis, adv. (sup. maximē), rather, in a higher degree.

māgister, tri, m., a master, teacher.

māgistrātus, ūs, m., a magistrate.

māgnificus, a, um, adj., magnificent. [earnestly]

magnōpērē, adv., greatly, magnus, a, um, adj., great.

MEUS.

māiores, um, m. pl., ancestors.

mālē, adv., comp. pējus, sup. pessimē, badly, ill.

mālēvōlus, a, um, adj., ill-wishing, malevolent.

mālo, mālūi, malle, irr. v., I am more willing, I prefer, have rather.

mālum, i, n., an apple.

mālum, i, n., an evil.

mālus, i, f., an apple-tree.

mālus, a, um, adj., bad

wicked, evil.

mandātum, i, n., a charge

commitment.

māneo, mansi, mansum, 2, I remain.

mānifestus, a, um, adj., evident, manifest.

mānipulus, i, m., a maniple.

mānus, ūs, f., a hand.

Mārathon, ōnis, f., Marathon, a plain near Athens.

māre, is, n., the sea.

margārīta, ae, f., a pearl.

mārinus, a, um, adj., of the sea.

Mārius, ii, m., Marius, a Roman general.

marmor, ōris, n., marble.

māter, tris, f., a mother.

Maximus, i, m., Maximus, (the greatest), a surname of Fabius.

mēdītor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I meditate on, study.

membrāna, ae, f., thin skin, membrane.

mēmōr, ōris, adj., mindful.

memōrēbilis, e, adj., to be remembered, memorable.

mēmōria, ae, f., memory.

Mēnapii, ōrum, m. pl., Menapii, a Gallic tribe.

mendax, ācis, adj., and su's, lying, false, a liar.

mcis, mentis, f., mind.

mensis, is, m., a month.

mentior, itus, 4, v. dep., I lie, tell a lie.

mērēo, ūi, itum, 2, I deserve. Also mērēor, itus, 2, v. dep.

mētallum, i, n., a metal.

mētior, mensus, 4, v. dep., I measure.

mētūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, I fear.

mētus, ūs, m., fear.

mēus, a, um, * poss. pron., my, mine.

* Voc sing. mi.

MIGRO.

migro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I migrate, depart.*
miles, militis, m., *a soldier.*

Minerva, ae, f., *Minerva.*
minimā, adv., *in the least degree.*

minister, tri, m., *a servant.*

miror, ātus, 1, v. dep., *I wonder at, admire.*

mirus, a, um, adj., *wonderful.*

miser, ēra, ērum, adj., *wretched.*

misēreor, rtus or itus, 2, v. dep., *I pity, have pity on.*
misēret, ūit & misēritum est, miserere, v. impers., *it excites pity.*

mitis, e, adj., *mild.*
mitto, misi, missum, 3, *I send.*

modus, i, m., *a measure, manner.*

moenia, ium, n. pl., *fortifications.*

molestus, a, um, adj., *troublesome.*

mollio, ūvi, itum, 4, *I soften, assuage.*

mollis, e, adj., *soft, mellow.*
moneo, ūi, itum, 2, *I advise, warn.*

mons, tis, m., *a mountain.*

monumentum, i, n., *a monument.*

morbus, i, m., *a disease.*

morior, mortuus, 3, v. dep., *I die (fut. part. moritūrus, about to die).*

mors, tis, f., *death.*

mortalis, e, adj., *mortal.*

mortuus, a, um, adj., *dead.*

mōs, mōris, m., *manner, custom.*

mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *I move, disturb, trouble.*

mox, adv., *soon, shortly.*

mūlier, ēris, f., *a woman, wife.*

multitudo, inis, f., *a multitude.*

multus, a, um, adj., *much, many.*

mundus, i, m., *the world.*

mūnimentum, i, n., *a fortification.* [iify]

mūnio, ūvi, itum, 4, *I form.*

mūnus, ēris, n., *a gift, duty, junction.*

murus, i, m., *a wall.*

mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I change.*

NONNUMQUAM.

N

narro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I relate.*

nascor, nātus, 3, v. dep., *I am born.*

nātūra, ae, f., *nature.*

nātus, a, um, part. and adj., *born, aged.*

nauta, ae, m., *a sailor.*

nāvālis, e, adj., *naval.*

nāvis, is, f., *a ship.*

nē, conj., *not, lest, that not.*

See pp. 47, 97.

nec, nēquē, conj., *neither, nor.*

nēcessārius, a, um, adj., *necessary, needful.*

nēfās, indecl. n., *wickedness, impiety.*

nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I deny.*

negotium, ii, n., *business.*

nēmo, inis, com., *nobody.*

Neptūnus, i, m., *Neptune, the god of the sea.*

nēquam, indecl. adj., *comp. nequior, sup. nequis-*

simus, worthless.

nēquēo, ūvi or ūi, itum, ire, 4, *I am unable, cannot.*

Nēro, ōnis, m., *Nero, a Roman emperor.*

Nervii, ōrum, m. pl., *the Nervii, a Gallic tribe.*

nescio, ūvi or ūi, itum, 4, *I am ignorant of.*

neuter, tra, trum, adj. (gen. sing. iūs, dat. ī), *neither of two.*

nēve, conj., *and that not, and not, nor.*

nidus, i, m., *a nest.*

niger, gra, grum, adj., *black.*

nihil, indecl. n., *nothing.*

Nīlus, i, m., *the Nile, a river in Egypt.*

nimis, adv., *too, too much.*

ningit, ninxit, ningēre, 3, v. impers., *it snows.*

nīsī, conj., *unless, except.*

nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3, v. dep., *I strive.*

nix, nīvis, f., *snow.*

nōbilis, e, adj., *distinguished, noble, celebrated.*

nōcēo, ūi, itum, 2, with dat., *I hurt, harm.*

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle, v. irreg., *I am unwilling, I do not wish.*

nōmen, inis, n., *a name.*

nōn, adv., *not.*

nonnullus, a, um, adj., *some.*

nonnumquam, adv., *sometimes.*

OMNIS.

noster, tra, trum, poss. pron., *our, ours.*

nōtus, a, um, adj., *known.*

novus, a, um, adj., *new.*

nox, noctis, f., *night.*

noxius, a, um, adj., *hurtful, injurious, guilty.*

nūbes, is, f., *a cloud.*

nūlius, a, um, adj. (gen. sing. iūs, dat. ī), *none.*

nūmero, āvi, ātum, 1, *I count.*

nūmērus, i, m., *a number.*

nunc, adv., *now.*

numquam, adv., *never.*

nūtrio, ūvi, itum, 4, *I nourish, nurture.*

O

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of.*

obediō, ūvi, itum, 4, with dat., *I obey.*

obēo, ūi, itum, 4, *I meet, esp. meet death, I die.*

obliviscor, litus, 3, v. dep., *I forget.*

obscurō, āvi, ātum, 1, *I darken, obscure.*

observo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I observe, respect.*

obses, idis, com., *a hostage.*

obsidēo, sedī, sessum, 2, *I blockade, lay siege to.*

obsidio, ōnis, f., *a siege, blockade.*

obsto, stiti, stitum, 1, *I oppose, prevent.*

obsum, obfui or offui, obesse, v. irreg. with dat., *I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.*

obtempēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I obey, comply with.*

occidens, tis, m., *the west, the setting sun.*

occido, idi, isum, 3, *I slay, kill.*

occūpātus, a, um, adj., *engaged, busy.*

occūpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I seize upon.*

ocēānus, i, m., *the ocean.*

ocūlus, i, m., *an eye.*

odium, ii, n., *hatred.*

odor, ōris, m., *a smell, scent.*

offēro, obtuli, oblātum, offerre, 3, v. irr., *I present.*

olim, adv., *formerly, once upon a time.*

omnis, e, adj., *all, every.*

ONUS.

ōnus, ēris, *n.*, a load, burden.
 ōpera, *ae, f.*, pains, labour.
 ōperam dare, to devote oneself.
 oportet, ūit, 2, *v. impers.*, it behoves, is necessary.
 oppidum, *i, n.*, a town.
 oppōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, *I set against, oppose.*
 opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3, *I press upon, overwhelm.*
 oppugno, avi, ātum, 1, *I attack, assault.*
 opto, avi, ātum, 1, *I wish, desire.*
 opulentus, *a, um, adj.*, wealthy.
 ōpus, ēris, *n.*, a work.
 ōpus, *n.* and *adj.*, indecl., with *abl.*, need, necessity; necessary.
 ōra, *ae, f.*, the roast.
 ōrāculum, *l, n.*, an oracle.
 ōrātiō, ōnis, *f.*, an oration, speech.
 ōrātor, ōris, *m.*, an orator.
 ordior, ortus, 4, *v. dep.*, *I begin.*
 ōrior, ortus, ōriri, 4, *v. dep.*, *I rise.* See p. 122.
 orno, avi, ātum, 1, *I adorn.*
 ōro, avi, ātum, 1, *I entreat.*
 ōs, ōris, *n.*, a mouth. [pray.]
 ōs, ossis, *n.*, a bone.

P

pābūlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I forage.*
 pallium, *ii, n.*, a cloak.
 pāratus, *a, um, adj.*, prepared, ready.
 pārens, entis, *c, a*, a parent.
 pārēo, ūi, itum, 2, with *dat.*, *I obey.*
 pārīo, pēperi, and partum, 3, *I bring forth.* Fut. part. paritūrus.
 pārō, avi, ātum, 1, *I prepare, get, gain.*
 pars, tis, *f.*, a part.
 partior, itus, 4, *v. dep.*, *I share, divide.*
 parvus, *a, um, adj.*, small, little.
 passus, ūs, *m.*, a pace (about 5 feet).
 pāter, tris, *m.*, a father.
 patienter, *adv.*, patiently.
 pātor, passus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I endure, suffer.*
 patria, *ae, f.*, a native land, country.

PLACET.

paucus, *a, um, adj.*, few.
 pauper, ēris, *adj.*, poor.
 paupertas, ātis, *f.*, poverty.
 pāvo, ōnis, *m.*, a peacock.
 pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.
 pecūnia, *ae, f.*, money.
 pēdes, itis, *m.*, a foot-soldier.
 peditātus, ūs, *m.*, infantry.
 pellis, is, *f.*, a skin, hide (of an animal).
 pēnēs, *prep.* with *acc.*, in the power of.
 per, *prep.* with *acc.*, through.
 percipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I perceive.*
 perdo, didi, ditum, 3, *I destroy.*
 perēo, ii, itum, 4, *I perish.*
 perfectus, *a, um, adj.*, finished, perfect.
 perfēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3, *v. irr.*, *I bear through, endure.*
 pericūlum, *i, n.*, danger.
 peritū, *a, um, adj.*, skilful.
 perlēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *I read through.*
 permulti, *ae, a, adj. (pl.)*, very many.
 perniciosus, *a, um, adj.*, destructive.
 perōētūus, *a, um, adj.*, continual.
 perumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *I burst through.*
 Persa, *ae, m.*, a Persian.
 persuādēo, āsi, āsum, 2, with *dat.*, *I persuade.*
 pervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *I arrive at.*
 perversus, *a, um, adj.*, wilful, perverse.
 pēto, ivi and ii, itum, 3, *I seek.*
 Phæëthon, ontis, *m.*, Phæëthon, a son of Apollo.
 Phidias, *ae, m.*, Phidias, a famous Athenian sculptor.
 philōsōphus, *i, m.*, a philosopher.
 pigēt, piguit and pigitum est, pigere, 2, *v. impers.*, it vexes.
 pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *I paint, embroider.*
 pīrum, *i, n.*, a pear.
 pīrus, *i, f.*, a pear-tree.
 piscis, is, *m.*, a fish.
 Pisistrātus, *i, m.*, Pisistrātus, a despot of Athens.
 placēo, ūi, itum, 2, with *dat.*, *I please.*
 placet, ūit or itum est, ēre, 2, *v. impers.*, it pleases.

PRAEEO.

plācidus, *a, um, adj.*, quiet.
 plānē, *adv.*, altogether.
 planities, ēi, *f.*, a plain.
 planta, *ae, f.*, a sprout, plant.
 Plāto, ōnis, *m.*, Plato, a famous Greek philosopher.
 plēnus, *a, um, adj.* with *gen.*, full.
 Plinius, *ii, m.*, Pliny, the name of two Roman authors.
 pluit, pluit or pluvit, pluere, 3, *v. impers.*, it rains.
 plūs, ūris, *adj.* (in *pl. plures, plura*), more.
 poena, *ae, f.*, punishment.
 Poeni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians.
 poenitet, nituit, nitere, 2, *v. impers.*, it causes sorrow, repents.
 pōeta, *ae, m.*, a poet.
 pollicēor, itus, 2, *v. dep.*, *I promise.*
 Pompēius, ēii, *m.*, Pompey, the rival of Caesar.
 pōnē, *prep.* with *acc.*, behind.
 pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, *I place.*
 pons, ntis, *m.*, a bridge.
 porta, *ae, f.*, a gate.
 porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I carry.*
 portus, ūs, *m.*, a harbour.
 possum, pōtūi, posse, *v. irreg.*, *I am able, can.* See p. 76.
 post, *prep.* with *acc.*, after.
 postulo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I demand.*
 pōtens, entis, *adj.*, powerful.
 pōtentia, *ae, f.*, power, i.e. power from personal weight, influence.
 pōtestas, ātis, *f.*, power, i.e. magisterial power.
 pōtior, itus, 4, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*, *I take possession of, obtain.*
 prae, *prep.* with *abl.*, before, in comparison with.
 praealtus, *a, um, adj.*, very high.
 praebeō, ūi, itum, 2, *I furnish, afford, exhibit.*
 praeceptor, ōris, *m.*, a teacher.
 praeceptum, *i, n.*, precept, instruction, lesson.
 praeda, *ae, f.*, booty.
 praeco, ii, itum, 4, *I go before.*

PRAEFERO.

praefero, tūli, lātum, 3, *v. irreg.*, *I prefer*.
praemitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *I send on before*.
praemium, ii, *n.*, a reward.
praesens, entis, *adj.*, present.
praestābilis, e, *adj.*, excellent.
praestans, autis, *adj.*, excellent.
praesum, fūi, esse, *v. irreg.*, with *dat.*, *I am before, at the head of*.
praetēr, *prep.* with *acc.*, beside.
praetēreo, ii, itum, 4, *v. irreg.*, *I pass by*.
praeteritus, a, um, *adj.*, past.
praevēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *I anticipate*.
prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *I press*.
primārius, a, um, *adj.*, first-rate, eminent.
primo, *adv.*, at first.
primum, *adv.*, first, in the first place.
pristinus, a, um, *adj.*, former, older.
prius, *adv.*, sooner, before.
prō, *prep.* with *abl.*, before, for, on behalf of.
probē, *adv.*, rightly, properly.
prōbitas, ātis, *f.*, honesty, integrity.
prōbus, a, um, *adj.*, good, upright.
prōdo, didi, ditum, 3, *I hand down, betray*.
procellum, ii, *n.*, a battle.
prōfero, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3, *v. irreg.*, *I extend*.
prōficiscor, fectus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I set out*. [*deep*.]
prōfundus, a, um, *adj.*,
prōgrēdiōr, gressus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I advance*.
prōhibeo, ūi, itum, 2, *I keep off, prohibit*.
prōpe, *prep.* with *acc.*, near.
prōpe, *adv.*, nearly.
prōpinquus, a, um, *adj.*, near.
proptēr, *prep.* with *acc.*, on account of.
prōsum, fūi, prōdesse, *v. irreg.*, *I am serviceable-to, do good to*.
prōvidēo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *I foresee, provide*.

QUO.

proximus, a, um, *sup. adj.*, nearest, next.
prūdēns, ntis, *adj.*, prudent, sagacious.
prūdētia, ae, *f.*, knowledge, prudence.
prūnum, i, *n.*, a plum.
prūnus, i, *f.*, a plum-tree.
publicus, a, um, *adj.*, public.
pūdet, ūit or pūdītum est, ēre, 2, *v. impers.*, it shames.
pūella, ae, *f.*, a girl.
pūer, eri, *m.*, a boy.
pugna, ae, *f.*, a battle.
pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I fight*.
pulcher, cra, crum, *adj.*, beautiful.
Pūnicus, a, um, *adj.*, Punic, Carthaginian.
pūnio, ivi, itum, 4, *I punish*.
pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I think*.
Pythāgoras, ae, *m.*, Pythagoras, a famous Greek philosopher.

Q

quaero, quaeſīvi, sītum, 3, *I seek, enquire*.
quaestio, ōnis, *f.*, a question.
quālis, e, *pron. adj.*, of what sort, as.
quam, *adv.* and *conj.*, than, as.
quantus, ia, um, *adj.*, how great.
quārē, *adv.*, why, on what account.
quāsi, *adv.*, as if.
quātio, no *perf.*, quassum, 3, *I shake*.
quercus, ūs, *f.*, an oak.
quīā, *conj.*, because.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam and quiddam, *pron. indef.*, a certain, certain one, somebody.
quīdem, *adv.*, indeed.
quīn, *conj.*, that not (with *subj.*). See pp. 48, 97.
quīs, quae, quid, *pron. interrog.*, who, which, what?
quisnam, quaeenam, quidnam, *interrog. pron.*, who, which, what?
quisquē, quaeque, quodque (and *subst.* quidque or quicque), *indef. pron.*, every one, whoever.
quō, *adv.*, whither.

RESPONDEO.

quō, *conj.* with *subj.*, in order that. See p. 98.
quōd, *conj.*, because.
quōmīnus, *conj.* with *subj.*, that not. See p. 98.
quondam, *adv.*, some time, formerly.
quōquē, *conj.*, also, even, too.
quōt, indecl. *adj.*, how many?
quōtidīe, *adv.*, every day.
quum, *adv.* and *conj.*, when.

R

rādix, icis, *f.*, a root.
rāpax, ācis, *adj.*, rapacious.
rāpidus, a, um, *adj.*, rapid.
rāpio, ūi, raptum, ēre, 3, *I seize*.
rārō, *adv.*, seldom, rarely.
rārus, a, um, *adj.*, rare.
rātio, ōnis, *f.*, reason.
rēcito, āvi, ātum, 1, *I read aloud*.
rēcordor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I call to mind*.
rēcŕeo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I refresh*.
rectus, a, um, *adj.*, straight, right.
rēcūpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I recover, get back*.
rēcūso, āvi, ātum, 1, *I object, refuse*.
rēdamo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I love in return*.
rēdeo, ūi, itum, 4, *I return*.
rēfero, rētūli or rettūli, rēlātum, rēferre, 3, *v. irreg.*, *I bring back*.
rēgina, ae, *f.*, a queen.
regno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I reign, am king*.
regnum, i, *n.*, a kingdom.
rēgo, rexī, rectum, 3, *I rule*.
Rēgulus, i, *m.*, Regulus, a famous Roman.
rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3, *I leave, quit*.
rēmīniscor, 3, *I remember*.
rēnovo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I make new again, restore*.
rēpĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4, *I find*.
rēs, rēi, *f.*, a thing.
rēsisto, stiti, stitum, 3, with *dat.*, *I resist*.
respondēo, di, sum, 2, with *dat.*, *I answer*.

RETR.

rēte, is, *n.*, a net.
 reus, *i. m.*, an accused man, defendant.
 revento, *ti, sum, 3, I turn back, return.*
 revertor, versus, *3, v. dep., I turn back, return.*
 rex, regis, *m.*, a king.
 Rhenus, *i. m.*, the Rhine.
 Rhodanus, *i. m.*, the Rhone.
 Rhodus, *i. f.*, Rhodes, an island of Greece.
 ripa, *ae, f.*, a bank, shore.
 rogo, avi, atum, *1, I ask.*
 Roma, *ae, f.*, Rome (the city).
 Rōmānus, *m.*, a Roman.
 Rōmānus, *a, um, adj.*, Roman.
 Rōmulus, *i. m.*, Romulus.
 rōsa, *ae, f.*, a rose.
 Roscius, *ii, m.*, Roscius, a Roman.
 rūpes, *is, f.*, a rock.
 rūs, rūris, *n.*, the country.

S

sācer, cra, crum, *adj.*, sacred.
 saep̄, *adv.*, often.
 saep̄nūmero, *adv.*, oftentimes.
 saepissimē, *adv.*, very often.
 sāgitta, *ae, f.*, an arrow.
 Saguntini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, Saguntines, the people of Saguntum in Spain.
 Sālāmis, inis, *f.*, Salamis, an island near Athens.
 Sallustius, *ii, m.*, Sallust, a Roman historian.
 salto, avi, atum, *1, I dance.*
 sālūs, ūtis, *f.*, safety.
 salvus, *a, um, adj.*, safe.
 sanguis, inis, *m.*, blood.
 sapiens, ntis, *adj.* and *subs.*, wise, wise-man.
 sapiētia, *ae, f.*, wisdom.
 sap̄o, i, i, or ii, *3, I savour of, taste, am wise.*
 sātis, *adv.*, enough, sufficiently.
 Satrius, *ii, m.*, Satrius, a Roman.
 scēlus, ūris, *n.*, a crime.
 scientia, *ae, f.*, knowledge.
 scio, i, i, itum, *4, I know.*
 Scipio, ōnis, *m.*, Scipio, a noble Roman.

SOLEO.

scribo, psi, ptum, *3, I write.*
 scriptor, ōris, *m.*, a writer, author.
 scūtum, *i. n.*, a shield.
 Scythae, arum, *m. pl.*, the Scythians.
 secundum, *prep.* with *acc.*, following, in accordance with.
 sēd, conj., *but.*
 sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, *2, I sit.*
 sēdes, *is, f.*, a seat.
 segnitias, ēi, *f.*, slothfulness, indolence.
 semp̄r, *adv.*, always, ever.
 sēnātus, ūs, *m.*, the senate.
 sēnectus, ūtis, *f.*, old age.
 sensus, ūs, *m.*, a sense.
 sentio, si, sum, *4, I feel, perceive.*
 sēp̄lio, i, i, or ii, pultum, *4, I bury.*
 sēquor, sēcūtus, *3, v. dep., I follow.*
 sērēnus, *a, um, adj.*, clear.
 sermo, ōnis, *m.*, a discourse.
 sēro, sēvi, sātum, *3, I plant, sow.*
 servitūs, ūtis, *f.*, slavery.
 servo, avi, atum, *1, I preserve, save.*
 servus, *i. m.*, a slave.
 sēverus, *a, um, adj.*, severe.
 sī, conj., *if.*
 Sicilia, *ae, f.*, Sicily.
 sidus, ūris, *n.*, a star, constellation.
 signum, *i. n.*, a sign, signal.
 silentium, *ii, n.*, silence.
 silva, *ae, f.*, a wood.
 similis, *e, adj.*, like. See pp. 24, 25.
 simūl, *adv.*, at the same time.
 simūlāc, simūl ac, *adv.*, as soon as.
 simūlācerum, *i. n.*, an image, statue.
 simūlātiō, ōnis, *f.*, a pretence.
 sinē, *prep.* with *abl.*, without.
 sōcer, ēri, *m.*, a father-in-law.
 sōciūs, *ii, m.*, a partner, ally, companion.
 Sōcrātēs, *is, m.*, Socrates, the sage of Athens.
 sōl, solis, *m.*, the sun.
 sc̄leo, itus sum, ēre, *2, v. n.*, I am accustomed. See p. 85.

SUBTER.

Sōlon, ōnis, *m.*, Solon, the Athenian lawgiver.
 solum, *adv.*, only.
 sōlus, *a, um, adj.* (gen. sing. ius, dat. i), alone.
 solvo, solvi, sōlitum, *3, I loosen, pay.*
 somnus, *i. m.*, sleep.
 sōnitus, ūs, *m.*, a sound, noise.
 sōror, ōris, *f.*, a sister.
 sors, tis, *f.*, a lot.
 Sparta, *ae, f.*, Sparta.
 spēcio, obs., spexi, spēcere, *3, I look.*
 spectro, avi, atum, *1, I look at, look on, behold.*
 spēcūlor, ātus, *1, v. dep., I spy out.*
 spērātus, *a, um, adj.*, hoped for.
 spēro, avi, atum, *1, I hope.*
 spēs, ēi, *f.*, hope.
 splēdidus, *a, um, adj.*, splendid, bright.
 splendor, ōris, *m.*, brightness, brilliancy.
 stātim, *adv.*, immediately.
 stātiō, ōnis, *f.*, a post, station.
 stātuo, ūi, ūtum, *3, I fix, determine.*
 stella, *ae, f.*, a star.
 sto, stēti, stātum, *1, I stand.*
 strēnūe, *adv.*, vigorously.
 strēnūs, *a, um, adj.*, vigorous.
 stūdēo, ūi, *2, I am eager, zealous.*
 stūdīosus, *a, um, adj.*, zealous, eager after.
 stūdium, *ii, n.*, zeal, a pursuit, study.
 stultitia, *ae, f.*, folly.
 stultus, *a, um, adj.*, foolish.
 suādēo, suāsi, suāsūm, *2, with dat., I advise.*
 suāvis, *e, adj.*, sweet, delightful.
 sūb, *prep.* with *abl.* or *acc.*, beneath, under, up to; of time, about.
 subdifficilis, *e, adj.*, somewhat difficult.
 subēo, ii, itum, *4, I go up to, under.*
 sūbītus, *a, um, adj.*, sudden.
 subseq̄uor, cūtus, *3, v. dep., I follow up.*
 subsum, *no perf., v. irreg.*, I am under, amongst.
 subter, *prep.* with *acc.* or *abl.*, under, beneath.

SUMMUS.

summus, a, um, *superl.* a *lj.*, highest, utmost, greatest.
 sūp̄er, prep. with acc. or abl., over.

sūpero, āvi, ātum, 1, I overcome.

sūpersum, fūi, esse, v. irreg., I remain over, survive.

sūp̄erius, a, um, adj. (comp. sūp̄erior, *superl.* sūp̄erius or summus), upper.

su rā, prep. with acc., above.
 sūp̄remus, a, um, a *lj.*, *superl.* of superus, highest; relat. to time, last.

suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, I undertake.

sūus, a, um, *reflec. pron.* poss., his, hers, its, their own.

T

tābernācūlum, i, n., a tent.

tācēo, ūi, itum, 2, I am silent.

taedēt, dūit or pertaesum est, 2, v. *impers.*, it disgusts, worries.

tālis, e, *pron. adj.*, of that sort, such.

tam, adv., so, to such a degree.

tantum, adv., only.

taurus, i, m., a bull.

tēo, tēxi, tectum, 3, I cover.

tēo, i, n., a dart, weapon, missile.

tēmēritas, ātis, f., recklessness, rashness.

tempestas, ātis, f., a tempest.

templum, i, n., a temple.

tempus, ōris, n., time.

tēneo, ūi, tentum, 2, I hold, retain.

tēner, ēra, ērum, adj., tender, soft.

tēnuis, e, adj., thin, delicate, slender.

tēnūs, prep. with abl., reaching to, as far as.

terra, ae, f., the earth, land.

terrēo, ūi, itum, 2, I terrify, frighten, alarm.

terror, ōris, m., terror, alarm.

Thāles, ētis, m., Thales, the philosopher.

Thēmistōcles, is, m., Themistocles, a famous Athenian.

ULLUS.

Tibērius, ii, m., Tiberius (a common Roman fore-name).

tigris, is or idis, com., a tiger, tigress

tīmēo, ūi, 2, I fear.

timidus, a, um, adj., timid.

tīmor, ōris, m., fear.

Timōthēus, ēi, m., Timotheus, a famous Greek.

Titus (T.), i, m., Titus (a common Roman fore-name).

tōnat, ūit, āre, 1, v. *impers.*, it thunders.

tōtus, a, um, adj., whole, all.

trabs, trābis, f., a beam.

tracto, āvi, ātum, 1, I handle, deal with.

trādo, didi, ditum, 3, I hand down, deliver.

trāho, traxi, tractum, 3, I draw, drag.

tranquillus, a, um, adj., calm.

trans, prep. with acc., across.

transdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, I lead across.

transēo, ii, itum, 4, v. irreg., I cross over.

Trāsīmēnus, i, m., the lake Trasimene in Italy.

Trēbonius, ii, m., Trebonius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

tribūo, ūi, ātum, 3, I give, assign.

tristis, e, adj., sad.

triumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, I triumph. See p. 132.

Trōja, ae, f., Troy, a city in Asia Minor.

Trōjānus, a, um, adj., Trojan, of Troy.

tūcor, tūtus, 2, v. dep., I gaze, guard, protect.

tum, adv. and conj., then.

turpis, e, adj., base, disgraceful.

turpitudo, inis, f., disgrace.

turris, is, f., a tower.

tūtus, a, um, adj., safe.

tūus, a, um, poss. pron., thy, thine.

tyrannus, i, m., a despot, tyrant.

U

ūbi, adv., where.

ullus, a, um, adj. (gen. sing. iūs, dat. sing. i), any.

VESPERASCIT.

ultrā, prep. with acc., on the farther side of, beyond.

unquam, adv., at any time, ever.

ūnus, a, um, adj. (gen. sing. iūs, dat. sing. i), one, alone.

urbs, urbis, f., a city.

ūt, adv. and conj., as; that, in order that. See p. 97.

ūter, rā, rum, adj. (gen. sing. iūs, dat. sing. i), which of two

ūtilis, e, adj., useful.

ūtor, ūsus, 3, v. dep., with abl., I use.

uxor, ōris, f., a wife.

V

vālō, ūi, itum, 2, I am strong, in good health.

vālētudo, inis, f., health.

vālūus, a, um, adj., strong.

vallis, is, f., a valley.

vārus, a, um, adj., different, various.

vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, I lay waste.

vectigāl, ālis, n., a tax.

vēhementer, adv., vehemently, warmly.

vēho, vexi, vectum, 4, I carry (in pass., I ride).

Vēntes, um, m. pl., the Veientes, the people of Veli, near Rome.

vēlox, ōcis, adj., swift.

vēnor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I reverence, worship.

vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, I come.

vēnor, ātus, 1, v. dep., I hunt.

ventito, āvi, 1, v. freq., I come frequently.

ventus, i, m., the wind.

Venūsia, ae, f., Venusia, a town in Italy.

vēr, vēris, n., the spring.

vēreor, itus, 2, v. dep., I fear, reverence.

vērissimilis, e, adj., likely, probable.

versus, ūs, m., a line, verse.

versūs, prep. with acc., towards (only of place or direction).

vērūs, a, um, adj., true.

vescor, 3, v. dep., with abl., I feed, live on.

vesperascit, āvit, aso're, v. *impers.*, evening approaches.

VESTA.	VIX.	XERNES.
<p>Vesta, <i>ae, f.</i>, <i>Vesta</i>, the goddess of fire and the hearth. vester, <i>tra, trum, poss. pron.</i>, your, yours. vestimentum, <i>i, n.</i>, clothing. vestiō, <i>ivi, itum, 4, I</i> clothe. vestis, <i>is, f.</i>, clothing, a garment. vētus, <i>vētēris, adj.</i>, old. vexo, <i>āvi, ātum, 1, I</i> vex, harass. v <i>a, ac, f.</i>, a way, road. victor, <i>ōris, m.</i>, a conqueror. victōriā, <i>ae, f.</i>, victory. vidēo, <i>vidi, visum, 2, I</i> see. vidēor, <i>visus, 2, I</i> seem, appear. vīgīlo, <i>āvi, ātum, 1, I</i> watch, I am awake.</p>	<p>vīlis, <i>e, adj.</i>, cheap, common. vinciō, <i>vinxi, vinctum, 4, I</i> bind. vinco, <i>vīci, victum, 3, I</i> conquer. vincūlum, <i>i, n.</i>, a chain, bond. vīnum, <i>i, n.</i>, wine. virgo, <i>inis, f.</i>, a maiden. vir, <i>virī, m.</i>, a man. virtūs, <i>ūtis, f.</i>, valour, virtue, good quality. viso, <i>visi, visum, 3, v. freq.</i>, I look at often, view. visus, <i>ūs, m.</i>, a seeing, looking, look. vīta, <i>ae, f.</i>, life. vitūperō, <i>āvi, ātum, 1, I</i> blame, find fault with. vivo, <i>vixi, victum, 3, I</i> live. vix, <i>adv.</i>, scarcely.</p>	<p>vōlo, <i>āvi, ātum, 1, I</i> fly. vōlo, <i>vōlūi, velle, v. irreg.</i>, I wish, am willing. vōluntas, <i>ātis, f.</i>, a wish, will. vōluptas, <i>ātis, f.</i>, pleasure. vox, <i>vōcis, f.</i>, a voice. vulnēro, <i>āvi, ātum, 1, I</i> wound. vulnus, <i>ēris, n.</i>, a wound. vultur, <i>ūris, m.</i>, a vulture. vultus, <i>ūs, m.</i>, countenance, looks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>Xēnōphōn, <i>ontis, m.</i>, Xenophon, an Athenian. Xerxēs, <i>is, m.</i>, Xerxes, famous king of Persia.</p>

INDEX II. TO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH WORDS.

ABANDON.	ALONE.	APPLE.
<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>abandon, <i>dēsēro, sērūi, sertum, 3.</i> able, <i>be, possum, p. 76.</i> abode, <i>domicilium, ii, n.</i> about, <i>circā, circum, circiter, adv. and prep. with acc.</i> above, <i>sūpēr, sūprā, prep. with acc.</i> abuse, <i>ābūtor, ūsus, 3, v. āep.</i>, with <i>abl.</i> accident, <i>cāsus, ūs, m.</i> accompany, <i>cōmītor, ātus, 1, v. dep.</i> accomplish, <i>conficiō, fēcī, fectum, 3.</i> accordance, <i>in — with, sēcundum, prep. with acc.</i> account of, <i>on, ob, propter, prep. with acc.</i> accuse, <i>accūsō, āvi, ātum, 1.</i> accused man, <i>rēus, i, m.</i> accustomed, <i>to be, sōlēo, itus sum, 2, p. 85.</i> acquire, <i>ādīpiscor, eptus, 3, v. dep.</i> across, <i>trans, prep. with acc.</i> act, <i>āgo, ēgi, actum, 3.</i></p>	<p>actively, <i>gnāvitēr, adv.</i> admire, <i>miīror, admīror, ātus, 1, v. dep.</i> adorn, <i>orno, āvi, ātum, 1.</i> advise, <i>consīlium, ii, n.</i> advise, <i>suādēo, si, sum, 2, with dat.; mōnēo, ūi, itum, 2.</i> affliction, <i>aerumna, ae, f.</i> afford, <i>praebēo, ūi, itum, 2.</i> after, <i>post, prep. with acc.</i> against, <i>adversūs or um, contrā, preps. with acc.</i> age, <i>aetās, ātis, f.</i> —, old, <i>sēnectūs, ūtis, f.</i> aged, <i>part. and adj.</i>, <i>nātus, a, um.</i> agree, <i>consentīo, si, sum, 4.</i> agreed, <i>it is, constat, stītit.</i> aid, <i>auxīlium, ii, n.</i> [1]. air, <i>aēr, aēris, m.</i> alarm, <i>to, terrēo, ūi, itum.</i> all, <i>omnis, e, adj.</i> [2]. all together, <i>cunctus, a, um, adj.</i> allowed, <i>it is, licet, p. 86.</i> ally, <i>socius, ii, m.</i> almost, <i>prōpē, paenē, adv.</i> alone, <i>sōlus, a, um; ūnus, a, um, adj.</i></p>	<p>Alps, <i>Alpes, ium, m. pl.</i> already, <i>jam, adv.</i> also, <i>etiam, adv.</i> altogether, <i>plānē, adv.</i> always, <i>sempēr, adv.</i> ambassador, <i>legātus, i, m.</i> amongst, <i>intēr, prep. with acc.</i> [p. 31]. —, to be, <i>intersum.</i> amuse, <i>dēlecto, āvi, ātum, 1.</i> ancestors, <i>maīōres, m. pl.</i> ancient, <i>antīquus, a, um, adj.</i> and, <i>et, atque, ac, quē, conj.</i> anger, <i>ira, ae, f.</i> angry, <i>to be, irascor, irātus, 3, v. dep.</i> animal, <i>ānīmal, ālis, n.</i> —, small, <i>bestiōla, ae, f.</i> another, <i>of several</i>, <i>ālius, ā, ud, indef. pron.</i> another, <i>of two</i>, <i>altēr, ā, um, indef. pron.</i> [2]. answer, <i>respondēo, dī, sum.</i> any, <i>ullus, a, um, indef. pron.</i> any time, <i>at, unquam, adv.</i> appear, <i>vidēor, visus, 2.</i> apple, <i>mālum, i, n.</i></p>

APPLE-TREE.

apple-tree, mālus, i, f.
 appoint, instīto, ūi, ātum, 3; fio, factus su, 3, v. irr.
 approach, to, appropinquo, advento, āvi, ātum, 1.
 arms, arma, ōrum, n. pl.
 army, exercitus, ūs, m.
 around, circā, circum, adv. and prep. with acc.; circiter, adv. [3].
 arrange, instrūo, xi, ctum, arrive, advēnio, pervēnio, veni, ventum, 4.
 arrival, adventus, ūs, m.
 arriving, to be on the point of, advento, āvi, ātum, 1.
 arrow, sāgitta, ae, f.
 art, ars, rtis, f.
 as, tam, adv.
 as . . . as, tam . . . quam, adv.
 as (conj.), ut, conj.
 as if, quasi, conj.
 as far as, tēnūs, prep. with abl.
 as soon as, simūl, simūlac.
 ascertain, cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3.
 ask, rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
 assault, oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
 assign, tribūo, ūi, ātum, 3.
 assist, adjuvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1.
 assistance, auxiliūm, ii, n.
 assuage, mollio, ūvi, itum, at, ād, prep. with acc. [4].
 Athenian, Athēniensis, e, adj.
 Athens, Athēnae, ārum, f. pl.
 attack, impētus, ūs, m.
 attack, to, oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
 attain to, adipiscor, eptus, 3, v. dep.
 attempt, cōnor, ātus, 1, v. dep.
 attentive, attentus, a, um, adj.
 attentively, attentē, adv.
 author, scriptor, ōris, m. [f.
 authority, auctoritas, ātis, autumn, autūmnus, i, n.
 awake, to be, vigilo, āvi, ātum, 1.

B

bad, mālus, a, um, adj.
 bank, ripa, ae, f.
 base, turpis, e, adj.
 battle, pugna, ae, f.; proelium, ii, n.

PR. L. I.

BRIDGE.

be, to, sum, fūi, esse, p. 29.
 — in, among, &c. see compounds of sum, p. 31.
 beam, trabs, trābis, f.
 bear, fēro, tūli, lātum, p. 80.
 — through, perfēro, etc.
 beast, bestia, ae, f.
 —, great, bellūa, ae, f.
 —, small, bestiōla, ae, f.
 beautiful, pulcher, cra, crum, adj.
 because, quā, quōd, conj.
 because of, ob, propter, prepp. with acc.
 become, fio, p. 84.
 becomes, it, decet, p. 86.
 before, antē, prep. with acc.; prae, prep. with abl.
 beg, pēto, ūvi and ii, itum, 3.
 begin, incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
 beginning, inītiūm, ii, n.
 behalf of, on, prō, prep. with abl.
 behind, pōnē, prep. with acc.
 behoves, it, oportet, p. 86.
 believe, credo, didi, ditum, 3.
 beneath, sub, subtēr, prep. with acc. and abl.
 beside, praetēr, prep. with acc.
 besiege, obsidēo, sēdi, sesum, 2.
 betake, confēro, tūli, colātum, ferre, 3, v. irr.
 between, inter, prep. with acc. [acc.
 beyond, ultrā, prep. with bind, vincio, xi, nctum, 4.
 bird, āvis, is, f.
 black, nīger, gra, grum; āter, ātra, ātrum.
 blame, culpo, āvi, ātum, 1.
 —, subs., culpa, ae, f.
 blockade, obsidio, ōnis, f.
 blood, sanguis, inīs, m.
 bloom, flōreo, ūi, —, 2.
 blossom forth, efflōresco, flōrui, 3.
 blow, flo, āvi, ātum, 1.
 body, corpus, ōris, n.
 bold, audax, ācis, adj.
 bond, vincūlum, i, n.
 bone, ōs, ossis, n.
 book, liber, bri, m.
 booty, praeda, ae, f. [dep.
 born, be, nascor, nātus, 3, v.
 boundary, finis, is, m.
 boy, puer, ēri, m.
 bow, arcus, ūs, m.
 brave, fortis, e, adj.
 bravely, fortiter, adv.
 bridge, pons, tis, m.

CAST DOWN.

bright, splēdidus, a, um, bring, fēro, p. 80. [adj.
 — in, &c. see compounds of fero, p. 81.
 bring to an end, finio, ūvi, itum, 4; conficio, feci, fecum, 3.
 bring forth, pārio, pēpēri, partum, 3.
 Britain, Britānnia, ae, f.
 Briton, Britannus, i, m.
 broad, lātus, a, um, adj.
 brother, frāter, tris, m. [1.
 build, aedifico, āvi, ātum, building, aedificiūm, ii, n.
 bull, taurus, i, m. [4.
 bury, sepelio, ūvi, pultum, burden, ōnus, ēris, n.
 burn, trans., lucendo, di, sum, 3.
 burn, intrans., ardēo, si, sum, 2.
 burnt down, to be, dēflagro, āvi, ātum, 1.
 business, nēgōtium, ii, n.
 busy, occupātus, a, um, adj.
 but, sed, autem; see Vocab. 21, p. 130.
 buy, ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3.
 by, ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl.

C

call, vōco, āvi, ātum, 1.
 — together, convōco, āvi, ātum, 1. [1, v. dep.
 call to mind, rēcordor, ātus, calm, tranquillus, a, um, adj.
 camp, castra, ōrum, n. pl.
 can, possum, p. 76.
 cannot, nēquēo, ūvi or ii, itum, 4.
 cannot but, I, facere nōn possum quā.
 care, take, cūro, āvi, ātum, careful, diligēns, ntis, adj.
 carefully, diligētēr, adv.
 carry, porto, āvi, ātum, 1.
 carry on (war), gēro, gessi, gestum, 3.
 carry a wall, mūrūm dūco, xi, ctum, 3.
 Carthage, Carthāgo, inīs, f.
 Carthaginian, subs., Pōcenus, i, m.
 Carthaginian, adj., Carthāgiēnsis, e.
 cast away, abjicio, jeci, jectum, 3.
 cast down, dējicio, jeci jectum; affligo, xi, ctum, 3.

CAST FORTH.

cast forth, out, *ejicío, jēci, jectum, 3.*

catch, *cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3.*

Catiline, *Catīlina, ac, m.*

cause, *causa, ac, f.*

cavalry, *ēquitātus, ūs, m.*

celebrated, *clārus, a, um, adj.; nobilis, e, adj.*

century, *centūria, ac, f.*

certain, *certus, a, um, adj.*

chain, *vinculum, i, n.*

chance, *cāsus, ūs, m.*

—, *by, fortē, cāsū.*

change, *mūto, āvi, ātum, 1.*

charge, *mando, āvi, ātum, 1.*

chariot, *currus, ūs, m.*

chastise, *castigo, āvi, ātum,*

1.

cheap, *vilis, e, adj. [1.]*

cheer, *exhilāro, āvi, ātum,*

cheerful, *hilaris, e, adj.*

cheese, *cāsēus, i, m.*

cherish, *cōlo, ūi, cultum, 3.*

cherry, *cērāsus, i, n.*

cherry-tree, *cērāsus, i, f.*

children, *liberī, ōrum, m.*

pl.

Cimbrians, *Cimbri, ōrum,*

m. pl.

citadel, *arx, arcis, f.*

citizen, *civis, is, c.*

citizenship, *civitas, ātis, f.*

city, *urbs, urbis, f.*

civil, *belonging to a citizen,*

civilis, e, adj.

clear, *clārus, a, um, adj.*

cloak, *pallium, ii, n.*

close, *vestio, ūi, ūtum, 4.*

clothing, *vestis, is, f.;*

vestimentum, i, n.

cloud, *nūbēs, is, f.*

coast, *ōra, ac, f.*

cohort, *cōhōrs, rtis, f.*

cold, *frigus, ōris, n.*

colony, *cōlōnia, ac, f.*

colour, *cōlor, ōris, m. [4.]*

come, *vēnio, vēni, ventum,*

frequently, ventito,

vi, ātum, 1.

come to pass, *fio, factus,*

lieri; see p. 34.

commander, *impērātor,*

is, m.

commission, *mandātum,*

i, n.

common, *vilis, e; commū-*

nis, e, adj.

commonly, *ferē, adv.*

commonwealth, *repub-*

lica, reipublicae, f.

companion, *cōmēs, itis, c.*

comparison, *in, prae,*

prep. with acc.

CUT OFF.

comrade, *sōcius, ii, m.*

concerning, *dē, prep. with*

abl.

confess, *fātēor, fassus;*

confitēor, fessus, 2.

conflagration, *incendium,*

ii, n. [tum, 3.]

conquer, *vinco, vici, vic-*

conqueror, victor, tris, m.

conscience, *conscientia,*

ac, f.

conspiracy, *conjūrātio, ō-*

nis, f. [n.]

constellation, *sīdus, ēris,*

consul, consul, ūlis, m.

—, *office of, consūlā-*

tus, ūs, m.

consult, *consūlo, lūi,*

lūm, 3.

consume, *absūmo, sumpsi,*

sumptum, 3.

contemplate, *contemplor,*

ātus, i, v. dep.

contented, *contentus, a,*

um, adj.

continual, *perpētūus, a,*

um, adj.

contrary to, *contrā, prep.*

with acc.

converse, *collōquor, lōcū-*

tus, 3.

Corinth, *Cōrinthus, i, f.*

correct, *corrigo, rexi, rec-*

tum, 3.

counsel, *consilium, ii, n.*

count, *nūmēro, āvi, ātum, 1.*

countenance, *vultus, ūs, m.*

country, *rūs, rūris, n.*

—, *one's, patria, ac, f.*

cover, *tēgo, xi, ctum, 3.*

cowardice, *ignāvia, ac, f.*

create, *crēo, āvi, ātum, 1.*

creator, *creātor, ōris, m.*

credible, *crēdibilis, e, adj.*

Crete, *Crēta, ac, f.*

crime, *scēlus, ēris, n.*

crop, *messis, is, f.; frūges,*

um, f. pl.

cross over, *transēo, 4, p. 83.*

crown, *cōrōna, ac, f.*

cruel, *crūdēlis, e, adj.*

crush, *opprīmo, pressi,*

pressum, 3.

cry out, *clāmo, exclāmo,*

āvi, ātum, 1.

cultivate, *cōlo, cōlui, cul-*

tum, 3.

cultivate carefully, *ex-*

cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3.

curb, *cōercēo, ūi, ūtum, 2.*

current, *flūmen, inus, n.*

custom, *consuetūdo, nis, f.*

cut off, *interclādo, si,*

sum, 3.

DIE.

D

dance, *salto, āvi, ātum, 1.*

danger, *pēriculum, i, n.*

dangerous, *pēriculōsus, a,*

um, adj.

dare, *audēo, ausus sum, 2.*

p. 85.

daring, *audax, ācis, adj.*

daringly, *audactē, adv.*

darken, *obscurō, āvi, ātum,*

dart, tēlum, i, n. [1.]

daughter, *filia, ac, f.*

day, *dies, ei, m. and f.*

dead, *mortuus, a, um, adj.*

deal with, *tracto, āvi, ā-*

tum, 1.

dear, *cārus, a, um, adj.*

death, *mors, rtis, f.*

deceive, *dēcipio, cēpi, cep-*

tum, 3.

deed, *a bold, daring, faci-*

nus, ōris, n.

deep, *altus, a, um, adj.*

defeat, *clādēs, is, f.*

defend, *dēfendo, i, sum, 3.*

defendant, *rēus, i, m.*

delicate, *tēnuis, e, adj.*

delight, *dēlecto, āvi, ā-*

tum, 1. [e, adj.]

delightful, *dulcis, suāvis,*

delightfully, jūcundē, adv.

deliver, *libero, āvi, ātum, 1.*

demand, *postūlo, āvi, ā-*

tum, 1.

deny, *nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1.*

depart, *excēdo, cessi, ces-*

sum, 3; migro, emigro, āvi,

ātum, 1. [tum, 1.]

deplore, *dēplōro, āvi, ā-*

deserve, mēreor, itus, 2.

desire, *to, cūpio, ūvi and*

vi, ūm, 3.

desire, *stūdium, ii, n.; cū-*

pīditas, ātis, f.

despise, *contemno, mpsi,*

mptum, 3; aspernor, ātus, 1,

v. dep.

despot, *tyrannus, i, m.*

destitute, *inops, ōpis, adj.*

destroy, *perdo, didi, dī-*

tum, 3.

destruction, *exitium, ii, n.*

destructive, *perniciōsus*

a, um, adj.

deter, *dētērrēo, ūi, ūtum, 2.*

determine, *constitūo, ūi,*

ūtum, 3.

devote oneself, *ōpēram*

do, dēdi, dātum, dare, 1.

devoted to, *addictus, a,*

um, adj.

die, *mōrior mortuus, 3.*

DIFFICULT.

difficult, difficilis, *e, adj.*
 difficult, somewhat, sub-
 dūcū, *is, e, adj.*
 di-, fōdīo, fōdī, fōssum, 3.
 diligence, diligentia, *ae, f.*
 diligent, diligens, *ntis, adj.*
 dine, coeno, āvi or ātus
 sum, ātum, 1, p. 85.
 disaster, clādes, *is, f.*
 discern, cerno, crēvi, crē-
 tum, 3.
 discharge, fungor, nctus, 3,
v. dep. with abl., p. 71.
 discourse, sermo, ōnis, *m.*
 discover, detēgo, texti, tec-
 tum, 3.
 disease, morbus, *i, m.*
 disembark, *trans.,* expōno,
 pōni, positum, 3.
 disgrace, turpītudo, īnis, *f.*
 disgraceful, turpis, *e, adj.*
 disgusts, it, taedet, 2, p. 86.
 dishonest, imprōbus, *a,*
um, adj.
 dishonesty, fraus, *dis, f.*
 dismiss, dimitto, misi, mis-
 sum, 3.
 displease, displicēo, ūi,
 itum, 2, with *dat.*
 disposed, affectus, *a, um,*
adj.
 distance, longinquitas, tā-
 tis, *f.*
 distant, longinquus, *a, um,*
adj.
 distant, to be, absum, p.
 31.
 distinguished, insignis, *e;*
 ēgrēgius, *a, um, adj.*
 distrust, diffīdo, īsus sum,
 3, p. 85.
 disturb, turbo, āvi, ātum,
 1; mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2.
 ditch, fossa, *ae, f.*
 divide, sēpāro, āvi, ātum,
 1; divido, īsi, īsum, 3.
 divine, divinus, *a, um, adj.*
 do, faciō, feci, factum, 3.
 dog, cīnī, *is, e.*
 doubt, dubito, āvi, ātum, 1.
 doubtful, dubius, *a, um,*
adj.
 dove, cōlumba, *ae, f.*
 drag, draw, trāho, traxi,
 tractum, 3.
 draw together, contrāho,
 traxi, tractum, 3.
 draw up in order, in-
 struo, xi, ctum, 3.
 drink, bibo, *i, itum, 3.*
 drive out, expello, pūli,
 pulsum, 3.
 duty, mūnus, ēris, *n.*
 dwell, habito, āvi, ātum, 1.

EVERY ONE.

E

eager after, stūdiōsus, *a,*
um, adj. with gen.
 eager, be-, stūdeō, ūi, —, 2.
 eagle, āquīla, *ae, f.*
 ear, auris, *is, f.*
 earnestly, vēhēmētūr,
 magnōpērē, *adv.*
 earth, terra, *ae, f.*
 easily, fācile, *adv.*
 easy, fācilis, *e, adj.*
 eat, ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3.
 educate, ēdūco, āvi, ātum, 1.
 elegant, ēlēgans, *ntis, adj.*
 elephant, ēlephantus, *i, m.*
 eloquent, ēlōquens, *ntis,*
adj.
 embark, nāvem (naves)
 conscendo, di, sum, 3.
 embroider, pingo, pinxi,
 pictum, 3.
 eminent, exīmīus, ēgrē-
 gius, *a, um, adj.*
 empire, impēriū, *ii, n.*
 employ, ādhibēo, ūi, itum, 2.
 encourage, hortor, ātus, 1,
v. dep.
 end, fīnis, *is, m.*
 —, put an end to, fīnīo,
 fvi, itum, 4.
 endure, pātior, passus, 3;
 fēro, p. 80.
 enemy (public), hostis, *is, e.*
 — (personal), īnīmīcus,
i, m. [*adj.*]
 engaged, occūpātus, *a, um,*
 enjoy, frūor, itus and ctus,
 3, *v. dep. with abl.*
 enmity, īnīmicitia, *ae, f.*
 enough, sātis, *adv.*
 enquire, quaero, quaesivi,
 quaesitum, 3.
 enter, intro, āvi, ātum, 1.
 entice, lācio, 3 (obs.), p. 120.
 entreat, ōro, āvi, ātum, 1.
 envy, īnvidia, *ae, f.*
 epistle, epistōla, *ae, f.* [3].
 esteem, dīligo, lexi, lectum,
 eternal, aeternus, *a, um,*
adj.
 Europe, Eurōpa, *ae, f.*
 even, *adj.,* aequus, *a, um.*
 —, *conj.,* etiam.
 evening comes on, ves-
 pērascit, 3, *v. impers., p. 87.*
 ever = at any time, un-
 quam, *a.*
 ever = always, semper,
adv.
 every, omnis, *e, adj.*
 every day, quōtidīē, *adv.*
 every one, quisque, quae-

FIGHT.

que, quodque, and *subst.* quic-
 que (quidque), *pron.*
 evident, it is, constat, stī-
 tit,
 evil, mālum, *i, n.*
 example, exemplum, *i, n.*
 excellent, praestans, *antis;*
 praestabilis, *e, adj.*
 except, praeter, *prep. with*
acc.
 exercise, to, exercēo, ūi,
 itum, 2. [2].
 exhibit, praebeō, ūi, itum,
 exhort, hortor, ādhortor,
 ātus, 1.
 exile, exīlium, *ii, n.*
 —, live in, exīlium
 āgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
 experienced, pōritus, *a,*
um, adj.
 extend, prōfero, tūli, lātum,
 ferre, 3.
 eye, ōculus, *i, m.*

F

fable, fābūla, *ae, f.*
 fall, cādo, cēcidī, cāsūm, 3.
 faith, fides, *ei, f.*
 faithful, fidēlis, *e;* fidus,
a, um, adj.
 famous, nōbilis, *e, adj.*
 far, longē, *adv.*
 — and wide, longē
 latēquē.
 farther, too far, longīus,
adv. comp.
 father, pāter, tris, *m.*
 father-in-law, sōcer, ēri,
 fault, culpa, *ae, f.* [*m.*]
 fault, find, vitupēro, culpo,
 āvi, ātum, 1.
 favour, grātia, *ae, f.*
 fear, mētus, ūs; tīmor,
 ōris, *m.*
 fear, to, mētūo, *i, itum, 3;*
 timēo, ūi, —, 2; vēreor, itus.
 feeble, debilis, *e, adj.* [2].
 feed on, vescor, with *abl.,*
 3, *v. dep.*
 feel, sentio, si, sum, 4.
 feign, simūlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
 fellow-citizen, civis, *is, e.*
 fellow-soldier, commil to,
 ōnis, *m.*
 few, paucus, *a, um, adj.*
 fidelity, fides, *ei, f.*
 field, āger, gri, *m.*
 fierce, ferox, ōcis, *adj.*
 fiery, made of fire, igneus,
a, um, adj.
 fig, fig-tree, ficus, *i, f.*
 fight, pugno, āvi, ātum, 1.

FIGHT.

fight (*a battle*), *committo*,
missi, *missum*, 3.
find, *reperiō*, *pēri*, *pertum*,
 4; *invenio*, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4.
find fault with, *culpo*,
vitupēro, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
finish, *conficio*, *fēci*, *fec-*
tum, 3. [*adj.*]

finished, *perfectus*, *a*, *um*,
fire, *ignis*, *is*, *m*.
 — = *conflagration*, *in-*
cendium, *ii* *n*.

fire, *be on*, *ardeō*, *si*, *sum*, 2.
first (*adv.*), *primo*, *primum*,
ado. [*um*, *adj.*]

first-rate, *primarius*, *a*,
fish, *piscis*, *is*, *m*.
fix, *fīgo*, *fīxi*, *fixum*, 3.
flatter, *adūlor*, *atus*, 1, *v. dep.*
flattery, *adulatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.
flee, *fūgio*, *fūgi*, *fūgitum*, 3.
flee to, *confugio*, *fūgi*, 3.
fleet, *classis*, *is*, *f*.
flesh, *cāro*, *carnis*, *f*.
flower, *flos*, *ōris*, *m*. [*v. dep.*]
follow, *sequor*, *secutus*, 3,
follow up, *subsequor*,
cūsus, 3, *v. dep.*

folly, *stultitia*, *ae*, *f*.
foolish, *stultus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
foot-soldier, *pēdes*, *itis*, *m*.
for (*prep.*), *prō*, *prep.* with
abl.

for (*conj.*), *nam*, *enim*, *conj.*
forage, *pabūlor*, *atus*, 1, *v.*
dep.

forced marches, *maxima*
itinera, *n*. *pl.*
forces, *cōpia*, *arum*, *f*. *pl.*
forehead, *frons*, *tis*, *f*.
foresee, *prōvidēo*, *vīdi*,
visum, 2.

forget, *obliscor*, *litus*, 3,
v. dep. with *gen.* [*p*. 83.]

form (*a plan*), *inēo*, 4, *irr.*,
former, *pristinus*, *a*, *um*;
prior, *us*, *adj.* [*adv.*]

formerly, *olim*, *quondam*,
fortification, *munimen-*
tum, 1, *n*.; *moenia*, *ium*, *n*. *pl.*

fortify, *mūnīo*, *ivi*, *itum*, 4.
fortune, *fortūna*, *ae*, *f*.
fortunate, *felix*, *icis*, *adj.*

fountain, *fons*, *ntis*, *m*.
frame, *to*, *fabrīco*, *avi*,
atum, 1.

free, *liber*, *era*, *erum*, *adj.*
freedom, *libertas*, *ātis*, *f*.
freely, *liberē*, *adv.*

friend, *amicus*, *i*, *m*.
friendship, *amicitia*, *ae*, *f*.
frighten, *torrēo*, *ūi*, *itum*, 2.
from, *a* (*ūb*), *dē*, *prep.* with
abl.

GRIEVOUSLY.

fruit, *fructus*, *ūs*, *m*.
full, *plenus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
function, *munus*, *ēris*, *n*.
funeral, *funus*, *ēris*, *n*.
furnish = *supply*, *praebēo*,
ūi, *itum*, 2.

G

gain = *get*, *obtain*, *pāro*,
avi, *atum*, 1.
game, *lūdus*, *i*, *m*.
garden, *hortus*, *i*, *m*.
garment, *vestis*, *is*, *f*.;
vestimentum, *i*, *n*.

gate, *porta*, *ae*, *f*.
gather, *lēgo*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3.
 — **together**, *contrāho*,
traxi, *tractum*, 3.

Gaul, *Gallia*, *ae*, *f*.
gaze, *tūcor*, *itus*, 2, *v. dep.*
general, *impērator*, *ōris*, *m*.
get, *gain*, *pāro*, *avi*, *atum*,
 1; *adipiscor*, *eptus*, 3, *v. dep.*
get back, *rēcūpēro*, *avi*,
atum, 1.

get together, *compāro*, *avi*,
atum, 1; *cōgo*, *cōgi*, *cōactum*,
gift, *dōnum*, *i*, *n*. [*3*.]

girl, *pūella*, *ae*, *f*. [*1*.]
give, *do*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dare*,
glide, *lābor*, *lapsus*, 3, *v. dep.*

glory, *glōria*, *ae*, *f*.
go, *eo*, *ivi* or *ii*, *irē*, *itum*,
 4, *v. irr.*

go in, out, &c., see *comps.*
of eo, *p*. 83. [*3*.]
go to see, *vīso*, *vīsi*, *vīsum*,
God, *Deus*, *i*, *m*.

goddess, *dēa*, *ae*, *f*.
gods, *of the*, *divinus*, *a*,
um, *adj.*

gold, *aurum*, *i*, *n*.
golden, *aurēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
good, *bōnus*, *prōbus*, *a*, *um*,
adj.

good, *subs.*, *bōnum*, *i*, *n*.
good, *do*, *to*, *prōsum*, *p*. 31.
goods, *bōna*, *ōrum*, *n*. *pl.* [*1*.]

govern, *gubernō*, *avi*, *atum*,
grandfather, *avus*, *i*, *m*.
grass, *grāmen*, *inis*, *n*.

great, *magnus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
great, *low*, *quantus*, *a*,
um, *rel. adj.*

greatly, *magnōpērē*, *adv.*
Grece, *Graecia*, *ae*, *f*.
Greek, *Grecian*, *Graecus*,
a, *um*, *adj.*

grief, *dōlor*, *ōris*, *m*.
grieves, *it*, *pigēt*, *piguit* &
pigitum est, *pigēre*, 2, *v. im-*
pers.

grievously, *grāvītēr*, *adv.*

HOPE.

ground, *hūmus*, *i*, *f*.
guard, *to*, *custōdīo*, *ivi*,
itum, 4; *tūcor*, *itus*, 2, *v. dep.*
guardian, *custos*, *ōdis*, *m*.
guilt, *scēlus*, *ēris*, *n*.
guilty, *noxius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*

H

habit, *consuetudo*, *inis*, *f*.
hails, *it*, *grandinat*, *avit*,
v. impers.

hand, *mānus*, *ūs*, *f*.
hand down, *trādo*, *prōdo*,
didī, *ditum*, 3.

handle, *tracto*, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
happen, *fiō*, *factus sum*,
fiēri, *v. irr.*, *p*. 84.

happy, *beātus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
happily, *beātē*, *adv.*
harass, *vexo*, *avi*, *atum*, 1.

harbour, *portus*, *ūs*, *m*.
hard, *dūrus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
hardship, *lābor*, *ōris*, *m*.

hare, *lēpus*, *ōris*, *m*.
hasten, *contendo*, *di*, *sum*
 & *tum*, 3.

hatred, *ōdium*, *ii*, *n*.
have, *hābēo*, *ūi*, *itum*, 2.
 — **rather**, *prefer*, *mālo*,
ūi, *malle*, *irr. v.*, *p*. 77.

head, *capit*, *itis*, *n*.
 — **be at the**, *praesum*,
ui, with *dat.*, *p*. 31.

health, *vālētūdo*, *inis*, *f*.
health, *be in*, *vālēo*, *ūi*,
itum, 2. [*3*.]

heap up, *extrūo*, *xi*, *ctum*,
hear, *audio*, *ivi*, *itum*, 4.
hearing, *auditus*, *ūs*, *m*.

heart, *cōr*, *cordis*, *n*.
heat, *cālor*, *ōris*, *m*.
heaven, *coelum*, *i*, *n*.

heavenly, *coelestis*, *e*, *adj.*
heavily, *grāvītēr*, *adv.*
heavy, *grāvis*, *e*, *adj.* [*1*.]

help, *adjuvo*, *jūvi*, *jūtum*,
helpless, *iners*, *ertis*, *adj.*
high, *altus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*

— **very**, *praealtus*, *a*,
um, *adj.*

highest, *summus*, *a*, *um*,
adv. sup.

his, *hers*, *gen. of is*, *ēa*:
 when referring to subject,
sūs, *a*, *um*, *poss. pron.*

hold a levy, *dēlectum*
hūbēo, *ūi*, *itum*, 2.
hold together, *continēo*,
ūi, *entum*, 2.

honesty, *prōbitas*, *ātis*, *f*.
honour, *hōnor*, *ōris*, *m*.
hope, *to*, *spēro*, *avi*, *atum*, 1.

HOPE.

hope, spēs, ēi, *f.*
 hoped for, spērātus, a, um,
adj.
 horn, cornu, ūs, *n.*
 horse, ēquus, i, *m.*
 horse-soldier, ēquēs, itis,
m.
 hostage, obsēs, idis, *c.*
 hour, hōra, ae, *f.*
 house, dōmus, ūs; see p. 22.
 how great, quantus, a, um,
rel. adj.
 how many, quōt, *indecl.*
rel. adj.
 human, hūmānus, a, um,
adj.
 hunger, fāmēs, is, *f.*
 hunt, vēnor, ātus, i.
 hurt, harm, nōcēo, ūi,
 itum, 2, with *dat.*; obsum,
 with *dat.*, p. 31.
 hurtful, noxius, a, um,
adj.
 hurtful, to be, obsum,
 with *dat.*, p. 31.
 husbandman, agricōla, ae,
m.

I

if, si, *conj.*
 if, as, quāsi, *conj.* [*f.*
 ignorance, ignōrātiō, ōnis,
 ignorant of (be), ignōro,
 āvi, ātum, i.
 ill, *adj.*, mālus, a, um, *adj.*
 —, *adv.*, mālē, *adv.*
 illness, morbus, i, *m.*
 ill-will, invidia, ae, *f.*
 ill-wishing, mālēvōlus, a,
 um, *adj.*
 image, imāgo, inis, *f.*;
 simulācrum, i, *n.*
 imitate, imitor, ātus, i,
v. dep.
 immediately, statim, *adv.*
 immense, ingens, tis, *adj.*
 immortal, immortālis, e,
adj.
 immortality, immortālitas,
 ātis, *f.*
 impair, infringo, frēgi,
 fractum, 3.
 impiety, impious, nēfās,
n. indec.
 improve, emendo, āvi, ā-
 tum, i.
 imprudence, imprudentia,
 ae, *f.*
 in, into, in, *prep.* with *acc.*
 and *abl.*
 indeed, quidem, *conj.*
 indolence, ignāvia, ae;
 segnitias, ei, *f.*
 indolently, ignāvā, *adv.*

KIND.

indulge, indulgēo, si, tum,
 2, with *dat.*
 industrious, industrius, a,
 um, *adj.*
 infamous, infāmis, e, *adj.*
 infamy, infāmia, ae, *f.*
 infantry, peditātus, ūs, *m.*
 inferior, inferior, ius, *adj.*
comp.
 infinite, infinitus, a, um,
adj.
 infirm, debilis, e, *adj.*
 inhabitant, incolā, ae, *c.*
 injure, obsum, obfūl or of-
 fūi, obesse, with *dat.*, p. 31;
 nōceo, ūi, itum, 2, with *dat.*
 injurious, noxius, a, um,
adj.
 innumerable, innūmerus,
 a, um, *adj.*
 inquire, rōgo, āvi, ātum, i;
 quaero, quāsi, quāsitum, 3.
 insect, bestiola, ae, *f.*
 institute, institūto, ūi, ū-
 tum, 3.
 instrument, instrūmen-
 tum, i, *n.*
 integrity, prōbitas, ātis, *f.*
 intellect, mens, tis, *f.*
 intercept, intercludo, si,
 sum, 3.
 invent, repērio, pēri, per-
 tum, 4; fingo, finxi, fictum, 3.
 iron, ferrum, i, *n.*
 island, insula, ae, *f.*
 Italy, itālia, ae, *f.*
 its, sūus, a, um, *poss. pron.*

J

join, jungo, xi, ctum, 3.
 — (battle), proelium com-
 mitto, misi, missum, 3.
 journey, iter, itinēris, *n.*
 joy, gaudium, ii, *n.*
 joyful, laetus, a, um, *adj.*
 judge, iudex, icis, *m.*
 —, to, iudico, āvi, ā-
 tum, i.
 judgment, iudicium, ii, *n.*
 just, justus, a, um, *adj.*
 justly, justē, *adv.*

K

keen, ācer, cris, cre, *adj.*
 keep off, prōhibēo, ūi,
 itum, 2.
 keep guard, vīgilo, āvi,
 ātum, i.
 kill, interficio, fēcī, fectum,
 3.
 kind, bēnignus, a, um, *adj.*

LIE.

kindly, bēnignē, *adv.*
 king, rex, rēgis, *m.*
 —, to be, regno, āvi, ā-
 tum, i.
 kingdom, regnum, i, *n.*
 knee, genu, ūs, *m.*
 know, scio, īvi and īi,
 itum, 4.
 know not, nescio, īvi and
 īi, itum, 4.
 knowledge, scientia, prū-
 dentia, ae, *f.*
 knowledge, without,
 clām, *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*
 known, nōtus, a, um, *adj.*

L

labour, lābor, ōris, *m.*
 lake, lacus, ūs, *m.*
 lament over, deplōro, āvi,
 ātum, i.
 land, terra, ae, *f.*; āger,
 gri, *m.*
 language, lingua, ae, *f.*
 large, magnus, a, um, *adj.*
 last day, sup̄emus diēs, *m.*
 last, at, dēum, *adv.*
 Latin, Lātinus, a, um, *adj.*
 law, lex, legis, *f.*
 lay waste, vasto, āvi,
 ātum, i.
 lay siege to, obsidēo, eēdi,
 sessum, 2.
 lead, dūco, xi, ctum, 3.
 — across, trāsdūco, xi,
 ctum, 3.
 lead out, eēduco, xi, ctum, 3.
 leader, dux, dūcis, *c.*
 learn, disco, didici, —, 3.
 learn in addition, ad-
 disco, didici, 3.
 learn = ascertain, cognos-
 co, nōvi, nītum, 3.
 learned, doctus, a, um, *adj.*
 leave, relinquo, liqui, lic-
 tum, 3.
 leg, crūs, ūris, *n.*
 legion, légio, ōnis, *f.*
 length, longitūdo, inis, *f.*
 lest, nē, p. 97.
 lest, and, nēvē.
 letter of the alphabet,
 litēra, ae, *f.*
 letter (an epistle), litērac,
 ārum, *f. pl.*; epistōla, ae, *f.*
 letters, literature, litē-
 rae, ārum, *f. pl.*
 levy, dēlectus, ūs, *m.*
 liar, lving, mendax, ācis,
 subs. and *adj.*
 lictor, lictor, ūris, *m.*
 lie (on the ground), jācō
 ūi, —, 2.

LIE.

lie (*to speak falsely*), *mentior*, *itus*, 4, *v. dep.*
lieutenant, *lēgātus*, *i*, *m.*
life, *vita*, *ae*, *f.*
light (*adj.*), *lēvis*, *e*, *adj.*
light (*subs.*), *lux*, *lūcis*, *f.*
light, it becomes, *lūcescit*, 3, *impers. v.*, p. 87.
lightning, *fulmen*, *īnis*, *n.*
like, *similis*, *e*, *adj.*
likely, *vērissimilis*, *e*, *adj.*
likeness, *īmāgo*, *īnis*, *f.*
limit, *finis*, *m.*
 —, *to*, *finio*, *īvi*, *ītum*, 4.
line of battle, *āclēs*, *ēi*, *f.*
lion, *lēo*, *ōnis*, *m.*
little, *parvus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
live, *vivo*, *vixi*, *victum*, 3.
live on, *vescor*, with *abl.*, 3, *v. dep.*
live in exile, *exilium āgo*, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3.
Livy, *Livius*, *ii*, *m.*
load, *onus*, *ēris*, *n.*
lofty, *celsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
long (*adj.*), *longus*, *a*, *um*, *long* (*adv.*), *dū*, *adv.* [*adj.*]
look at, *specto*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1.
 — **upon or into**, *intueor*, *tultus* and *tūtus*, 2, *v. dep.*
looks, *vultus*, *ūs*, *m.*
loosen, *solvere*, *solvi*, *sōlūdo*, *dōminus*, *i*, *m.* [*tum*, 3].
lot, *sors*, *rtis*, *f.*
love, *āmo*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1; *dīligo*, *lēxi*, *lectum*, 3.
love in return, *rēdāmo*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1.
lovely, *āmābilis*, *e*, *adj.*
low, *hūmilis*, *e*, *adj.*
lower, *inferior*, *ius*, *adj.*
comp.
luckily, *felicitēr*, *adv.*
lucky, *felix*, *icis*, *adj.*

M

Macedonian, *Mācēdo*, *dōnis*, *m.*
made, *factus*, *affectus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* and *adj.*
made of fire, *ignēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
madness, *fūror*, *ōris*, *m.*
magistrate, *māgistrātus*, *ūs*, *m.*
magnificent, *magnificus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
maiden, *virgo*, *īnis*, *f.*
maintain, *servo*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1.
make, *fācio*, *fēci*, *factum*, 3.
man, *hōmo*, *īnis*, *c.*; *vīr*, *vīri*, *m.*

NARROW.

manage, *gēro*, *gessi*, *gestum*, 3.
manifest, *manifestus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
maniple, *manipulus*, *i*, *m.*
manner, *mos*, *mōris*, *m.*
many, *multus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
manv, *how*, *quōt*, *indec. rel. adj.*
many, *very*, *permulti*, *ae*, *a*, *adj.*
marble, *marmōr*, *ōris*, *n.*
market-place, *fōrum*, *i*, *n.*
master, *dōminus*, *i*, *m.*; *māgister*, *tri*, *m.*
measure, *to*, *mētior*, *mensus*, 4, *v. dep.* [*v. dep.*]
meditate, *mēdītōr*, *ātus*, 1.
meet, *to*, *ōbeo*, *īvi* and *īi*, *ītum*, 4.
mellow, *mollis*, *e*, *adj.*
membrane, *membrāna*, *ae*, *f.*
memorable, *mēmōrābilis*, *e*, *adj.*
memory, *mēmōria*, *ae*, *f.*
metal, *mētallum*, *i*, *n.* [1].
migrate, *mīgro*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *mild*, *mitis*, *e*, *adj.*
milk, *lac*, *lactis*, *n.*
mind, *mens*, *ntis*, *f.*
mindful, *mēmōr*, *ōris*, *adj.*
miserable, *misēr*, *ērā*, *ērum*, *adj.*
mistake, *error*, *ōris*, *m.*
 — **make a**, *erro*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1.
mistress, *dōmīna*, *ae*, *f.*
money, *pēcūnia*, *ae*, *f.*
month, *mensis*, *is*, *m.*
monument, *mōnūmentum*, *moon*, *lūna*, *ae*, *f.* [*i*, *n.*]
more, *plus*, *plūris*, *neut. adj.*; in *pl.* *plūres*, *a*.
mortal, *mortālis*, *e*, *adj.*
mother, *māter*, *tris*, *f.*
mound, *agger*, *ēris*, *m.*
mount, *to*, *conscendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3.
mountain, *mons*, *ntis*, *m.*
mouth, *os*, *ōris*, *n.*
move, *mōveo*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2.
much, *multus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
multitude, *multitūdo*, *īnis*, *f.*
my (*mine*), *meus*, *a*, *um*, *poss. pron.*

N

name, *nōmen*, *īnis*, *n.*
narrow, *angustus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*

OLD.

native-land, *patrīa*, *ae*, *f.*
nature, *nātūra*, *ae*, *f.*
naval, *nāvalis*, *e*, *adj.*
near to (*prep.*), *propē*, *adv.*
near (*adj.*), *propinquus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
necessary, *nēcessārius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
necessity, *nēcessitas*, *ātis*, *f.*
need, *opus*, *indec. subs.*, with *abl.* and *adj.*
needful, *nēcessārius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
needle, *ācus*, *ūs*, *f.*
neither, *neuter*, *tra*, *trum*, *indef. pron.*
neither, *nor*, *nēquē*, *nēc*, *conj.*
nest, *nidus*, *i*, *m.*
net, *rēte*, *is*, *n.*
never, *nunquam*, *adv.*
new, *nōvus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
next, *proximus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
sup.
night, *nox*, *noctis*, *f.*
nightingale, *luscīna*, *ae*, *f.*
no, *none*, *nullus*, *a*, *um*, *indef. pron.*
noble, *nōbilis*, *e*, *adj.*
nobody, *no one*, *nēmo*, *īnis*, *c.*
not, *nōn*, *baud*, *adv.*
nothing, *nihil*, *indec. subs.*
nourish, *nūtrio*, *īvi*, *ītum*, 4.
now, *nunc*, *jam*, *adv.*
number, *nūmērus*, *i*, *m.*
nurture, *nutrio*, *īvi*, *ītum*, 4.

O

oak, *quercus*, *ūs*, *f.*
oath, *jusjūrandum*, *jūrisjūrandi*, *n.*
obey, *pāreo*, *īvi*, *ītum*, 2; *ōbedio*, *īvi*, *ītum*, 4, with *dat.*
object, *rēcūso*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1.
obscure, *obscurus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
observe (*carefully*), *contemplor*, *ātus*, 1, *v. dep.*
obtain, *pāro*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1; *ādipiscor*, *adeptus*, 3, *v. dep.*
obtain possession of, *pōtior*, *ītus*, 4, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*
ocean, *ōcēānus*, *i*, *m.*
often, *saepē*, *adv.*
 — **very**, *saepissimē*, *adv.*
offentimes, *saepenumēro*, *adv.*
old, *sēnex*, *sēnis* (*of persons only*); *vētus*, *ēris*, *adj.*

OLD AGE.

old age, sēnectūs, ūtis, *f.*
olden, antiquus, a, um, *adj.*
one, ūnus, a, um, *adj.*
one of the two, alter, a, um, *indef. pron.*
only, solum, *adv.*
onset, impētus, ūs, *m.*
oppose, rēsisto, stiti, stitum, 3, with *dat.*; oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
oracle, orāculum, i, *n.*
oration, oratio, ōnis, *f.*
orator, orator, ōris, *m.*
order, jābēo, jussi, jussum, 2.
ornament, ornāmentum, i, *n.*; decus, ōris, *n.*
other, of two, alter, ā, um, *indef. pron.*
overcome, supēro, āvi, ātum, 1.
overwhelm, opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3.
owe, ought, debēo, ūi, itum, 2.
owing, it is, per(te) stat.
ox, būs, bōvis, *c.*

P

pace, passus, ūs, *m.*
pain, dōlor, ōris, *m.*
pains, to take, cūro, āvi, ātum, 1.
paint, pingo, nxi, ctum, 3.
parent, pārens, entis, *c.*
part, pars, tis, *f.*
partner, socius, i, *m.*
pass by, over, praetērēo, īvi and ii, itum, 4. [*v. dep.*]
pass away, labor, lapsus, 3, — through, transēo, īvi or ii, itum, 4.
pass (come to), fio, factus, fieri, p. 84.
passion, cūpīditas, ātis, *f.*
past, praetēritus, a, um, *adj.*
path, via, ae, *f.* [*adj.*]
patience, patiētia, ae, *f.*
patiently, patiēter, *adv.*
peace, pax, pācis, *f.*
peacock, pāvo, ōnis, *m.*
pear, pirum, i, *n.*
pear-tree, pirus, i, *f.*
pearl, margarita, ae, *f.*
perceive, sentio, si, sum, 4.
perfect, perfectus, a, um, *adj.*
perish, pērēō, intērēo, īvi and ii, itum, 4.
persuade, persuādēo, si, sum, 2, with *dat.* [*adj.*]
perverse, perversus, a, um

PREVENT.

philosopher, philōsōphus, i, *m.* [*tum*, 3.
pillage, diripio, ripui, repitch a camp, castra pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3.
pit, misereor, itus and rtus, 2, *v. dep.*; misēret, misēritum est, *v. impers.*, with place, lōcus, i, *n.* [*gen.*]
—, to, collōc, āvi, ātum, 1.
plain, plānitēs, ei, *f.*
plan, consilium, ii, *n.*
plant, planta, ae, *f.*
play, lūdo, si, sum, 3. [*adj.*]
pleasant, jūcundus, a, um, pleasantly, jūcunde, *adv.*
please, placeo, ūi, itum, 2, with *dat.*
pleases, it, placet, ūit, *v. impers.*, p. 86.
pleasing, grātus, a, um, *adj.*
pleasure, vōluptas, ātis, *f.*
plent, cōpia, ae, *f.*
plum, prūnum, i, *n.*
plum-tree, prūnus, i, *f.*
plunder (*subs.*), praeda, ae, *f.*
—, to, diripio, ripui, reptum, 3.
poem, carmen, īnis, *n.*
poet, pōeta, ae, *m.*
Pompey, Pompēius, ii, *m.*
poor, paupēr, ēris, *adj.*
portrait, imāgo, īnis, *f.*
post, statio, ōnis, *f.*
poverty, paupertas, ātis, *f.*
power, pōtentia, ae, *f.*; pōtestas, ātis, *f.*
power of, in the, pēnēs, *prep.* with *acc.*
powerful, pōtens, tis, *adj.*
praise (*subs.*), laus, dis, *f.*
—, to, laudo, āvi, ātum, 1.
precious, cārus, a, um, *adj.*
prefer, praefero, tili, lātum, p. 81; mālo, mālii, malle, p. 77.
prepare, pārō, āvi, ātum, 1.
prepared, pārātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
presence of, in the, cōram, *prep.* with *abl.*
present, praesens, tis, *adj.*
—, to be, adsum, afui, adesse, p. 31.
preserve, servo, conservo, āvi, ātum, 1. [*sum*, 3.
press, prēmō, pressi, pressress upon, opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3.
pretence, simulatio, ōnis, *f.*
prevent, obsto, stiti, stitum, 1.

REASON.

probable, vērisimilis, ae, *adj.*
prohibit, prōhibēo, ūi, itum, 2.
promise, prōmitto, misi, missum, 3; polliceor, itus, 2, *v. dep.*
properly, prōbē, rectē, *adv.*
prostrate, to, affligo, affixi, flictum, 3.
protect, tuor, itus and tatus, 2, *v. dep.*
provide, prōvidēo, vīdi, visum, 2.
provisions, commeātus, ūum, *m. pl.*
prudence, prūdētia, ae, *f.*
prudent, prūdēns, tis, *adj.*
public, publicus, a, um, *adj.*
punish, pūnio, īvi, itum, 4.
punishment, poena, ae, *f.*
pupil, discipulus, i, *m.*
pursuit, stādium, ii, *n.*
put an end to, finio, īvi, itum, 4.
put to death, interficio, feci, fectum, 3.
put to flight, fūgo, āvi, ātum, 1.

Q

quality, good, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
queen, rēgina, ae, *f.*
quiet, tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*
quit, excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.

R

race, gēnus, ēris, *n.*
rainbow, arcus coelestis, *m.*
rains, it pluit, pluit or pluvit, pluere, 3, *v. impers.*
raise (*forces*), compāro, āvi, ātum, 1.
rapacious, rāpax, ācis, *adj.*
rapid, rāpidus, a, um, *adj.*
rare, rārus, a, um, *adj.*
rashness, tēmēritas, ātis, *f.*
rather, have, mālo, ūi, malle, p. 77.
read, lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
read aloud, rēcito, āvi, ātum, 1.
read through, perlēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
ready, pārātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
reason, ratiō, ōnis, *f.*

USE.

use, to, ūtor, ūsus, 3, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*
 useful, ūtilis, *e. adj.*
 utmost, summus, *a, um, sup. adj.*

V

valley, vallis, *is, f.*
 valour, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
 various, vārius, *a, um, adj.*
 vehemently, vēhēmentēr, *adv.*

verse, versus, ūs, *m.*
 vex, vexo, āvi, ātum, 1.
 vexes, it, pīget, p. 86. [*f.*
 victim, hostia, victima, *ae.*
 victory, victōria, *ae, f.*
 vigorous, strēnūus, *a, um, adj.*

vigorously, strēnūē, *adv.*
 virtue, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
 visit, to, vīso, sī, sum, 3.
 voice, vox, vōcis, *f.*
 vulture, vultūr, ūris, *m.*

W

wage (war), to, gēro, gessi, gestum, 3.

wake (*intrans.*), vīgīlo, āvi, ātum, 1.

walk, take a walk, ambūlo, āvi, ātum, 1.

wall, mūrūs, *i, m.* [p. 31.

wanting, to be, dēsum, war, bellum, *i, n.* [*adj.*

warlike, bellicōsus, *a, um, warm, cālidus, a, um, adj.*

warn, mōnēo, ūi, itum, 2.

waste, to lay, vasto, āvi, ātum, 1. [*l.*

watch, to, vīgīlo, āvi, ātum, water, aqua, *ae, f.*

—, to fetch, āqtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*

way, in that, tā, *adv.*
 —, to be in the, obsum, p. 31. [*f.*

weakness, infirmītas, ātis, *adj.*

WINTER.

wealthy, ōpulentus, *a, um, weapon, tēlum, i, n.* [*adj.*

wearies, it, taedet, p. 86.

weep, flēo, ēvi, ētum, 2.

well, bēnē, *adv.* [2.

—, to be, vālēo, ūi, itum, wellwishing, bēnēvōlus, *a, um, adj.*

west, occīdens, entis, *m.*

whale, bālaena, *ae, f.*

what, quis, quae, quid and quōd, *interrog. and indef. pron.*

what sort, of, quālis, *e, rel. adj.*

when, quando, *interr. adv.*; quum, *adv. and conj.*

whether, utrum, *conj.*

which of two, ūter, tra, trum, *adj. pron.*

while, dum, *adv.*

whilst drinking, inter bibendum.

white, albus, *a, um, adj.*

whither, quō, *rel. adv.*

who, qui, quae, quōd, *rel. pron.*; quis, quae, quid or quōd, *inter. pron.*

whole, tōtus, *a, um, adj.*

why, cūr, quārē, *adv.*

wicked, imprōbus, *a, um; nequam, indec. adj.*

wickedness, scēlus, ēris *n.*

wide, lātus, *a, um, adj.*

widely, lātē, *adv.*

wife, uxor, ēris, *f.*; mūllēr, ēris, *f.*

wilful, perversus, *a, um, adj.*

willing, to be, vōlo, p. 77.

—, to be more, mālō, p. 77.

win, ādīplacor, adeptus, 3, *v. dep.*; pāro, āvi, ātum, 1.

win upon, blandīor, itus, 4.

wind, ventus, *i, m.* [*v. dep.*

wine, vinum, *i, n.*

wing, āla, *ae, f.*

winter, hiems, ēmis, *f.*

—, of, hibernus, *a, um, adj.*

ZEALOUS.

winter, to, hiēmo, āvi, ātum, 1.

winter quarters, hiberna ōrum, *n. pl.*

wisdom, sūpientia, *ae, f.*

wise, sāpiens, entis, *adj.*

wish, vōluntās, ātis, *f.*

wish, to, opto, āvi, ātum, 1; vōlo, p. 77.

within, intrā, *prep.* with acc.

woman, fēmina, *ae, f.*; mūliēr, ēris, *f.* [*v. dep.*

wonder at, mīror, ātus, 1.

wonderful, mirus, mirābilis, *e, adj.*

wood, silva, *ae, f.*

work, ōpus, ēris, *n.*

world, mundus, *i, m.*

worship, to, vērēror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*

wound, vulnus, ēris, *n.*

—, to, vulnēro, āvi, ātum, 1.

wretched, mīser, ērā, ērum, *adj.*

write, to, scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3.

writer, scriptor, ōris, *m.*

Y

year, annus, *i, m.*

yesterday, hērī, *adv.*

yield, cēdo, cessi, cessum, 2

your, tūus, *a, um; vester, tra, trum, poss. pron.*

youth, iūventūs, tūtis, *f.*

— (a young man or woman), iūvēnis, *is, c.*

Z

zeal, stūdium, *īl, n.*

zealous, stūdiōsus, *a, um, adj.*

zealous, to be, stūdēo, ūi, 2, with *dat.*

The seven hills of Rome
Puccinaglie

Puccinla gine

1. Palatinus 5. Aventinus
2. Esquilinus 6. Viminalis
3. Capitalinus 7. Quirinalis
4. Coelinius

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